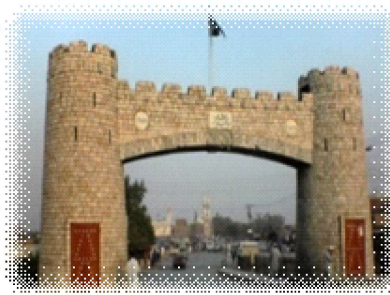




# 2017

## CENSUS REPORT

### FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)



**Government of Pakistan**  
**Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives**  
**Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**  
**Islamabad**



# FOREWORD

The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census of Pakistan was undertaken throughout the country from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2017. For this purpose, the country was delimited into manageable census areas i.e. Blocks, Circles, Charges and Districts. The whole exercise was successfully completed by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) through deployment of field staff in all the census areas with strong support from the Provincial Government Departments and the Armed Forces of Pakistan. The Army personnel played a crucial role in collection of data in the field, providing security and logistic support to the census teams, and maintaining a close liaison with the civilian set-up at all levels. I extend my gratitude to the officers/staff of Provincial Government Departments and personnel of the Armed Forces who were involved in this operation.

For the successful completion of census operation, the entire staff of PBS who provided the administrative, technical, professional and managerial support in the Head Office as well as Provincial/Regional and Field Offices are to be congratulated for their dedication and motivation to accomplish the task. The numerous facilities consisted of enumeration on one-to-one basis, supervision and support in the field, transportation of filled in census documents, storage, editing and coding, scanning, data processing, compilation, tabulation and verification of data pertaining to 31.9 million households. Without the strenuous efforts and diligent work performed by each of the above teams including Enumerators and Officials of other Government Departments, this census would have not been possible. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to all those who worked hard to make the 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census-2017 a success in FATA Region.

I also thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their assistance, in providing equipment, machinery and technical support at all levels of the census operation. I am also grateful to the Officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division and Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives who cooperated with PBS staff to finalize the results of Census-2017 in record time to achieve this milestone.

**(Asad Umar)**  
**Minister**  
*for Ministry of Planning,  
Development & Special Initiatives*



# PREFACE

The Population and Housing Census is an important national level exercise to collect benchmark data on selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population, which provides the basis for development planning in Pakistan. Since 1951, five Censuses have been undertaken in Pakistan, with the last one being held in the year 1998. The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census was due in the year 2008, but was held during March-May 2017 after a delay of nine years due to various reasons. In order to have a smooth, credible, secure and uninterrupted operationalization of the Census-2017, Army personnel were deployed on a one to one ratio with civilian staff, as per the practice adopted in Census-1998.

To lend credibility, transparency and impartiality to the process of the 'Big Count', an inbuilt mechanism of counter checks was devised to get accurate reporting and avoid the tendency of exaggeration of population in the census. A real-time IT check with National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) record was applied to about 6.2 million households, randomly selected to check the veracity of responses.

The Census-2017 was undertaken in FATA Region from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 in two phases with hundred percent supports from the Armed Forces of Pakistan. In Phase-I, 01 Agency was covered while 06 agencies were covered in Phase-II. Two Blocks were completed by a team comprising of two persons i.e. one civilian enumerator and one Army personnel.

Two separate questionnaires were used in the Census-2017 for house listing and collection of information on population and housing characteristics. Form-1 (Annexure-A) was used for house listing, while ICR Form-2 (Annexure-B), the Short Form, was used for collection of information pertaining to basic characteristics of population and housing.

A new and latest technology - Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) - was used for data entry and data scanning, which was quite successful and helpful in the early release of census results and reports as compared to the previous census. The waiting time for release of census reports at the regional level has been reduced from 2.5 years after Census-1998 to 1.5 years for the Census-2017.

The Census undertaking was a gigantic task which would have not been possible without the active and enthusiastic involvement of the whole nation. The administrative and human support including the active participation of the Federal Government, and Agency Administration, especially Political Agents were vital in the successful culmination of the census operation. The meritorious services rendered by the field staff in addition to their own job were also appreciable. The services rendered by the staff and officers of the various Departments of FATA including Bureau of Statistics, Social Welfare Department,



Local Government and Community Development, and Revenue Department, for imparting training were exemplary. I am also personally indebted to the Federal Government who facilitated and approved the conduct of the census in two phases and later showed keen interest in releasing the census results as early as possible for the benefit of all stakeholders.

The operation, on the whole, was conducted very smoothly with no major complaints lodged during the process. I feel that the successful completion of the census would have not been possible without the support of Armed Forces. I extend my gratitude to their personnel involved in this operation, especially the Officers/Jawans of the Census Support Centre as well as Military Operation Directorate of (MO,Dte) GHQ, for their efficient coordination and cooperation.

I am extremely grateful to Secretaries of defunct Statistics Division for their contributions, guidance and leadership in making this exercise a success. I am also thankful to UNFPA for their technical and financial assistance including provision of equipment, machinery and technical support extended in the form of consultancy services and capacity building of PBS.

Finally, I would also like to thank Mr. Asif Bajwa Ex-Chief Statistician and his team for successful completion of Census Operation on war footings. The officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives and PBS especially the Population Census Organization Wing for their tireless efforts to complete this National task successfully. Last but not least, Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal Member (SS/RM) and his team for their untiring efforts to address all issues regarding the approval of final Census Results 2017.

Despite making the best efforts in producing quality output, I believe that there is room for further improvement; therefore, constructive comments and suggestions from all relevant partners are welcome.

***(Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh)***  
***Secretary***  
*for Ministry of Planning,*  
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## ACRONYMS

BHU	Basic Health Unit
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit System
CCI	Council of Common Interests
CM	Chief Minister
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarters
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FR	Frontier Region
GPP	Gross Provincial Product
HLO	House Listing Operation
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
IGP	Inspector General of Police
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MCH	Mother and Child Health (Centre)
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NHA	National Highway Authority
NLC	National Logistics Cell
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
PBC	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
RV	Refugee Village
THQ	Tehsil Headquarters
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

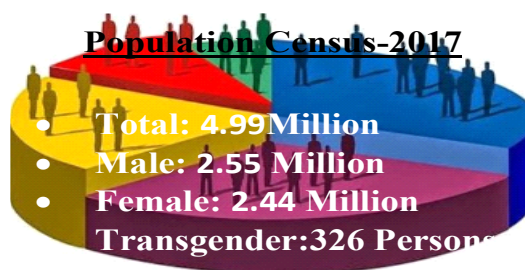
The Census is the largest peace-time operation to obtain total population count and to collect benchmark data on socio-economic characteristics, which provides the basis for development planning of the region. The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census was conducted in FATA Region from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017, which was initially scheduled for the year 2008, but was delayed for nine years due to various reasons. However, the Census-2017 was conducted smoothly by PBS with strong support and the active participation of the Federal Government, the Agency Administration and the Armed Forces at all stages of data collection.

The total population count was conducted through a combination of de jure and de facto approaches. The de jure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. The de facto approach was used for individuals residing in institutions/hostels/boarding houses, in addition with nomads, homeless and the mobile population.

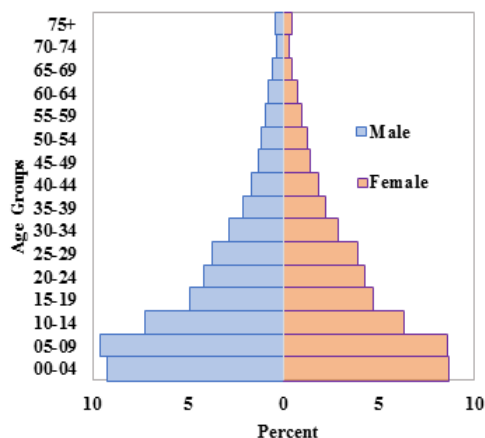
Two-member teams were formed to carry out enumeration in each Census Block, and each team was assigned two Blocks. Moreover, two forms were used by enumerators during the census operation. Form-1 was used for the house listing exercise, whereas Form-2 (Short Form) was used to collect core demographic and housing characteristics of each household. Three days were allocated for the house listing exercise in each Block, comprising of 200-250 households on an average, wherein each housing unit was physically numbered and registered as an inventory for conducting the door to door enumeration of the household in the following ten days. Besides ensuring complete coverage of the population during the census operation, the inventory of house listing served as a guideline for the supervision and monitoring of the census operation.

### Census Results

According to Census - 2017 results, FATA's population is 4.99 million increasing from 3.17 million reported in Census-1998, with an average annual growth rate of 2.4%. The total population living in urban areas is recorded as 0.14 million with a share of 2.80% against 4.85 million in rural areas with a share of 97.20%. The male population is counted as 2.55 million 51.11% of the total population, whereas females constitute 2.44 million 48.89%. There are very small number of transgenders in the district i.e. 326 persons. Data on the transgender population was collected for the first time in this census and due to various challenges before and during data collection, the size of the Transgender population is suspected to be understated.







The total number of housing units according to Census-2017 results are 0.56 million, compared to 0.34 million recorded in the previous Census held in 1998. The average household size has reduced from 9.3 persons in Census- 1998 to 8.60 persons in Census-2017. The Agency-wise distribution of population shows that Bajaur has the highest proportion with about 21.85%, followed by Khyber and South Waziristan 19.71% and 13.52 % respectively.

Population data by age and sex reveals that 49.66% of population is under 15 years of age and 18.03% are between 15 to 24 years, indicating a young age structure with high dependency ratio. Other socio- demographic indicators such as population density, sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment , marital status and disability indicate some change from the previous census which are presented in detail in Part-II of this report.

### Structure of Regional Census Report (RCR)

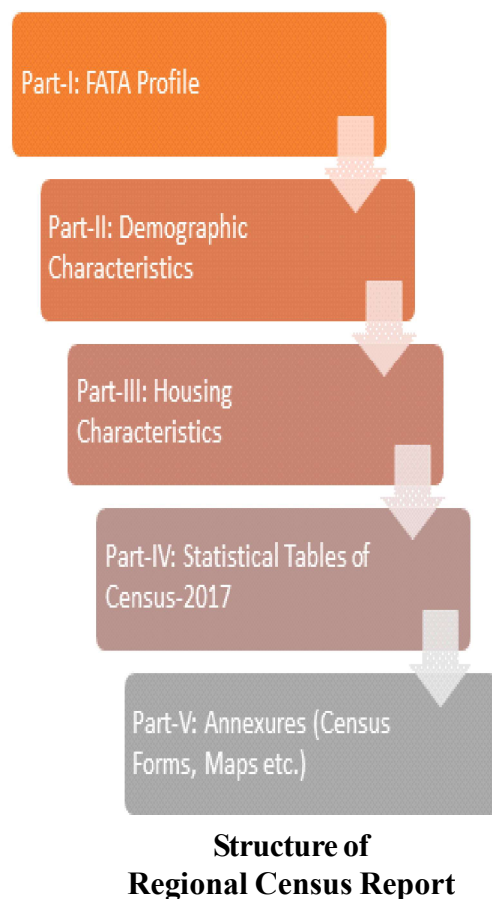
The Regional Census Report consists of five parts.

**Part-I** comprises the region's profile covering facts about its physical features and topography, water resources, climate, flora and fauna, history, administration, culture, economy, agriculture, transport and communication, along with health and education.

**Part-II** of the report presents the broad analysis of demographic characteristics of population including information on indicators such as population growth, population density, sex ratio, age structure, literacy ratio, educational attainment, marital status, disability and possession of Computerized National Identity Card.

**Part-III** provides an analysis of housing characteristics pertaining to information about housing units, persons per room, nature of tenure, time of construction and construction material used for walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting and fuel used for cooking in the houses.

**Part-IV** contains 36 statistical tables, out of which 24 tables relate to population data while 12 tables pertain to housing data.





**Part-V** has annexures including Census Forms and maps of FATA. Concepts and definitions are also given in Part-V to facilitate the reader's understanding.

## POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2017 AT A GLANCE

Indicators	2017	Percentage
<b>Population Indicators</b>		
Total Population	4,993,044	100
Total Males	2,551,715	51.11
Total Females	2,441,003	48.89
Total Transgenders	326	0.01
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (1998-2017)	-	2.40
Sex Ratio	104.54	-
Population Density (persons per sq. km)	183.43	-
Total Urban Population	139,866	2.80
Total Rural Population	4,853,178	97.20
<b>Administrative Units</b>		
Bajaur Agency	1,090,987	21.85
Khyber Agency	984,246	19.71
Kurram Agency	615,372	12.32
Mohmand Agency	474,345	9.50
North Waziristan Agency	540,546	10.83
Orakzai Agency	254,303	5.09
South Waziristan Agency	675,215	13.52
Frontier Region Peshawar	64,761	1.30
Frontier Region Kohat	118,839	2.38
Frontier Region Bannu	43,112	0.86
Frontier Region Lakki Marwat	26,394	0.53
Frontier Region D.I.Khan	68,506	1.37
Frontier Region Tank	36,418	0.73
<b>Housing Indicators</b>		
Total Housing Units	558,967	-
Person per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size	8.60	-
Persons Per Room	2.62	-
Rooms Per Housing Unit	3.3	-
Single Room Housing Units	89,171	15.95
2-4 Rooms Housing Units	354,710	63.46
5 or More Rooms Housing Units	115,086	20.59



## **HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF CENSUS**

### **Census Organization**

Pakistan has conducted six Population and Housing Censuses since its emergence as an independent country in 1947. The first-ever Census was conducted in the year 1951 by the Office of the Census Commissioner, Ministry of Interior, Home and Kashmir Affairs, covering the then two units i.e. East and West Pakistan. This was followed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Census in 1961 conducted by the same organization.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Census, which was scheduled to be held in 1971, was delayed by one year due to the separation of East Pakistan as an independent country. Subsequently, in 1972, the Census Organization was established on a permanent basis as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior to undertake Population & Housing Census and to manage data collection procedures as a continuous and regular activity. The Census in 1972 was, therefore, conducted by the Census Organization, which collected data on total population and core demographic characteristics of population of Pakistan, hitherto known as West Pakistan.

In 1973, the "Registration Department" was established as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior, functioning under the Census Commissioner, to register vital events i.e. births and deaths in the country. In 1976, an organization named "Census & Registration Organization" was created as an attached Department of the Ministry of Interior by merging both the Registration Department and Census Organization. However, in March 1978, a dedicated organization for conducting Population & Housing Census, known as the "Population Census Organization (PCO)" was carved out of the Census & Registration Organization and was attached with the Statistics Division, and its subordinate offices were established at the provincial level.

The Population Census Organization conducted the House Listing Operation in November, 1980 followed by the 4<sup>th</sup> Population & Housing Census in March, 1981 as per schedule. This Census was conducted in a more organized way using the Short Form comprising of core demographic questions and a Long Form seeking further details on the characteristics of population.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Population & Housing Census, which was due in March, 1991 was conducted in March, 1998 after a delay of seven years mainly due to lack of consensus among the provinces on the issue of dates and procedure and their apprehensions about complete coverage and accurate reporting of population numbers. These issues were resolved after consultations with relevant stakeholders and it was decided to involve the Armed Forces for the first time in the census operation to ensure complete coverage and smooth collection of data in the field. The PCO devised an in-built mechanism of counter checks and quality assurance to obtain accurate and reliable information. The Census-1998



provided detailed data on population and its socio-economic characteristics at national, provincial, district and tehsil levels, and even down to the mouza/village level, which was largely used for future population projections and development planning of the country.

The General Statistics (Re-organization) Act was promulgated in 2011 (The Gazette of Pakistan 2011) and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) was created, as an attached department of Statistics Division after merging of three organizations namely Federal Bureau of Statistics, Population Census Organization, Agricultural Census Organization, and Technical Wing of Statistics Division under the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization. The conduct of Population and Housing Census became the responsibility of PBS. As per the aforementioned Act, PBS was mandated to produce reliable, authentic, timely, and transparent data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population compatible with the needs of the economy and development planning of the country. To meet the requirements of producing large scale data sets, a separate Ministry of Statistics was carved out of the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, and Statistics & Privatization in August, 2017.

### **The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census-2017**

The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census was scheduled to be undertaken in October, 2008 but was conducted in March-May, 2017 after a long process of hitches and constraints. Although the Population Census Organization initiated necessary preparatory steps to ensure timely conduct of the Census, it was postponed for almost nine years due to various reasons including the adverse law and order situation in the country, paucity of staff and manpower, and inadequate financial resources to conduct the Census. The Council of Common Interests (CCI) decided to conduct the Census in two steps i.e. house listing in March-April, 2011 and Population and Housing Census in August/September 2011, with the assistance of the Army Personnel to ensure transparent and credible census as well as to deal with the security situation. The house listing was therefore conducted during April-May 2011, but the preliminary results of the collected data revealed severe distortions in population growth rates indicating over-enumeration in some areas and under enumeration in others, thereby making the data controversial and questionable. When the results of House Listing Operation (HLO)-2011 were submitted to the CCI, the accuracy of the collected information became a major concern. It was then decided to postpone the population enumeration stage of the Census for the time being.

To avoid further delay, the CCI again held a meeting in March 2015 and planned to conduct the Census in March, 2016 as per proposal of the Statistics Division with the collaboration and support of the Armed Forces. However, due to non-availability of the requisite number of Army personnel on the planned dates (March/ April, 2016), the Census could not be held and was postponed once again.



In 2016, the Supreme Court of Pakistan took Suo Moto (Case No. 09 of 2016) notice of the delay in conducting Census in a timely fashion and directed the Government to conduct the long overdue Census in March, 2017. The Court Order was implemented and the Government, after the approval of the CCI, conducted the 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census in two phases from 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 onwards with the active support of the Armed Forces. A full-fledged plan was prepared to start the Census operation and it was decided to complete the field work in two phases to better manage the logistics and coverage of population. Each Enumerator was accompanied by an Army soldier responsible for providing overall security as well as assistance in data collection and also recording the total number of persons in the household with gender breakdown in a specially designed Form-786 for cross-checking of numbers and avoiding any errors in recording the required information. Moreover, filled-in questionnaires/documents from the field were transported to the PBS Headquarters through National Logistics Cell (NLC) Containers under the security of Armed Forces which helped in avoiding any unforeseen events. The whole Census process was well supervised and monitored at each stage to ensure complete coverage of population and reliability of information.

### **Methodology of Census-2017**

An International Conference on census methodology was held in July 2016 in Islamabad, with the support of UNFPA, to discuss issues and seek guidance for the conduct of the Census in phases. Relevant staff from the provinces and experts from various countries participated in the proceedings. The conference was concluded with a set of recommendations that were suited to Pakistan's specific conditions. It was proposed to use the Canvasser method wherein the Enumerator will record all information obtained from respondent by visiting each household for completing the questionnaire. The data collection in Census-2017 used a combination of defacto and de jure approaches. The de jure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. The defacto approach was used for people residing in institutions, nomads, homeless and the mobile population. Such people have been counted where ever they were found during census operation.

To execute the Census operation, PBS divided the whole geographical area of the country into small compact units called 'Census Blocks' comprising of 200-250 houses on an average. In all, the country was divided into 163,676 Census Blocks. Fourteen days were allocated for the enumeration of each block, wherein each Team comprising of one civilian Enumerator and one Army Personnel was usually assigned two blocks to be completed one after the other.



The first three days were allocated for the house listing operation. Each house was marked with a specific number, using a green marker, on the main entrance of the building/premises. House Listing Form-1 was used for house listing purpose in which basic information was collected including the address, name of the head of the household and number of his/her Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC). After house listing, ten days were allocated for completion of the enumeration process using Form - 2 with 25 core questions, i.e. name of each family member, relationship with the head of household, sex, age, marital status, literacy, employment, access to drinking water, bathroom facilities and other details related to the household amenities (Annexures A & B). At the end, one day was reserved for counting the home less population within the boundary description of assigned census blocks.



**House listing Inventory**



**Enumeration in the Field**

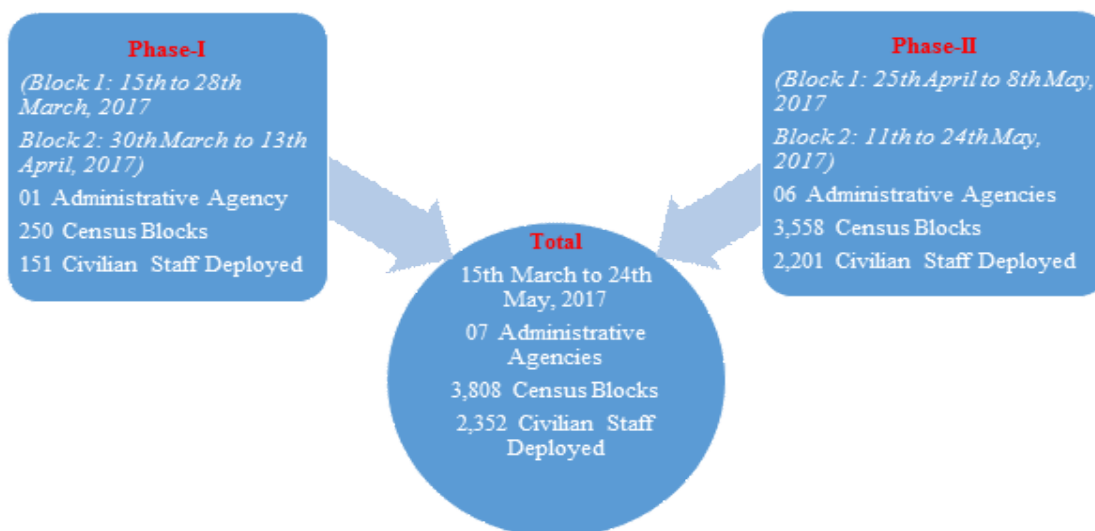
### **Dates and Census Logistics in Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)**

The Census operation was carried out in two phases. The Phase-I starting from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 covering 01 administrative Agency and three frontier regions.

After completion of Phase-I of Census enumeration from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2017, Phase-II was carried out on the same pattern from 25<sup>th</sup> April to 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 on the same pattern as Phase-I, covering 06 Agencies comprising 3,558 Census Blocks.

The distribution of Administrative units of FATA according to Phase-I and Phase-II are listed in the following table.





**Figure-3 Census Schedule**

### **Distribution of Agencies/ Frontier Regions in FATA According to Phases: Census 2017**

PHASE-I	PHASE-II
15 <sup>TH</sup> MARCH TO 13 <sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2017	25 <sup>TH</sup> APRIL TO 24 <sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2017
1. Orakzai Agency	1. Mohmand Agency
2. Frontier Region Peshawar (District Peshawar)	2. Khyber Agency
3. Frontier Region Lakki Marwat (District Lakki Marwat)	3. Kurram Agency
4. Frontier Region Dera Ismail Khan (District Dera Ismail Khan)	4. Bajaur Agency
	5. South Waziristan Agency
	6. North Waziristan Agency
	7. Frontier Region Bannu (District Bannu)
	8. Frontier Region Kohat (District kohat)
	9. Frontier Region Tank (District Tank )

There are seven agencies and six frontier Regions. The six FR Regions are the part of Districts as mentioned above and are being administered under the FATA Regulations.

The total budget allocated to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for conducting the 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census was Rs.18.5 billion.

The Census-2017 results have been compiled from ICR Form-2 filled in for each dwelling unit/household listed within the Census Blocks. These ICR Forms had twelve questions pertaining to enumeration of each member of the household and their demographic characteristics, while twelve



questions were about housing characteristics. The database files were used to generate tables as per the approved tabulation plan which was further examined for data consistency and quality checks.

To ensure that the Census adheres to international standards and best practices, the PBS requested assistance from the UNFPA who arranged an International Census Advisor as well as specific consultants to support and facilitate PBS in executing Census activities and also deployed an observation Team to monitor data collection procedure and submit a report on quality and coverage of field activities. The National & International observers submitted their reports declaring the Census Operation as satisfactory and as per international practices.



# **PART - I**

## **REGION PROFILE**







# Section - 1

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)

### 1.1 Introduction

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are located along Pakistan's North-western Hamalaya zone and South-western Sulaiman Mountains and run as a narrow tract along the Indus River with the parallel lines almost North to South. This region is a constitutionally designated tribal region in Northwest Pakistan that is made up of seven semi-autonomous tribal agencies and six frontier regions. The seven semi-autonomous agencies or administrative units include - Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. Additionally, the FATA includes Frontier Regions' that adjoin the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Tank and Dera Ismail Khan.



**Map of FATA**

This tangled mass constitutes an area of 27,220 square kilometres and is inhabited by around 4,993,044 people belonging to different Pukhtoon tribes.

The 1,400 miles (2,500 km) long Durand Line, which was drawn in 1893 by the British colonial rulers of India, geographically divides the Pushtun tribes in the region between Afghanistan and the FATA of Pakistan.

FATA lies on the point 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 Kurram and Orakzai agencies fall within the humid and sub-humid zone. The pattern and character of summer and winter rainfall is intermixed to such an extent that it is difficult to determine which is dominant.



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 at local level while others are involved in trade within the tribal belt or with down-country markets. Women take an 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 unorganized 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 sending their earnings to support families back home. The more highly qualified among them have, in many cases, migrated permanently along with their families to urban centers outside the tribal areas, including Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar.

Administratively under the 1973 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 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 ordered by the President, who is also empowered to issue regulations for the "peace and good government" of the tribal areas. Till 2017, FATA was governed primarily through the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901. It was administered by Governor of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 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.

Each Tribal Agency is administered by a political agent, assisted by a number of assistant political agents, Tehsildars, and members from Khassadars and security forces (levies, scouts). While Frontier Regions are administered by the District Coordination Officer of the respective settled District who exercises the same powers in FR as the political agent does in a tribal agency.

In FATA, most of the disputes are settled internally and most serious matters may require Jirga made up of elders, the political agent, member of National and provincial Assemblies and occasionally even representatives from neighbouring agencies or Frontier Regions.

On March 2, 2017, the Federal Cabinet of Pakistan approved recommendations of a Reforms Committee to "bring the Federally Administered Tribal Areas in the mainstream" by merging the tribal region with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and constitution (Thirty first amendment) Act, 2018 was promulgated.



# Section - 2

## 2. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

FATA is situated between the latitudes of 31° and 35° North, and the longitudes of 69° 15' and 71° 50' East, stretching for maximum length of about 450 kilometres and spanning more than 250 kilometres at its widest point. Spread over a reported area of 27,220 square kilometres, it is bounded on the North by the district of Lower Dir in the Khyber Pakhtunkhawa, and on the East by the Khyber Pakhtunkhawa Districts of Bannu, Charsadda, Dera Ismail Khan, Karak, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Malakand, Nowshera and Peshawar. On the south-east, 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 of FATA region 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.

### 2.1 The Northern Region

The northern region 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 khwars (seasonal watercourses) such as the Gandab, Sallala and Shalman.

### 2.2 The Central Region

The central region covers the Khyber, Kurram and Orakzai Agencies, and the FRs of Kohat and Peshawar. Here, the Safed Koh Mountains rise from the Terimangal Pass and stretch eastward, reaching an elevation of 3,600 meters. The Sikaram, at 4,760 meters, is the tallest peak in this range. The Kurram River flows from the northwest to the southeast, entering North Waziristan below the town of Thal in the Hangu District, 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 plain 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.



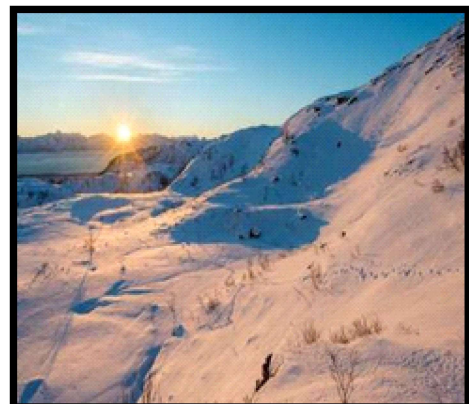
### 2.3 The Southern Region

The southern region comprises of the North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies, and the Frontier Regions 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 meters, and are mostly barren. Takht-i-Sulaiman, located in FR Dera Ismail Khan, is the highest peak in the Sulaiman Range at 3,487 meters. 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 Kohi System (flood irrigation, or torrent-spate irrigation) is commonly practiced mainly in the FR areas. The Gomal and Tochi mountains pass in the south, connecting Pakistan to Afghanistan.

### 2.4 FATA Landscape

FATA has a mix of muddy, igneous and metamorphic rock in the area. The most common sedimentary formations consist of sandstone, limestone, shale and conglomerates, occurring in the southwest. 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. 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 strongly calcareous. The content of organic matter and available phosphorus is very low.

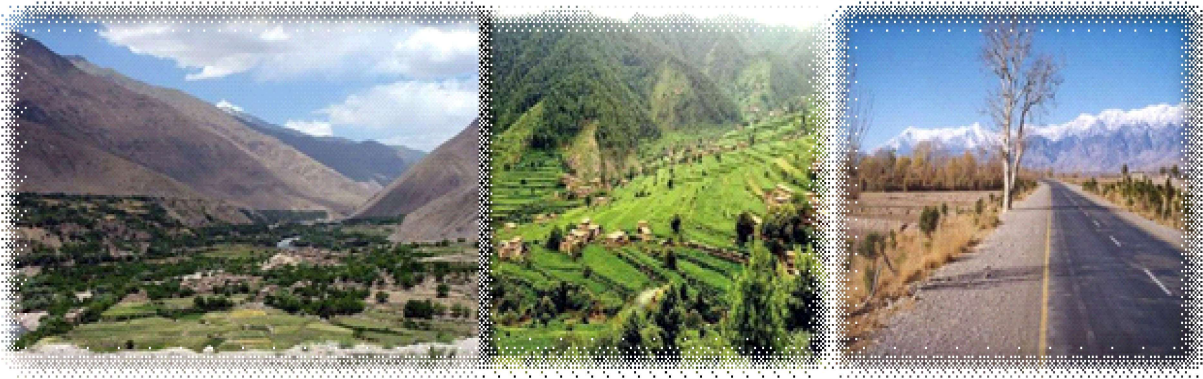


**FATA Landscape**



### 2.4.1 Mountain

Most of the tribal areas consist of barren and snow covered mountains which receive rainfall in varying degree ranging between 300 to 400 millimeters annually, low rainfall and scarcity of water hinder agricultural development.



**North Waziristan, Khyber & Kurram Agencies**

## 2.5 Water Resource

### 2.5.1 River

#### i. Kabul River

The Kabul River is a 700-kilometre (430 mi) long river that emerges in the Sanglakh Range of the Hindu Kush Mountains in Afghanistan and empties into the Indus River near Attock, Pakistan. It is the main river in eastern Afghanistan and is separated from the watershed of the Helmand by the Unai Pass. It is one of the most important right tributaries of Indus River.

#### ii. Bara River

Bara River is in Khyber Agency, FATA. The river originates in the Tirah Valley of Bara Tehsil and joins the Kabul River Canal from the Warsak Dam and re-enters Peshawar. Then, it flows in the North - easterly direction to the Nowshera District, eventually joining the Kabul River near Camp Koruna, Akbarpura. Due to its higher elevation, very limited areas flow through gravity into Bara River.

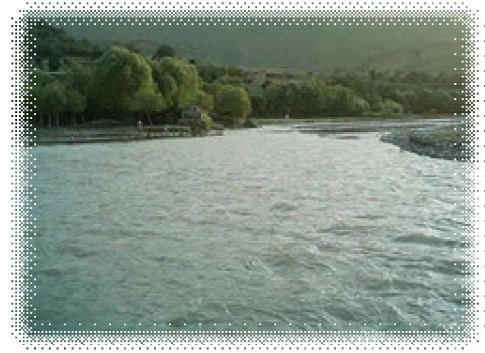


**Bara River**



### iii. **Kurram River**

Kurram River flows in Paktia and Khost provinces of Afghanistan and Kurram Agency, North Waziristan Agency and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. It drains the southern flanks of the Spin Ghar mountain range and is a right bank tributary of the Indus River.



**Kurram River**

### iv. **Gomal River**

Gomal River is a 400 km long river in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Within Pakistan, the Gomal River surrounds the South Waziristan agency and forms the boundary between Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. From South Waziristan, the river enters the Gomal Valley in the district of Tank, Pakistan at a place known as Girdavi Murtuza which is inhabited by the Miani tribe. The water of Gomal is used to cultivate the lands in Gomal Valley through Zam System (Rod Kohi). The river then passes through the Damaan plain in Kulachi Tehsil and later on through Dera Ismail Khan Tehsil. It then joins the Indus River 20 miles south of Dera Ismail Khan.



**Gomal River**

### v. **Gambila River**

The Gambila River also called the Tochi River is located in Khost Province, Afghanistan and North Waziristan and Bannu District, northwestern Pakistan. The source of the river lies in the hills six miles south of the Spin Ghar range and it runs parallel to Kurram River. It borders North Waziristan while the Gomal River borders South Waziristan. The Gambila is an important river for the inhabitants of the Dawar valley as it serves to irrigate a large area of land that it runs through, particularly belonging to the Takhti Khel Marwats, Bakkakhel Wazirs, and Miri and Barakzai Bannuchis.



**Gambila River**



## 2.6 Climate

FATA lies on the border of two major climatic systems, the monsoon to the east and the Mediterranean towards the west. Most parts of FATA are dry and semi-dry, with warm summers and cool winters, although some areas in the Kurram and Orakzai agencies fall within the humid and sub-humid zone. According to climatological data, the area receives more winter precipitation as a result of western disturbances and some rain in the summer from the monsoon.

Following table provides the monthly mean temperature and rainfall in seven agencies of FATA for the year 2015.

**TABLE 1.1: AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN FATA**

	Mohmand			Khyber			Kurram			Orakzai			Bajaur			North Waziristan			South Waziristan		
	Max	Min	Rain fall (mm)	Max	Min	Rain fall (mm)	Max	Min	Rain fall (mm)	Max	Min	Rain fall (mm)	Max	Min	Rain fall (mm)	Max	Min	Rain fall (mm)	Max	Min	Rain fall (mm)
January	12.00	8.00	2.00	16.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	-11.00	3.00	13.00	2.00	12.00	8.00	1.00	29.00	9.00	0.00	11.00	8.00	1.00	5.00
February	13.00	10.00	33.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	-6.00	33.00	16.00	3.00	42.00	16.00	0.00	92.00	15.00	7.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	30.00
March	21.00	12.00	100.0	26.00	13.00	16.00	17.00	-9.00	46.00	19.00	4.00	27.00	12.00	3.00	32.00	22.00	10.00	25.00	18.00	7.00	40.00
April	20.00	11.00	26.00	42.00	25.00	45.00	26.00	3.00	140.00	25.00	14.00	22.00	14.00	2.00	21.00	27.00	16.00	14.00	16.00	5.00	42.00
May	30.00	27.00	6.00	42.00	27.00	40.00	30.00	8.00	125.00	24.00	16.00	28.00	14.00	12.00	10.00	29.00	16.00	6.00	18.00	6.00	31.00
June	35.00	29.00	32.00	45.00	29.00	27.00	35.00	12.00	75.00	30.00	20.00	33.00	41.00	9.00	3.00	33.00	25.00	7.00	32.00	12.00	65.00
July	37.00	32.54	41.00	40.00	28.00	50.00	38.50	20.50	131.30	34.00	24.00	45.00	40.00	14.00	32.00	41.00	20.00	65.00	40.00	19.00	70.00
August	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	23.00	0.00	34.00	10.70	192.90	32.00	25.00	39.00	32.00	15.00	44.00	28.00	19.00	40.00	28.00	18.00	44.0
September	35.00	31.36	45.00	25.00	17.00	0.00	26.70	9.20	246.40	34.00	22.00	22.00	30.00	13.00	33.00	29.00	17.00	75.00	29.00	16.00	85.00
October	27.86	25.46	10.00	30.00	20.00	0.00	25.80	4.70	274.10	22.00	5.00	31.00	23.00	12.00	29.00	21.00	13.00	29.00	20.00	12.00	28.00
November	21.06	18.06	0.00	23.00	12.00	0.00	17.00	-3.80	208.50	21.00	2.00	19.00	21.00	2.00	9.00	21.00	14.00	23.00	20.00	13.00	20.00
December	16.00	10.00	0.00	19.00	3.00	0.00	14.20	-10.40	37.60	15.00	0.00	22.00	6.00	1.00	0.00	14.00	-3.00	40.00	15.00	-2.00	42.00

Source: Development Statistics of FATA-2016

## 2.7 Flora and Fauna

### 2.7.1 Flora

FATA is a hilly tract with narrow strip of valleys and widely distributed plant species including Chinar, Poplar, Phulai, Walnut, Kao, Zizippus, Gorgora, Blue Pine, Sanatha, Prosopis, Cedar, Kikar, Ailanthus, Shisham, Dilenthus, and Oak. The forest department usually plants Eucalyptus in the plain areas and Phial in the mountains. The area is also known for producing medical herbs. Vernacular names



of some plants with medicinal value include Zeera, Ispaghol, Karkhuchuk, Mukhkak, Olive, Multas and Sardaro.

The common shrubs are Sanatha, Oak, Small Red Poppy Spera, Camel Thorn, Paighambari Gul and Drab Grass. Amongst the trees are included Mesquite, Bair, and Sanather, Manas, Mulberry, Eucalyptus, Phulai, Bakain and various specimens of Acacia and Jhands, Gurgura. There are innumerable herbs also found in Mohmand Agency, like Polli, Chaulai, etc.

The important plant species indigenous to the Bajaur Agency include Olive, Gorgora, Phulai, Sanatha, Bung, Chir, Bair, Chinar, Poplar, Puns, Apricot, Peach, Walnut, Plum and Almond. The forest department has established several nurseries which along with the above mentioned species are planting new varieties such as Eucalyptus, Ailanthus, Robinia, Shisham, Bottle Brush, Kachnar and Persian Pine.

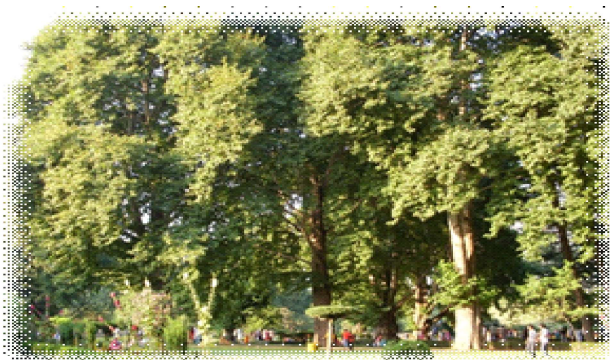
Kurram Agency has pockets of thick forest and vegetation cover. The mountain terrain, good forest and vegetation cover provide favorable habitats to flora and fauna. Some important plants in the Agency include Dwarf Alm, Mulberry, Poplar, Willow, Ailanthus, Robinia Platinus, Walnut, Oleander, Oak, and Pistacia. Eucalyptus, Phulai, Beri, Cynopylla and different species of Conifers like Cedar and Pine etc. are also found in the area.

The vegetation of the agency consists of several kinds of trees, plants and different varieties of grass. Trees found are Phial, Grugru, Shisham, Mulberry, Ghaz Sunzela, Serrai, Bair, Poplar, Jaman, Robinia, Eucalyptus, Wools, Pine, Nakhtar, Nergessa, Chinar, Kikar, Srind, Mandata, Monra, Badoom, Walnuts, Almanzai, Dates, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Lukat, Srind, Malta, Narangi and Nashpati. The plants are Shapianga, Spermak, Spulmai, Berera, Sponda, Zeera, Ispaghol, Pamenna, Temon, Maraghinra, Spelaghzai, Muzur and Aghzai.

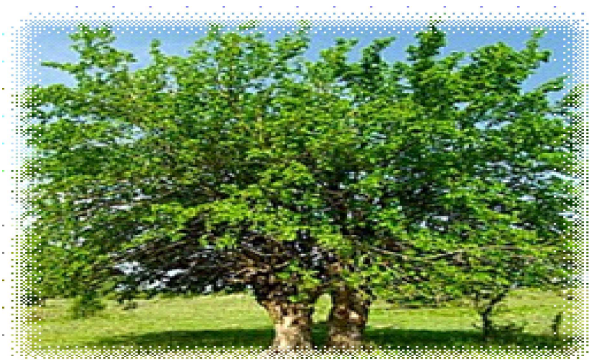
The varieties of grass found are Bervezza, Surgerra Durges, Weizha, Chibrai and Khurkonra. The flowers found are Zindagulla, Gulab, Bobrai, Rebdana and Ganderai.

Orakzai Agency falls under dry temperate region, which has very weak monsoons and severe winters. The flora is specifically of dry temperate type. The terrain, being mountainous, has varying species of plants available at different altitudes. The low lying areas i.e. foot of hills have scrub forest with species like Sana tha, Kao (wild olive), Phulai, Gurgora, Quercus Incuna, Pinus Wallichiana, Eucalyptus, Robinia, Kachnar, Poplar, Sheeshum, Ailanthus, Chir Pine, Walnuts, Apple Snickers and occasional occurrence of Wild Pomegranate. Above these scrub forests are pure forests of Oak species. The higher altitudes are covered by Deodar and Kail Forest, mixed with Oak species. The total forest is on 330 hectares.





**Chinar**



**Shahtoot**



**Shisham**



**Deodar**

### **2.7.2 Fauna**

FATA has variety of fauna comprising of Pheasant, Leopard, Jackal, Crane, Brown Monkey, Sissi, Squirrel, Bear, Murgh-e-Zarrin and other migratory birds. Agency-wise Fauna details are as follow.

The wild life in Mohmand Agency includes Wild Pigs, Rabbits and Jackals. Game birds such as Chakore, Partridge, Sissi, Duck, Snipe, Quail, Wild Goose and Sand Grouse are very common. Ducks are found along the Kabul River. Mahsher and Rahu species of fish are found in the streams and rivers of Mohmand Agency.

The fauna of Bajaur Agency consists of Brown Monkey, Jackal, Wild Goat, Porcupine, Pheasant and other migratory birds.

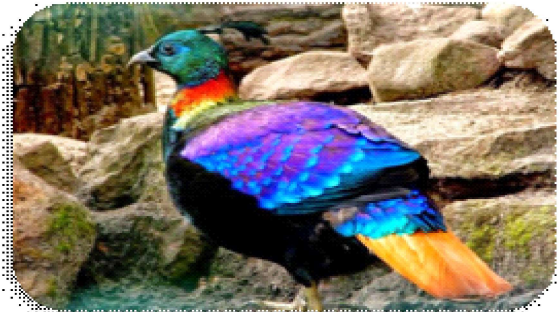
Kurram Agency Monal Pheasant, Woodcock, Grey and Black Partridge, Red Legged Partridge (Chikor), Sissi, Wild Pigeon, and seasonal migratory birds such as Water Fowl, Siberian Cranes etc. are the major birds found in Kurram Agency. In addition to these, Ibex, Urial, Hog Deer, Markhore, Jackals, Rabbits, Porcupines, Wild Cats and Rodents are also found in the area.



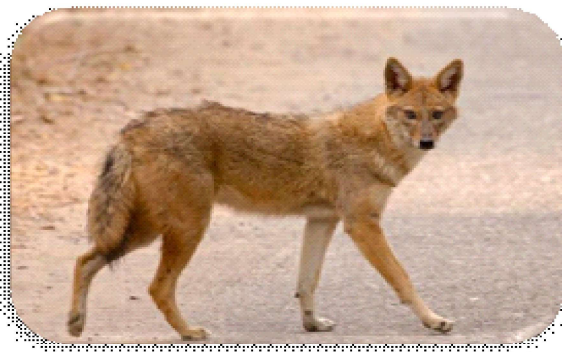
North and South Waziristan wild animals are Jackal, Fox, Monkey and Wild Goat; Pet animals like Sheep, Goat, Buffalo, Cow, Camel, Horse, and Donkey are also found in abundance. Chikor, Grey and Black Partridges, Sissi are among the commonly found wildlife. Lying enroute to Afghanistan and Central Asia, migratory birds like Cranes, Falcons, Bustards and Ducks cross South Waziristan on seasonal basis. Moreover, animals like Markhor, Ibex, Urial and Chinkara are also found in the remote mountains of South Waziristan Agency.



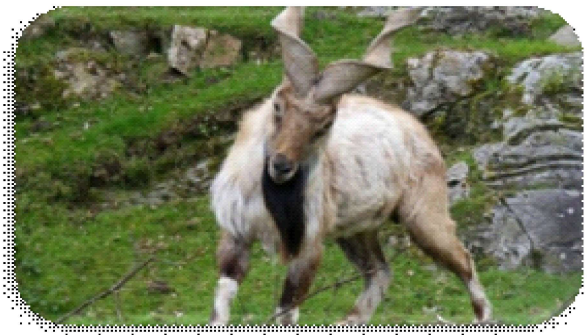
**Squirrel**



**Murgh e Zareen**



**Jackal**



**Markhor**



# Section - 3

## 3. ETHNOGRAPHY

### 3.1 History

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) has seen many phases during 'The March of Times'. From Alexander the great, who crossed these treacherous passes in 326 B.C. to the British who had their first contact with the sub-continent in the early 1600s, almost all invaders while realizing the strategic location of these areas, used it as a gateway to the sub-continent, Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Being aware of the geo-strategic importance of the tribal areas, almost all conquerors wanted a conquest of FATA but after analysing the fiercely independent nature of the tribesmen, they entered into loose treaties with the tribesmen which left the affairs of the natives of these areas to themselves in return for not stirring trouble for the conquerors.

Imperial Britain, which was playing 'the Great Game' with Czarist Russia, followed two sets of policies - 'the closed door policy' and 'the forward policy.' The hallmark of 'the closed door policy' was that Britain used the Hotis of Mardan, the Arbabs of Peshawar, the Khans of Hangu and the Nawabs of Tank as intermediaries between them and the tribesmen for settling disputes and other issues.

In the 1870s, the British adopted the 'forward policy' as a result of which they established the Political Agencies of Khyber, Kurram, North and South Waziristan Agencies with their own Political Agents being installed inside the Agencies and the Frontier Corps. Attaching the highest priority to the administration of the tribal areas, they posted some of their finest officers as Political Agents. However, they allowed the tribesmen their autonomy and independence and didn't interfere in their internal affairs.

Post-independence, the tribal areas remained peaceful even after the Quaid-e-Azam withdrew the troops stationed there at Agency Headquarters. FATA came to the international limelight after 9/11 and the ensuing influx of the miscreants from Afghanistan. Resultantly, the Government of Pakistan had to move in regular troops, deploy them on the Pak-Afghan border to flush out the militants, both foreign and local.



Regional and international peace is tied to having peaceful conditions in FATA. It is a huge challenge for the Government of Pakistan and the international community to work for durable peace in these areas through massive development initiatives with the main thrust on education and job creation which would help the youth being weaned away from falling into the hands of extremists and militants.

### 3.2 Ethnicity and Tribe

FATA is characterized by a very strong tribal structure and very rich ethnic diversity and cultural heritage. There are about a dozen major tribes with several smaller tribes and sub-tribes. Utmanikhel, Mohmand, Tarkani and Safi; are the major tribes living in Bajaur and Mohmand agencies. Afridi, Shilmani, Shinwari, Mulagori Orakzai are settled in Khyber and Orakzai agencies, while the Frontier Regions of Peshawar and Kohat are occupied by Afridis. Moreover, Turi, Bangash, and Masozai inhabit Kurram Agency. The major tribes of North and South Waziristan are Darwesh Khel Wazirs, with Mahsuds living in the central part of the region. Other tribes of the region include; Utmanzai, Ahmadzai Dawar, Saidgai, Kharasin and Gurbaz. The Bhattani Tribe occupies F.R Lakki and Tank, while, the Wazirs belong to F.R Bannu. Lastly, the Ustrana and Shirani tribes live in F.R D.I. Khan.

### 3.3 Food

The food of an average Pukhtun is simple and comprised of two principal meals a day i.e. lunch at noon time and supper at sunset. It consists of whole-meal bread called *Dodai* or *Teekala*, vegetables and meat. Bread is usually made of wheat or maize flour. It is baked in an oven called *Tanoor* or made into a loaf on a flat iron pan called *Tabakhay* or *Taighna*.

Pukhtuns are very fond of *Chapli Kabab* (a fried mixture of meat, maize flour, onion and multiple spices). *Pulao* (rice cooked with meat) is considered essential on festive occasions. Serving *Qahwa* after meals is also a common trait of tribal culture.

The diet and other habits of the Pukhtuns are changing due to the spread of education, rise in living standards and more contacts with the people of urban areas. Now dinner and tea sets, chairs and tables have found their way into the houses of the well-off tribesmen.



**Painda (Sohbat)**



**Rotay (Bread)**



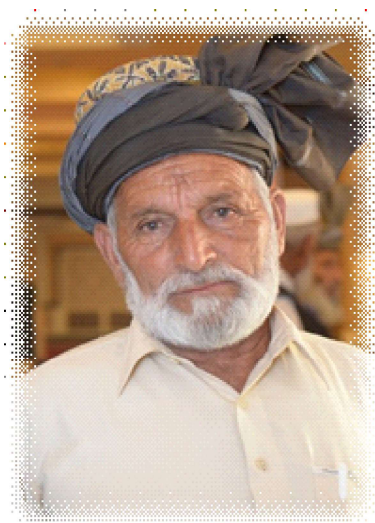
**Chappal Kabbab**



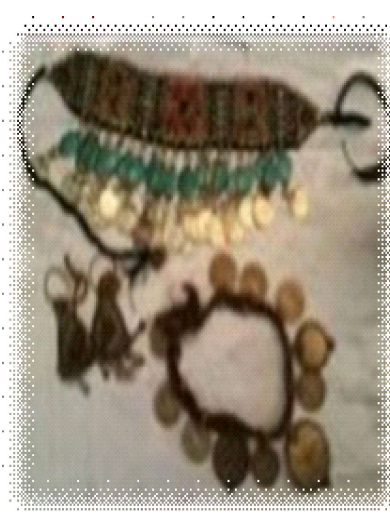
The common dress of tribesmen consists of Shalwar Qameez, Waist-coat, a cloth sheet (*Chaddar*), turban and *Chappal*. Their *Shalwars* are baggy and big. Maliks and other well-to-do wear white cotton smocks and carry *Chaddars* on their shoulders. Rarely, young educated males are also seen wearing modern dress as worn by people elsewhere in the country.

The Wazir woman wears a sleeved blouse or petticoat and a long heavy shirt with trousers. She covers her head and body with a sheet of cloth. A married woman wears colored trousers while unmarried wears simple trousers. On festivals and marriages, Wazir women put on colorful and ornamented blouse and a multi-colored frock, sometimes made of 40 meters cloth. To further adorn themselves, the women put on rectangular pieces of silver and gold that hung on their forehead and sideways down to ears. A *Daur* woman's dress is almost similar to a Wazir woman. As footwear she uses *Chappal* of leather.

On their feast days, the Pathan villagers look as happy as butterflies. If it is a springtime festival, the valley sparkles with the jade green trees and the flowering fruit trees. Against this background, the people flaunt the brilliant colors of new clothes; royal blue, green turquoise, pink and crocus yellow. Most of the country women wear loose baggy trousers and tunics of patterned red and white, heavy silver necklaces and bracelets and flashing nose studs. In the villagers, the men's *Shalwar* and *Kameez* and women's *Burqas* are crisply white. The little girls wear satiny trousers with silver brocade shirts; while the little boys have gold and silver pillbox caps. The men wear long shirts and baggy trousers of heavy dark grey cotton and on their heads a fur cap or a turban, black, brown or grey. Their shoes are *Chaplis*, heavy sandals, open toed and loosely strapped around the heel.



**Pashtoon Turban**



**Ornaments**



### **3.5 Religion**

Mostly people are Sunni and devoted followers of Islam. They follow Islamic principles and pray five times a day. According to Census-2017, FATA is predominantly Muslim, with 99.91% of the total population of FATA professing Islam as their faith. The largest amongst the minorities are Christians, which constitute 0.06 percent of FATA's total population followed by Ahmadis, which constitute 0.02 percent.

### **3.6 Language**

The language of the people of FATA is Pushtu or Pakhto. It may be called a mixture of gallantry, poetry and religion; not only as a language, but also as a Jaba; which is the Pakhtun code meaning a word of honor. Pashto, as a language is used in a much wider sense of ego, honor and pride and a sense of firm belief.

### **3.7 Tradition and Custom**

The Pashtunwali or Pakhtunwali refers to the traditional lifestyle of Pashtun people. It is the name for the un-written codes of honor that control, guide, and balance the character and discipline of the Pashtun's way of life. The codes exercise a great influence on Pashtun actions, and have been held sacrosanct by Pashtun. A Pashtunwali code of honor is passed as oral tradition, from father to son and encompasses all activities from cradle to grave.

The history of Pashtunwali is as old as the history of the Pashtuns and every individual in Pashtun society is expected to abide by these age-old traditions. The more one adheres to Pashtunwali codes, the higher esteem he enjoys in his brotherhood and community. It embodies in itself all the customs, tradition, heritage, customary law and all social relations. The non-observance of these customary laws is considered disgraceful and may lead to expulsion of an individual or even a whole family.

The Pashtunwali codes of honor includes: Jirga, Badal, Nanawaty, Melmastia, Tor, Bad Narr, Badragga, Balandar, Baramta, Belga, Bota, Chalweshti, Chigha, Gundi/Hamshaya, Hujrah, Karhay (Teega), Lashkar, Lokhay Warkawal, Lungai, Meerata, Mila Tarr, Mu'ajib, Nagha, Nang, Nikat, Qalang, Rogha, Saz, Taroor, Tarr.

The cultural heritage of FATA is very rich in terms of hospitality, tribal arts and crafts, historical places, ethnic diversity and natural beauty. The tribes are accustomed to looking after their own resources and solving local problems. They take collective action in support of economic and social activities such as supporting each other on special occasions like death and marriage ceremonies,



harvesting and threshing of crops, construction of Hujras (a meeting place), mosque and other buildings, the cleaning of irrigation channels, protection from flood, maintaining paths, wood and grass cutting etc.

### **i. Marriage Custom**

*Waada* (marriage) is an important social institution. Marriage ceremony is consecrated by *Nikah* which is a religious ceremony performed by the *Imam Sahib* (prayer leader). Witnesses and attorneys bear testimony to *Nikah*. The bride and the bridegroom are asked three times if they consent to the marriage. After *Nikah*, members of the family from both sides embrace and congratulate each other. Sweet meats, usually dry dates are distributed. It is also a custom that villagers from bride's side invite men from bridegroom's side to a target shooting competition. The bridal procession cannot take away the girl until they hit the target. After *Nikah*, the ceremony of bidding farewell to the bride takes place; called *Rukhsati*. The bride is carried to groom's house in a *Dowley* (closed cart, carried on shoulders by men from groom's side). Some interesting ceremonies are carried out upon the bride's arrival in the new house; including putting her hands in grains or flour as a good sign of plenty; or showering coins at the time of departure of bridal procession. Gunshots are fired by the groom's friends. A *Makh Katana* (face seeing) ceremony whereby veil is lifted from the girl's face by the female members also takes place. A copy of the Holy Quran and healthy male child of about six months is placed on the lap of the bride as a good omen.

### **ii. Birth**

Child Birth is also an occasion of great festivity; especially in case of a male child. Frequently, fires are shot in the air to celebrate the occasion. When a male child is born in a Wazir family, messages are sent to relatives through the children of the family who are given presents of small cash. The elderly distribute alms to celebrate the birth. Sometimes, a knife is kept under the newborn's pillow to ward off the evil spirits.

### **iii. Deaths**

The death ritual is performed in a respectable manner. All the villagers jointly prepare grave of deceased and assembled at their house for *Taziat* and *Fateha*. *Namaz-e- Janaza* is offered usually after *Zohar* prayers attended by a large number of men. On the day of the death and the following two days, the villagers serve meals to the family of the deceased and their guests.



#### iv. **Ashar**

Ashar is the collective activity of an entire tribe which involves cooperation in a collective and cooperative manner; including crop harvesting, water course construction, digging wells, etc. Refusal to participate in *Ashar* called *Nagha*. The participants of *Ashar* are usually served with food as a token of reward. An associated term is *Balandar* which also means collective work; but refers to a joint attack.

#### v. **Wesh**

*Wesh* is the ten yearly cycle of distribution of land among the tribe members once in every ten years. *Wesh* is a very old custom coming into existence when nomadic life gave way to settled agricultural life.

#### vi. **Melmastia (Hospitality)**

*Melmastia* is a positive attribute of Pakhtun code which is held in high esteem and takes on the forms of protection for anybody seeking it. Hospitality for the guest is considered to be a norm that is followed strictly. A guest is considered to be the blessing of the God. A Pathan would keep due regard for the guest staying in his *Hujra* even if the host happens to be his kidnapper.

### 3.8 **Music and Dance**

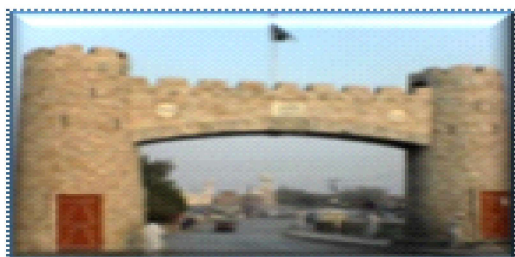
Tribal areas have a vast heritage of folk poetry and songs. Most famous forms of this part of culture are Tappas, Lobas, Sandaray and Charbetas. These are sung in every *Hujra* almost every evening when the village folks gather. They are also sung on every important festival and functions such as betrothal (*Kozhdan*) and marriage (*Waada*). Apart from the formal literary works of the renowned poets (usually in the form of *Ghazals*), music and dancing has always remained an integral part of the Pakhtun society, including the tribesmen's daily lives.

Drum (*Dhol*) is the most common instrument of the tribal music; and a way to celebrate on different festivities. On the occasion of marriages, young men dance collectively with the drum in a form of a circle. This is followed by dancing in groups of four to five people. This is usually carried for three days. During this time, the relatives of the bridegroom take the dancing men to their homes for serving them the food. Drums are also beaten on the rooftops of the houses and shots are fired to participate in the celebration of the groom's family. There are countless musical instruments exclusive to Balochi culture. On the verge of extinction one of the most profound rare music sung in Balochistan is *Nar Sur*. The traditional throat singing is rare and an important component of Balochi folk music. *Nar Sur*, a unique genre of music, is found in some other parts of the world far away from Balochistan. In *Nar Sur*, a singer narrates a folk story in a single overtone accompanied with the playing of a twin-flute by a musician.



Although, music and folk songs are sung on all important festivities, adoption of singing as a profession is not liked by the tribal families. In spite of the prevalence of such a culture, the last decade has seen some tribal singers becoming famous and their recorded songs becoming popular and listened by the tribal communities. These singers are also invited by the students of various institutions in tribal areas to perform in their functions.

### 3.9 Places of Interest



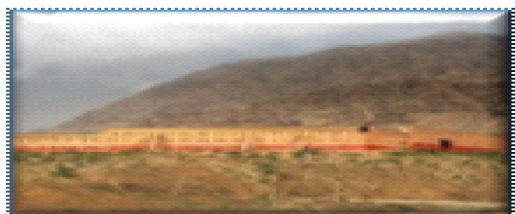
**Bab-e-Khyber**

**BAB -E-KHYBER**, the gateway to Khyber has been constructed at the entrance of the historic Khyber Pass near Jamrud. The platform, for visiting dignitaries and containing useful and authenticated information which present in a nutshell, the historical background of the pass, the secrets of its magical charm and strategic importance, have also been displayed.

**Shopla Stupa** is a Buddhist monument located in the Khyber Pass, Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. The monument, located about 25 kilometers from Jamrud, is on a high rocky ledge and consists of a stone mound supported by a tiered base.



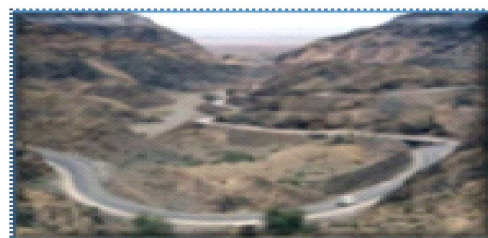
**Shopla Stupa**



**Shagai Fort**

**Shagai Fort** is a fort located 13 kilometres from Jamrud in Khyber Agency, Federally Administered Tribal Areas. It was built in 1927 by the British forces to oversee the Khyber Pass.

**The Khyber Pass** (elevation: 1,070 m or 3,510 ft) is a mountain pass in the north of Pakistan, close to the border with Afghanistan. It connects the town of Landi Kotal to the Valley of Peshawar at Jamrud by traversing part of the Spin Ghar mountains.



**The Khyber Pass**

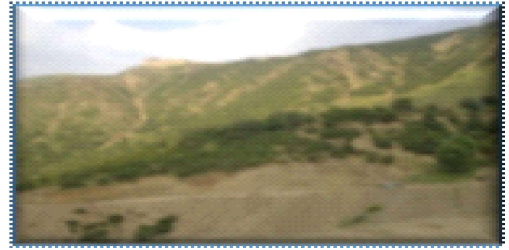


**The Jamrud Fort**

**The Jamrud Fort** is located beside Bab-e-Khyber at the entrance to the Khyber Pass in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan.



**Alexander Fort** is situated in Razmak, North Waziristan Agency of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan. The British forces established the fort to control warrior tribes on both sides of the Shora Alqad.



**Alexander Fort**



# Section - 4

## 4. ADMINISTRATION

### 4.1 Constitutional Status

Under the 1973 Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 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 ordered by the President, who is also empowered to issue regulations for the peace and good government of the tribal areas. FATA continues to be governed primarily through the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901. It is administered by the Governor of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) 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.

### 4.2 FATA Secretariat

Until 2002, decisions related to development planning in tribal areas were taken by the FATA section of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Planning and Development Department, and implemented by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government line departments. In that year, the FATA Secretariat was set up, headed by the Secretary FATA. In 2006, the Civil Secretariat of 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 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governor's Secretariat plays a coordinating role between the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Civil Secretariat, FATA.

**TABLE 1.2 : ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF FATA**

Administrative Agencies Area	Frontier Regions	Tehsils/ Talukas	Villages/ Mauzas	Urban Areas	
FATA	7	6	42	1,999	5



### 4.3 The Role of Political Agent

Each Tribal Agency is administered by a Political Agent (PA), assisted by a number of Assistant Political Agents (APA), 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 use of natural resources, and for regulating trade in natural resources with other agencies or settled areas.

The Political Agent plays a supervisory role for development projects and chairs an agency development sub-committee, comprising of various government officials to recommend proposals and approve development projects. He also serves as project coordinator for rural development schemes. A Frontier Region (FR) is administered by a Deputy Commissioner of the respective settled district who exercises the same powers in the FR as the Political Agent does in a tribal agency.

The tribes regulate their own affairs in accordance with customary rules and unwritten codes, characterized by collective responsibility for the actions of individual tribemen and territorial responsibility for the area under their control. The government functions through local-level tribal intermediaries i.e. Maliks (representatives of the tribes) and Lungi-holders (representatives of sub-tribes or clans), who are influential members of their respective clan or tribe.

### 4.4 Legal and Judicial System

People of FATA elects members to the federal legislature. 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 system of Town Committees exists in Parachinar and Sadda (in Kuram Agency) and Miranshah (North Waziristan Agency), which are providing civic services.

All civil and criminal cases in FATA are decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 by a jirga (council of elders). Residents of tribal areas may, however, approach the courts (Supreme Court of Pakistan and Peshawar High Court) with a constitutional writ challenging a decision issued under the 1901 Regulation. 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, a jirga is constituted with the consent of the disputing parties. The case is then referred to the Jirga who issues a verdict, which is examined by the Political Agent. This decision can be appealed against to the High Court and Supreme Court. Once appeals are exhausted, execution of the verdict is the responsibility of the political administration.



**Jirga**

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), riwaj (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.

Most disputes are settled internally, more serious matters may require the calling of a larger jirga made up of maliks, elders and the Political Agent, members of the National Assembly and Senate, and occasionally even representatives from neighboring agencies or FRS

#### **4.5 FATA-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merger Bill**

The Senate Passed the 31st Constitutional Amendment Bill seeking the merger of FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with a two-third majority votes of opposition on May 25, 2018.

The constitutional amendment bill has also been approved by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly with the two-third majority of votes.

The 25<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment will allow elections of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly for the first time in the area in 2018 as the area will have 21 seats in the assembly. Similarly, all eight FATA seats in the Senate will stand abolished in 2024. Furthermore, the number of seats in the National Assembly for FATA will also be reduced as the total National Assembly seats would be reduced from 342 to 336 in the general elections 2023 (The Nation 2018).



# Section - 5

## 5. ECONOMY

The economy of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas is relatively underdeveloped as compared to other provinces and administrative territories of Pakistan. FATA has 2.40% of Pakistan's population (Census Results 2017), it contributes only 1.5% to Pakistan's economy, making it the smallest Pakistani provincial economy in terms of GDP. As of 2010, the per capita income of FATA was \$ 663 and 34% of households had a sustainable living standard above the poverty level.

FATA's tribal society and local economy is mainly pastoral-based, with some practice of agriculture. Households are involved in primary-level activities such as subsistence agriculture, rearing of livestock and small-scale business. Many locals seek employment as skilled and unskilled labourers, while others join security agencies and paramilitary forces. Those who are better off or are able to travel migrate to larger cities and urban centres outside the tribal areas within Pakistan and across the Middle East. A significant number of these are highly qualified professionals and in many cases have settled permanently along with their families outside FATA. Members of the diaspora receive their earnings and send remittances to FATA to support their families and relatives at home.

### 5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is a major activity in tribal areas including cultivation, forestry and animal husbandry. Strategy to develop marketing infrastructure can lead to good economic returns to the farmers, particularly for horticultural crops. Adoption of water conservation and high efficiency irrigation systems can improve the existing water conveyance efficiency (Federally Administered Tribal Areas).

FATA has an area of 2.7 million hectares of which 0.237 million hectares (8.7%) is cultivable, 0.157 million hectares is culturable waste. The land use intensity is 57.9 percent while population per cultivated area is 19.3 persons and per irrigated area are 54 persons. FATA comprises 3.4 percent of the Pakistan's total land with an estimated number of 0.3 million farm families with average land holdings of 0.72 hectares. This is considerably lower than the average land holdings of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and other national small farm holders. About 85 percent of farmers have less than 2 hectares of land. Ecologically FATA comes under dry arid and semi arid zones.



### 5.1.1 Agriculture Based Business

FATA has strong potential in agribusiness and processing sectors. The WANA Tehsil of South Waziristan has a splendid production of fruit and vegetable. It is estimated that WANA Tehsil is producing 50% of agribusiness of the entire FATA & FR regions. Further, the pine nut business is also on the rise in WANA Tehsil. Around 300,000 to 350,000 pine trees are located in the region. According to estimates the turnover of pine nut business ranges between PKR 1.5 billion to PKR. 2.24 billion. Apple is also another product of the area with huge potential to grow.

**TABLE 1.3 : LAND UTILIZATION STATISTICS OF FATA  
(AREA IN HECTARES)**

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Geographical Area	2,722,064	2,722,064	2,722,064
Total Cultivated Area	227,597	235,959	237,160
Net Area Sown	162,705	172,047	172,635
Current Fallow	64,892	63,312	64,525
Total Cropped Area	205,947	217,849	218,437
Area sown more than once	43,242	45,802	45,802
Total un-cultivated area	2,494,467	2,486,105	2,484,904
Culturable Waste	164,351	158,960	157,759
Forest Area	54,004	63,523	63,523
Not available for cultivation	2,276,112	2,263,622	2,263,622

Source: Development Statistics of FATA-2016

**TABLE 1.4 : AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCE OF IRRIGATION IN FATA  
(AREA IN HECTARE)**

Years	Total	Canals	Tanks	Tubewells	Wells	Left Pump	Others	
							Govt.	Private
2013-14	80,805	13,793	31,115	298	16,825	6,853	5,020	6,901
2014-15	85,282	13,198	33,328	320	16,711	10,153	4,740	6,832
2015-16	86,130	13,852	33,347	320	16,724	10,171	4,831	6,885

Source : Development Statistics of FATA-2016

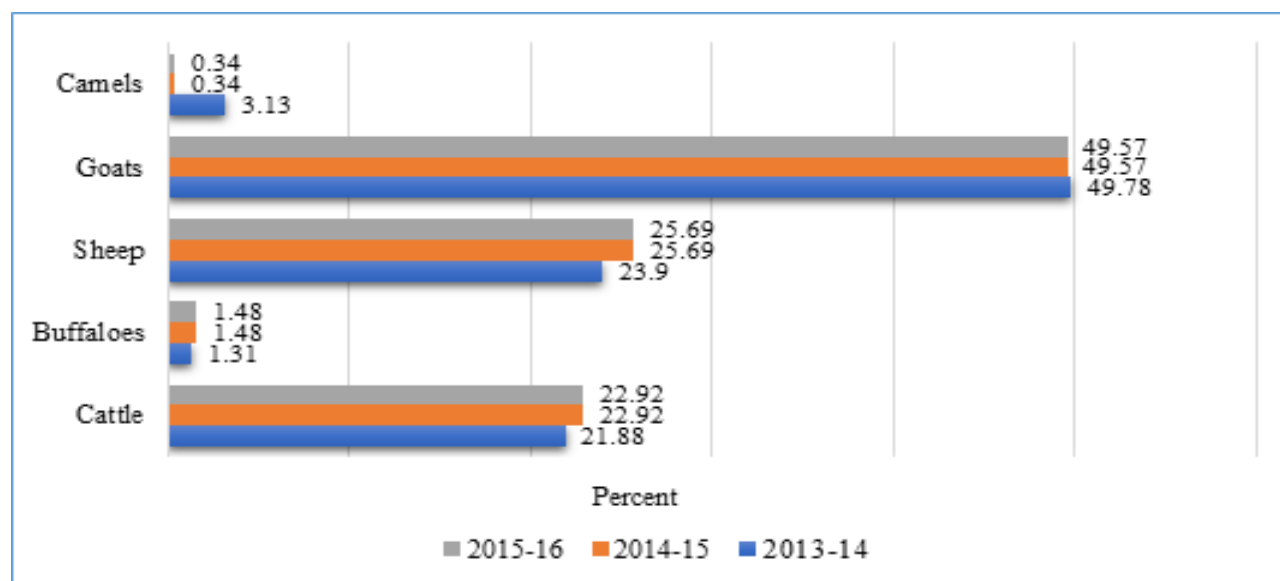


## 5.2 Livestock

Livestock is one of the few economic areas that has a potential to improve in relatively short time. Livestock along with agriculture forms a major component of the subsistence economy of FATA. Rights and benefits of local tribes over livestock and grazing grounds can be considered a good base for resource sustainability. A very high demand for livestock and poultry sector development exists as an incentive for conversion from subsistence towards sustainable commercial livestock and poultry farming.

Following is the breakdown of FATA livestock in the region.

**FIGURE 1.1 : PERCENTAGE OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN FATA**



Source: Development Statistics of FATA-2016

Livestocks statistics capture important data related to livestock population, Veterinary facilities in FATA. It was found that livestock population number showed slight decline in the year 2014-15 from 2013-14 in goats and camels i.e. 49.57% and 0.34% respectively. The percentages remained the same for the year 2015-16 (Figure 1.1).

## 5.3 Forestry

The total forest area in FATA is 529,282 hectares, which is about two percent of the total area. Total potential area is 1,446,413 hectares, where the forests can be raised. The total area under rangeland is 1,179,419 hectares and the Forest Directorate has so far managed 1,200 hectares of rangeland. The current forest cover is mainly in South Waziristan, North Waziristan and Kurram



agencies. It is utilized for timber, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products. Besides the direct products, forests are also ecologically important for water regulations, soil conservation, flood control & conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

#### 5.4 Fisheries

Fishery is another important sub-sector in FATA where currently there are 2 fish hatcheries and 71 private fish farms. The estimated potential production of the fish is 156,710 metric tons. The water resources include 934 kilometers of rivers/streams and 1,450 km of Irrigation channels/canals. Similarly 0.06 million quality fish seed of different fish species has been stocked in 16 numbers of Dams constructed by irrigation department FATA/WAPDA, having an area of 7686 Acres. In private sector, fish farms are established on area of 50 acres. Moreover, this sector can contribute indispensably in overcoming food security in FATA. A series of factors such as marketing, awareness, improved watershed management and building image of fishery products will increase fishery activities in to profitable future.

#### 5.5 Mineral Resource

FATA produces several types of minerals, which include marble, limestone, coal, chromite, quartz, soapstone, scrap, manganese and fluorites. Marbles exist in five out of seven agencies and the overall estimated production is 570,519 tons. The limestone (454,094 tons) and coal production (178,370 tons) are ranked second and third respectively. Minerals are a highly labour intensive industry and provide immediate employment opportunity. Looking at the potential in marble; it is projected as one of the biggest resource of employment in the region. Around 2,000 men and women are involved in marble quarrying in FATA. A high quality white, grey, and other attractive colour marble exist at Mohmand, Bajour and other agencies.





## 5.6 Industry

### 5.6.1 Domestic Commerce and Trade

Historically, FATA remained a transit hub for regional trade. In earlier times, it was a midway junction of the trade caravans between central and Southeast Asia. Domestic commerce and trade is the second major source of income for FATA and is dominated by wholesale and retail business of consumer goods, clearing and warehouses, transport and vehicles used spareparts. Most of the Afghanistan imports lands at Karachi port and move through the Torkham border to Afghanistan and central Asian countries.

### 5.6.2 Construction

A recent report of State Bank of Pakistan shows rising figures for the construction industry in the total industrial growth, and it was recorded as 11.3% against targeted 5.7% in 2013-14. The construction sector accounts for 36.2% workforce in FATA (FATA development indicator Household survey, 2013-14). This high number was associated with a fact that most of the workforce from FATA is involved in the construction industry all over the country. The reconstruction of FATA, road connectivity and infrastructure development within the context of China, Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) will further increase the construction activities in FATA.

### 5.6.3 Overseas Employment

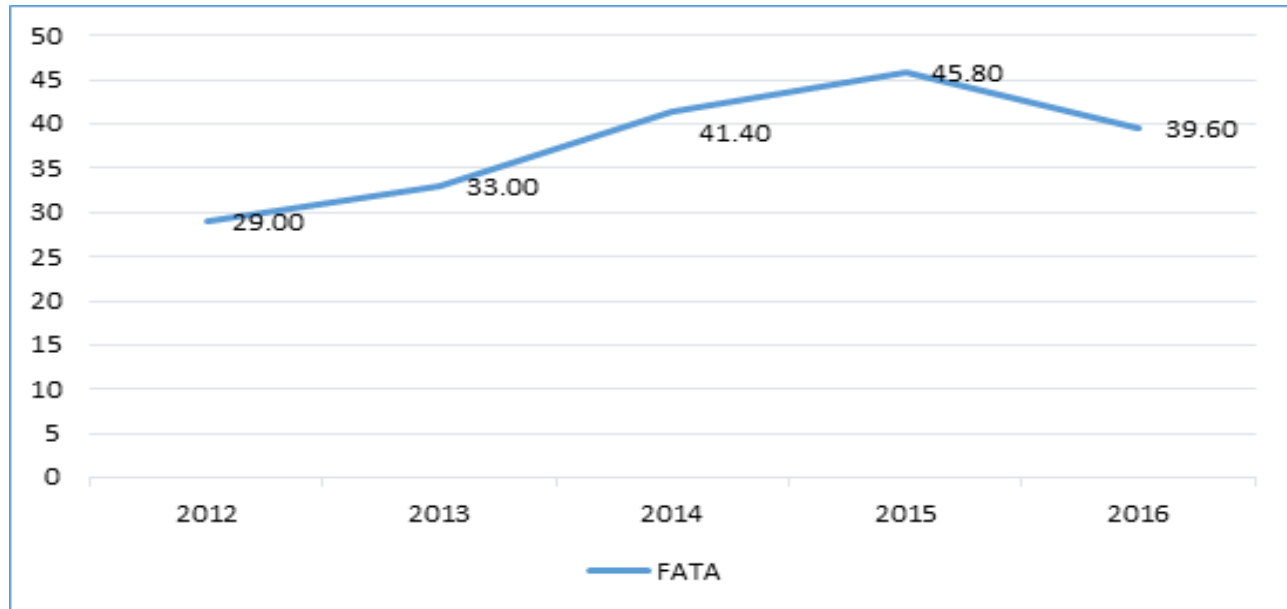
The table 1.5 shows workers registered for overseas employment by the Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment during the period 2007-2016. The last 10 years data demonstrate that FATA stands 5<sup>th</sup> in overseas employment as compared to other regions and provinces. This shows the tendency and willingness of FATA labour force to work abroad and contribute towards remittances.

**TABLE 1.5 : PERCENTAGES OF OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT OF FATA**

YEAR	FATA
2012	29.0
2013	33.0
2014	41.4
2015	45.8
2016	39.6



**FIGURE 1.2 : OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT OF FATA**



## 5.7 Communication

Postal service is of great significance in the social sector as it provides personal as well as commercial service to the members of the society. The Office of Postmaster General of Khyber Agency is rendering best services to FATA throughout its length and breadth. The number of post offices operating in FATA is 171, while Telephone exchanges operating in the region are 51 with 17,838 telephone connections.



# Section - 6

## 6. HEALTH

Efficient public health systems are crucial for providing care to the sick, and for instituting procedures that endorse wellness and prevent disease. Poor health contributes to poverty due to the catastrophic costs of illness and diminishes learning capacity during childhood and earning ability during adulthood.

The health sector of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is managed by the Directorate of Health to promote a healthy society through a network of facilities and services. The Directorate is headed by a Director who manages the health services through representatives nominated for each agency. The directorate plans, executes, operates and maintains agency/tehsil headquarters hospitals, rural health centers, basic health units, dispensaries, clinics and health centers. The Health Directorate is responsible to provide basic health services to people, disease prevention, ensuring a healthy and safe environment, provision of health products, promotion of healthy eating habits and safe food, ensuring safety and security in maternal and child health and encouraging community participation in health services.

### 6.1 Health Staff

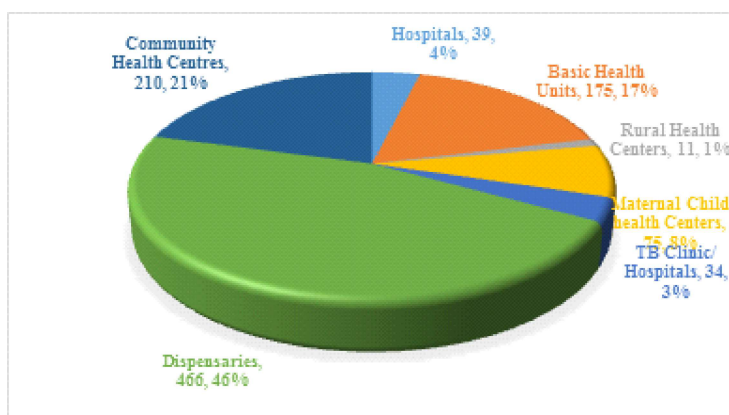
Total number of staff FATA during 2016 was 4,647. Out of total, 749 Doctors followed by 6 Radiologist, 35 Dental Surgeon, 784 Dispensers, 261 Nurses, 97 Midwives, 853 Dias/ N.Dias, 366 LHV's, 1496 other para-medical staff. It was also found that there is 1 doctor for 6240 population.

### 6.2 Health Infrastructure

In 2016, the FATA region health facilities infrastructure comprised of 39 Hospitals followed by 11 Rural Health Centres, 466 Dispensaries, 34 TB clinics, 175 Basic Health units, 75 Mother and Child health Centers and 210 community health Centers.



**FIGURE 1.3: FATA HEALTH FACILITIES**



### 6.3 Performance of Population Welfare Directorate, FATA

The following table provides population welfare performance in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) during 2015-16.

**TABLE 1.6 : PERFORMANCE OF POPULATION WELFARE DIRECTORATE FATA**

Sr. No.	Services	Numbers
1.	IUD (No. of cases)	7,251
2.	Oral Pills (No. of Cycles)	71,571
3.	Condom (Unit)	468,392
4.	Injectable Vials	25,661
5.	Couple year of Protection (CYP)	48,445

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2016-17

### 6.4 Private Sector Engagement

Public Private Partnerships in health are becoming a useful instrument to advance healthcare provision while improving service delivery across the landscape of the health sector. The residents of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are receiving specialised medical services as part of a new public-private initiative encouraging doctors to work in more-remote areas. Under a new initiative, private firms and NGOs are operating public medical facilities.

Some of the key partnerships include a) outsourcing of new health facilities b) Provision of specialised care to patients c) Diagnostic services and d) rewarding career for specialised doctors.



## **6.5 Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation**

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being, and the duty of the state is to provide these facilities. Inadequate sanitation and non-availability of safe drinking water result not only in more sickness and death but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

According to Census-2017, 63.09% of all the housing units reported in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) having source of drinking water inside the premises. Major source of water in FATA is reported as Tap water (both inside/outside) with the share of 27.53% in Census-2017.

In terms of access to sanitation facilities, 79.29% of housing units have access to latrine facility. Overall an improvement in sanitation facilities has been witnessed in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) while 20.71% housing units having none latrine facility, in Census-2017.



# Section - 7

## 7. EDUCATION

In Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), the Directorate of Education is responsible to provide educational facilities. The Directorate provides infrastructure and services to encourage attainment of education up to postgraduate level. It is headed by a Director, with its field offices in each agency led by an Agency Education Officer. The Directorate of Education is responsible for the establishment of primary, secondary, higher-secondary, undergraduate and postgraduate educational institutes in each tribal agency, regulation of teachers at all levels and imparting quality education through the use of advance skills/knowledge.

### 7.1 Education System

The formal schooling in FATA like the rest of the provinces can be divided into several stages:

#### i. Primary Level Education

Primary education is the most important and crucial stage for a child's education. In FATA, during 2015-16, a total of 3,842 primary schools with an enrollment of 551, 246 were functional. Out of total 2,219 were boys' and 1,623 were girls' primary schools.

#### ii. Middle Level Education

Middle school (also known as lower secondary) is for children aged 10-12 years and covers the three years from Grades 6 to 8. During academic year 2015-16, a total of 439 middle schools with an enrollment of 18, 179 were functional. Out of total 273 were boys' and 166 girls' Middle schools.

#### iii. Secondary/High Level Education

High school (also known as upper secondary) covers Grades 9 and 10, the final two years of basic education for children aged 13-14 years. During 2015-16, a total of 296 high schools with an enrollment of 50,526 were functional. Out of total, 231 were boys' and 65 girls' high schools.



#### iv. Higher Secondary Education

Higher Secondary (also known as Intermediate schooling) covers Grades 11 and 12, and prepares students for tertiary education. A total of 15 higher secondary schools were functional in FATA in 2015-16 with enrollment ratios amounting to 6,648. Out of total, 10 were boys' and 05 girls' higher secondary schools.

#### v. Degree Colleges

A total of 32 colleges with an enrollment ratio of 194,171 was recorded in 2015-2016. Out of total, 21 boys and 11 were girls Degree colleges.

In addition to these institutions, there were four elementary colleges (three for males and one for females) for school teachers training.

### 7.2 Literacy

Literacy and educational attainment are important indicators of human development to assess the educated workforce in the country. According to Census-2017 results, literacy ratio of FATA (for population aged 10 years and above) recorded as 36.08%. The literacy ratio in urban areas is much higher which is recorded as 54.09% than that of rural areas as 35.54%. Moreover, out of the total population aged 5 years and above, a large proportion does not continue education beyond matriculation level, leaving a majority of population as unskilled.

**TABLE 1.7: LITERACY RATIO (10 YEARS AND ABOVE): CENSUS-2017**

Region/Area	Literacy Ratio-2017			
	Total	Male	Female	Transgender
FATA	36.08	56.02	15.74	23.62
Rural	35.54	55.47	15.26	24.01
Urban	54.09	73.43	32.67	18.18

Source:- Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Islamabad

### 7.3 Public Private Partnership

Under Public Private Partnership, the following initiatives have been undertaken in FATA.

1. Training courses for capacity development of private schools teacher.
2. Data validation survey of private schools.
3. Categorization of private schools in FATA



## **PART - II**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**







## PART-II

### HIGHLIGHTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CENSUS-2017

**Population Size and its Growth:** The total population of FATA recorded in Census-2017 4,993,044 showing an increase of 57.20% since Census-1998, with an average annual growth rate of 2.40% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017.

**Agencies/ Frontier Region-wise Distribution:** The population and percentage share of all Agencies/ FRs of FATA are as follows: Bajaur Agency 1,090,987 (21.85%), Khyber Agency 984,246 (19.71%), South Waziristan Agency 675,215 (13.52%), Kurram Agency 615,372 (12.32%), North Waziristan Agency 540,546 (10.83%), Mohmand Agency 474,345 (9.50%) and Orakzai Agency 254,303 (5.09%).

**Rural/Urban Distribution:** The rural population of FATA has been recorded as 4,853,178 as against the urban population of 139,866, representing shares of 97.20% and 2.80% in the total population, respectively.

**Sex Ratio:** The male population is recorded as 2,551,715 and the female population as 2,441,003, indicating a sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) of 104.54 according to Census-2017. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas with 110.59 as compared to rural areas 104.37. However, the transgender population in FATA has been reported as 326.

**Population Density:** The population density (number of persons per square kilometer) is 183.43 persons according to Census-2017 as compared to 116.69 persons was recorded in Census-1998. Among the administrative units of FATA, the population density is the highest in Bajaur Agency 845.73 persons, followed by Khyber Agency as 382.08, FR Kohat as 266.46, South Waziristan at 102 and FR Tank at 29.83 persons having the lowest population density.

**Population Growth in Agencies:** The average annual population growth rates (1998-2017) for all Agencies/ FRs of FATA are: Bajaur agency 3.23%, Khyber Agency 3.14%, South Waziristan Agency 2.40%, North Waziristan Agency 2.14%, Mohmand Agency 1.85%, Kurram agency 1.68% and Orakzai 0.63% while FR Lakki Marwat 7.23%, FR Bannu 4.23%, FR D.I. Khan 3.01, FR Kohat 1.56%, FR Tank 1.54% and FR Peshawar 0.97%.

**Rural/Urban Localities:** The total number of rural localities in FATA is 2,000 as compared to 5 urban localities have been reported in Census-2017.

**Population with Disability:** The total number of disabled population is recorded as 20,505 in the FATA, which is 0.41% of total population, whereas 97.20% of total disabled population is located in rural areas and 2.80% in urban areas.



**Religion:** The population of FATA is predominantly Muslim representing 99.91% of the total population. The percentage of the total Non-Muslim population is 0.09%. Amongst the minorities, the largest community is of Christian constituting 0.06% of the total population followed by Ahmadi with 0.02%.

**Mother Tongue:** Pushto is the predominant language of FATA spoken as mother tongue with a share of 98.40% of the total population followed by Urdu 0.49% and Punjabi 0.28 %. The share of other languages spoken in FATA are: Brahvi 0.16%, Balochi and Saraiki 0.08% each, Kashmiri 0.07%, Hindko 0.02%, Sindhi 0.10% and others 0.33%.

**Marital Status:** The distribution of total population above 15 years of age by marital status shows that 24.37% are never married, 72.67% are married, 2.90% are widowed and 0.06% are divorced. The percentage of never married males 29.82% is higher than never married females which is 18.96%.

**Female of Reproductive Age:** The female population of reproductive age group (15-49 years) is 1,054,094 which is 43.18% of the total female population. Among the reproductive age group, 22.44% of women are never married, 76.04% are married, 1.44% widowed, whereas 0.08% are divorced. The percentage of never married women in urban areas 27.35% is higher than in rural areas 22.29%.

**Literacy:** The literacy ratio (a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate) among the population of aged 10 years and above is recorded as 36.08% according to Census-2017. It is higher for males 56.02% than for females 15.74% and for transgender 23.62%. The literacy ratio in urban areas 54.09% is much higher than that of rural areas 35.54%.

**Educational Attainment:** The total number of educated persons with some level of education attainment is recorded as 1,488,425. Out of the total educated population, 37.57% are below primary, 24.49% passed primary, 16.35% have passed middle level of education, and 11.42% have passed matriculation. 4.64% have passed intermediate level, 2.21% have completed graduation, and only 1.45% hold a master's degree or above.

**Economic Characteristics:** The economically active population of FATA (10 years and above) constitutes 26.21% of the total. Among males, 45.94% are reported as economically active compared to only 6.09% of females. The domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who make up 78.62% of the total female population.

**Possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC):** Overall, 79.25% of the populations above 18 years of age possess a CNIC. This proportion is higher for males 92.42% compared to female 66.33%, and transgender 62.12%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas 88.69% compared to rural areas 78.98%.



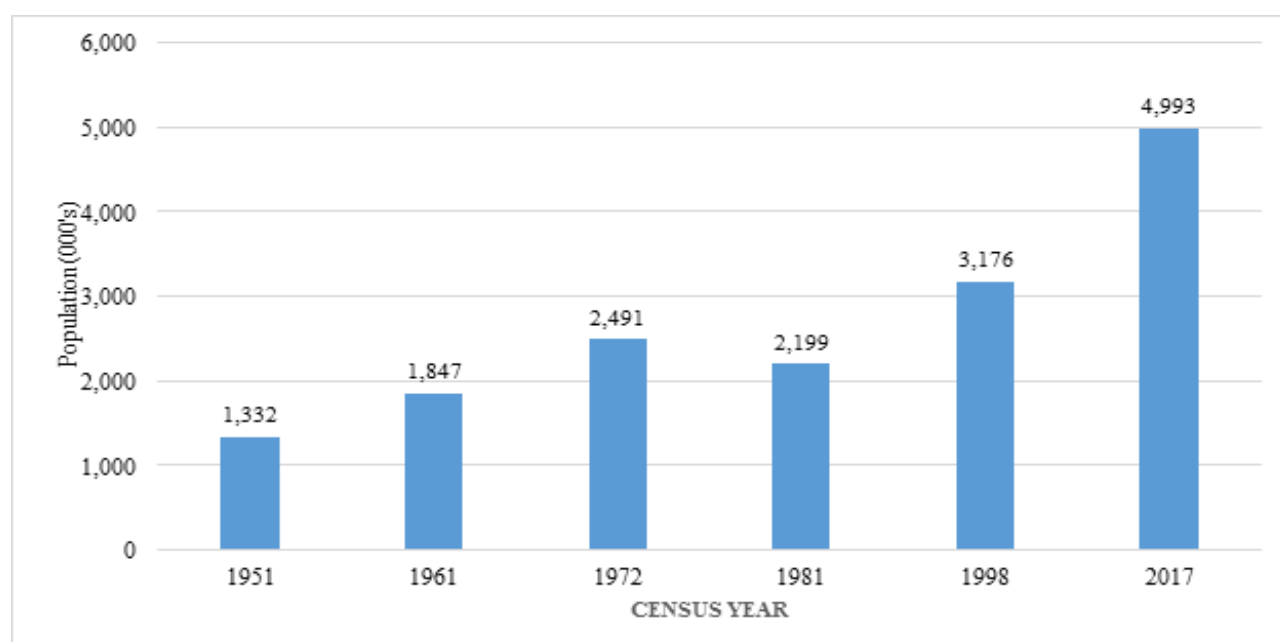
## 2. BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.1 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

#### 2.1.1 Population Size and its Growth

The population of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) according to the Census-2017 has been recorded as 4.99 million (4,993,044), showing an increase of 1.82 million (57.20%) since Census-1998. Figure 2.1 shows that the population size of FATA has grown from 1.33 million in Census-1951 to 4.99 million in Census-2017, showing an increase of 3.66 million over the last 67 years. It is evident from figure 2.1 that FATA's population shows a steep rise in numbers since the year 1981 due to high population growth rate in the past with high population momentum.

**FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION SIZE SINCE CENSUS-1951**



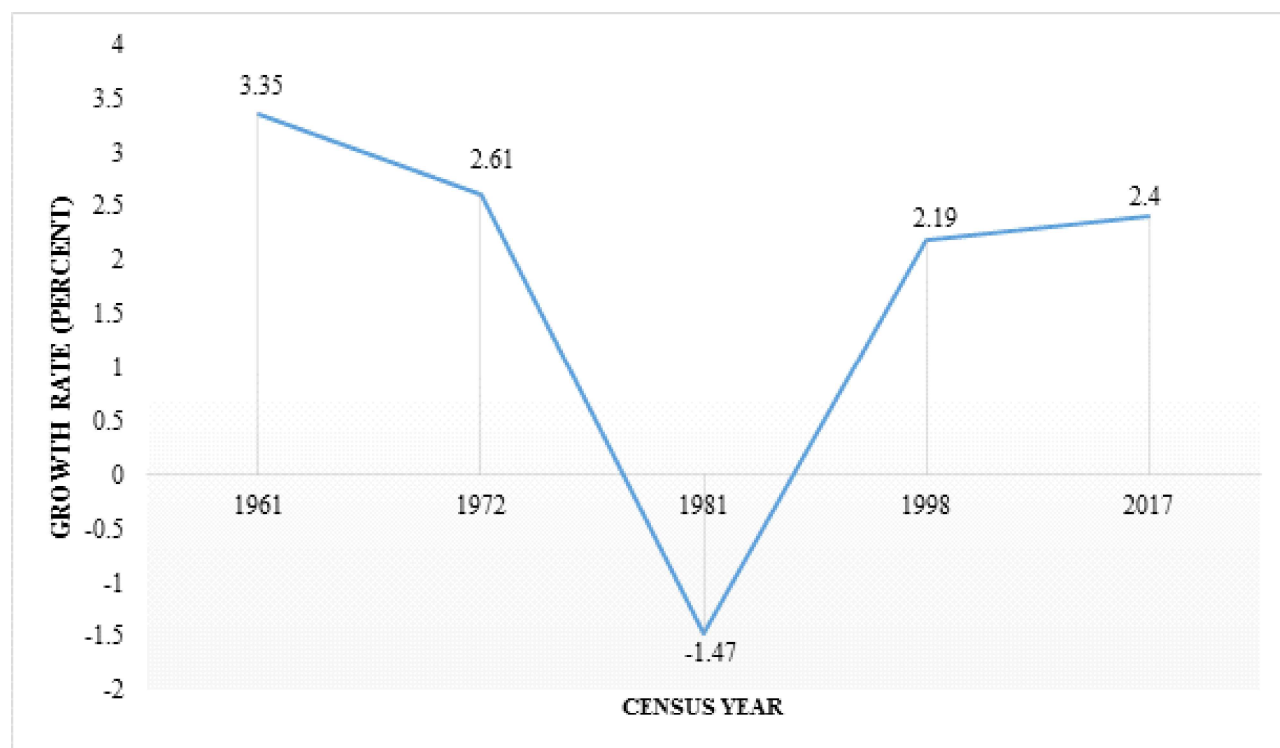
Looking at the trends in population growth since the first census of 1951, Table 2.1 shows that the intercensal increase has been the highest at 57.20% during 1998-2017, followed by 44.47% during 1981-1998 and 38.68% during 1951-1961 period. This indicates that FATA has been experiencing a rapid increase in population during the last 3-4 decades showing an overall cumulative increase in population of 274.85% since Census-1951.



**TABLE 2.1: POPULATION SIZE AND INTERCENSAL INCREASE SINCE CENSUS-1951**

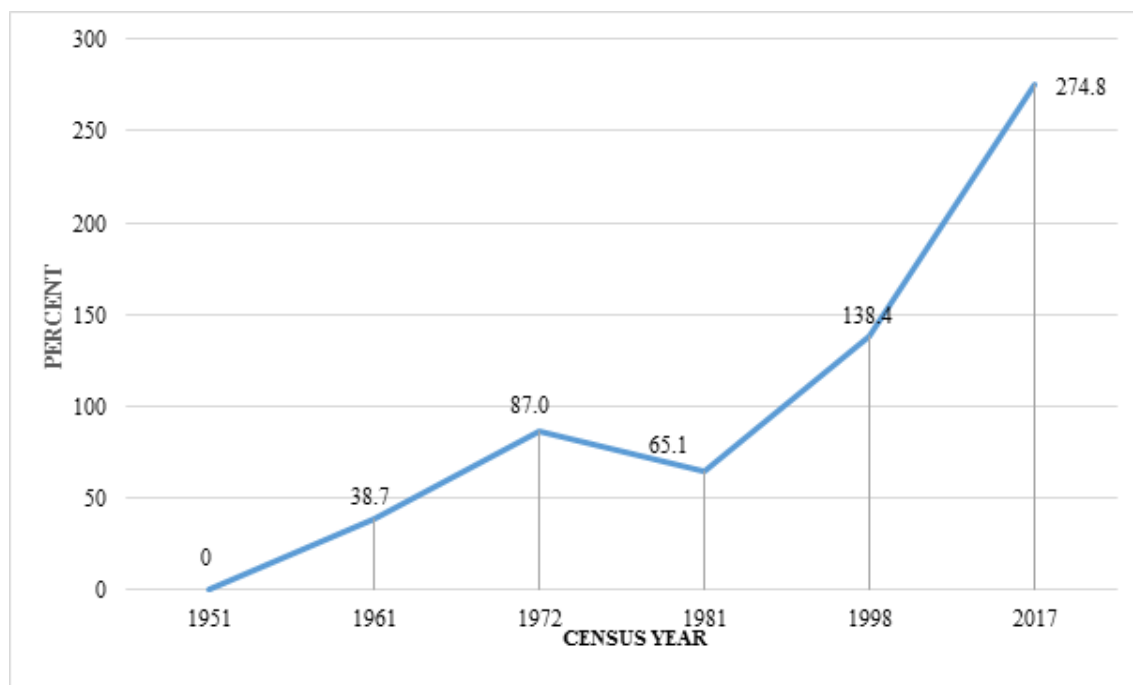
Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017
Population (in 000's)	1,332	1,847	2,491	2,199	3,176	4,993
Intercensal Increase (%)	-	38.68	34.87	-11.75	44.47	57.20
Cumulative Increase (%)	-	38.68	87.03	65.06	138.46	274.85
Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	-	3.35	2.61	-1.47	2.19	2.40

The average annual growth rate has been observed as 2.40% during the intercensal period of 1998 to 2017, compared to 2.19% observed during Censuses 1981 to 1998. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 portray the average annual intercensal growth rates and cumulative rates since Census-1951, respectively. As we can see, population growth rate was as high as 3.35% in Census-1961 and 2.61% in Census-1972 which dipped very low to a negative growth rate in Census-1981. This could be either an artifact of data or enormous undercount of population in Census-1981, after which the population growth rate increased again to more than 2% in the last two censuses. This fluctuating pattern of population growth is reflected by the cumulative increase in population of FATA during the past census years (Figure 2.3).

**FIGURE 2.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE SINCE CENSUS-1951**



**FIGURE 2.3 : CUMULATIVE INCREASES IN POPULATION SINCE CENSUS-1951**



### **2.1.2 Population Distribution by Agencies/ Frontier Regions**

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) has six Agencies and seven Frontier Regions (FRs). Bajaur Agency has the largest share of FATA's total population 21.85%, while Khyber Agency is the second highest by population size of 19.71%.and Orakzai agency has the lowest proportion of population with less than 6% of FATA's population.

The average annual growth rate from 1998 to 2017 varies for each agency and FRs of FATA, with Orakzai agency showing the lowest growth rate 0.63%and FR Lakki Marwat having the highest growth rate 7.23%.

Table 2.2 provides a detailed breakdown of the distribution of FATA's population by Agencies and Frontier Regions.



**TABLE 2.2 : AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY  
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, CENSUS-2017**

Administrative Units	Area (Sq. Km)	Population		Population Density (%)	Urban Proportion	Household Size	Avg. Annual Growth Rate % 1998-2017
		Number	Percent				
<b>FATA</b>	<b>27,220</b>	<b>4,993,044</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183.43</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>2.40</b>
Bajaur Agency	1,290	1,090,987	21.85	845.73	-	8.86	3.23
Khyber Agency	2,576	984,246	19.71	382.08	9.90	8.49	3.14
Kurram Agency	3,380	615,372	12.32	182.06	6.18	8.81	1.68
Mohmand Agency	2,296	474,345	9.50	206.60	-	9.37	1.85
North Waziristan Agency	4,707	540,546	10.83	114.84	0.81	8.46	2.14
Orakzai Agency	1,538	254,303	5.09	165.35	-	8.00	0.63
South Waziristan Agency	6,620	675,215	13.52	102.00	-	7.98	2.40
FR Peshawar	261	64,761	1.30	248.13	-	8.98	0.97
FR Kohat	446	118,839	2.38	266.46	-	8.09	1.56
FR Bannu	745	43,112	0.86	57.87	-	9.74	4.23
FR Lakki Marwat	132	26,394	0.53	199.95	-	7.84	7.23
FR D.I.Khan	2,008	68,506	1.37	34.12	-	9.56	3.01
FR Tank	1,221	36,418	0.73	29.83	-	8.43	1.54

### 2.1.3 Average Household Size

The average household size of FATA is 8.60 persons in Census-2017 which has slight declined from previous Census-1998, wherein it was recorded as 9.3 persons. The average household sizes in rural and urban areas is 8.61 and 8.22 persons in Census-2017, respectively. Among the FRs, Bannu has the highest household size of 9.74 persons, followed by FR D.I. Khan with 9.56 persons. The average household in descending order of the other FRs are: FR Peshawar as 8.98, FR Tank as 8.43, FR Kohat as 8.09 and FR Lakki Marwat as 7.84.

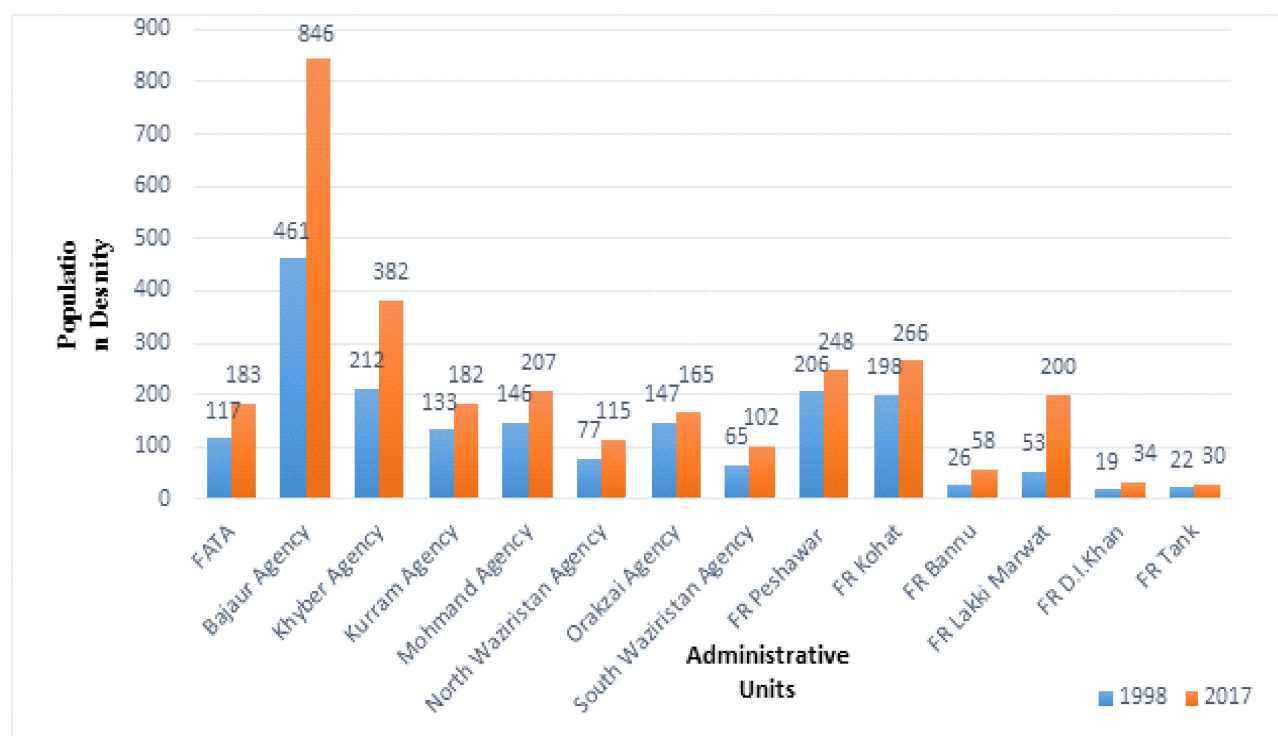
Among the Agencies, Mohmand has largest household size of 9.37 persons, followed by Bajaur as 8.86 persons, Kurram as 8.81 persons, Khyber as 8.49 persons, North Waziristan as 8.46 persons, Orakzai as 8 persons and South Waziristan as 7.98 persons.



### 2.1.4 Population Density

The population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) of FATA according to the Census-2017 is 183.43 persons compared to 116.69 persons in the Census-1998. Amongst the Units, Bajaur Agency is the most densely populated area having a population of 845.73 persons, followed by Khyber Agency 382.08 persons and FR Kohat 266.46 persons respectively. South Waziristan Agency and FR Tank is the least densely populated region with a population density of 102 and 29.83 persons respectively (Figure 2.4).

**FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION DENSITY BY AGENCIES/ FRONTIER REGIONS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**



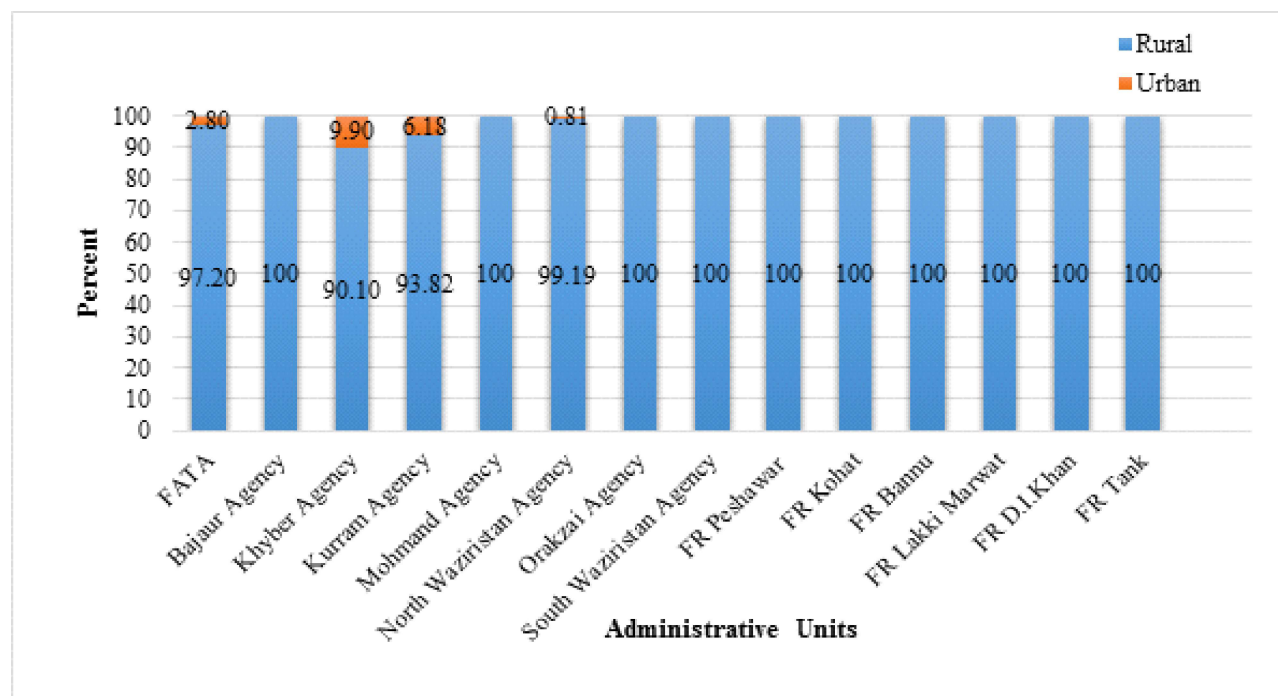
### 2.1.5 Rural-Urban Distribution of Population

According to the Census- 2017, the rural population of FATA is recorded as 4,853,178 persons, which is 97.20% of the FATA's total population. The rural population as a percentage of the total population has declined since Census-1998 when it was recorded as 3,090,858 persons 97.31%.

The urban population of FATA is recorded as 139,866 in Census-2017, which is 2.80% of the total population as shown in figure 2.5. The share of urban population as a percentage of the total population has increased since the Census-1998 when it was 85,473 persons 2.69%. Khyber Agency is the most urbanized 9.90% area amongst all the Agencies/ FRS.



**FIGURE 2.5 : RURAL / URBAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGENCIES/ FRONTIER REGIONS, CENSUS-2017**



The total numbers of rural localities in FATA are 1,999 in Census-2017. 235 Rural localities containing population size of 5000 and above have the largest share, followed by 436 rural localities having population size of 2000-4999. The numbers of rural localities classified by population size groups are listed in Table 2.3.

**TABLE 2.3 : NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE, CENSUS-2017**

Population Size Group	Localities	Population	
		Number	Percent
5,000 and Above	235	2,482,573	51.14
2000-4999	436	1,349,936	27.82
1000-1999	461	666,657	13.74
500-999	327	236,388	4.87
200-499	292	101,293	2.10
Less than 200	157	16,331	0.34
Un-Inhabited	91	-	-
Total	1,999	4,853,178	100

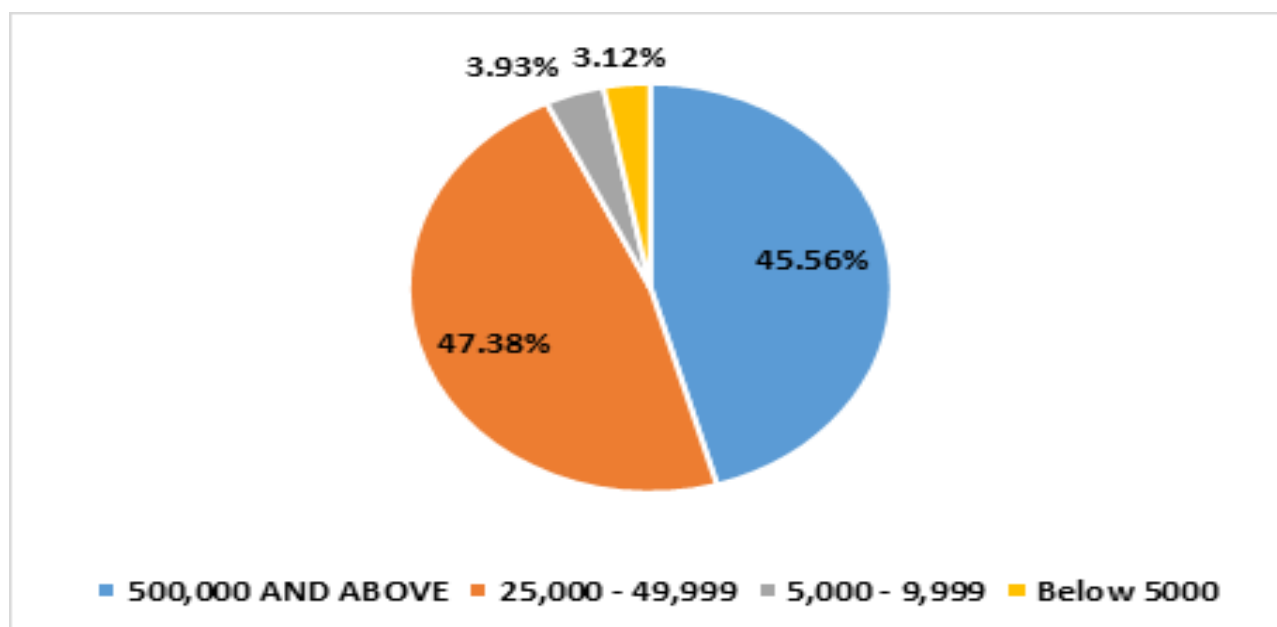
The number of urban localities according to the Census-2017 is 5, remained same as in Census-1998. Urban localities with a population size ranging from 25,000 to 49,999 individuals are highest in number 2, followed by 1 urban localities with a population size 50,000 to 99,999 .



**TABLE 2.4: NUMBER OF URBAN LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE, CENSUS-2017**

Population Size Group	No. of Localities	Population	
		Number	Percent
50,000 to 99,999	1	63,728	45.56
25,000 to 49,999	2	66,272	47.38
5,000 to 9,999	1	5,502	3.93
Below 5,000	1	4,364	3.12
Total	5	139,866	100

To further examine the urban population, Figure 2.6 illustrates that majority of the urban population 47.38% lives in urban localities with a population of 25000-49,999 followed by urban localities with a population between 500,000 and above 45.56%.

**FIGURE 2.6 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE OF URBAN LOCALITY, CENSUS-2017**

### 2.1.6 Population Distribution by Religion

The population of FATA is predominantly Muslim, with 99.91% of the total population declaring Islam as their faith. The rural areas have 99.94% of Muslims, whereas urban areas stand at 98.94%. The percentage of total Non-Muslim population recorded in Census-2017 is 0.09%. The largest community amongst the minorities is Christian, which constitute 0.06% of the total population followed by Ahmadi representing 0.02%. Table 2.5 provides a comparison of population between census years 1998 and 2017, according to religious belief in rural and urban areas.



**TABLE 2.5: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Religion	1998				2017			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Muslim	3,163,481	99.6	99.6	98.2	4,988,621	99.91	99.94	98.94
Christian*	2,306	0.1	*	1.2	3,139	0.06	0.04	0.97
Hindu*	1,046	*	*	0.3	162	*	*	0.02
Ahmadi	6,541	0.2	0.2	0.1	876	0.02	0.02	0.04
Scheduled Castes*	875	*	*	*	138	*	*	0.01
Others*	2,082	0.1	0.1	0.2	108	*	0.01	0.01
Total	3,176,331	100	100	100	4,993,044	100	100	100

\* Refers to very small number

### 2.1.7 Populatuion Distribution by Mother Tongue

Pushto is the most widely spoken language in FATA reported by 98.40% of the total population as their mother tongue in Census-2017 followed by Urdu 0.49% and Punjabi 0.28% as shown in Table 2.6. The shares of other languages reported as mother tongue in FATA are: Brahvi 0.16%, Balochi and Saraiki 0.08% each, Kashmiri 0.07%, Hindko 0.02%, Sindhi 0.10% and others 0.33%.

Table 2.6 shows that the proportion of Pushto speaking has decreased between two Censuses, i.e. 99.1% in Census-1998 to 98.40% in Census-2017. However, the percentage share of Urdu speaking persons has increased from 0.2 % in Census-1998 to 0.49% in Census-2017, also the proportion of Punjabi speaking population has increased since Census-1998.



**TABLE 2.6 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND  
RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Language	1998				2017			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Urdu	5,729	0.2	0.2	0.2	24,217	0.49	0.48	0.58
Punjabi	7,141	0.2	0.2	1.8	13,759	0.28	0.22	2.2
Sindhi*	295	*	*	*	5,070	0.10	0.10	0.08
Pushto	3,147,616	99.1	99.2	97	4,913,297	98.4	98.47	96.02
Balochi*	1,154	*	*	*	4,193	0.08	0.08	0.05
Kashmiri **	-	-	-	-	3,273	0.07	0.07	0.07
Saraiki	-	-	-	-	3,756	0.08	0.08	0.07
Hindko **	-	-	-	-	1,040	0.02	0.02	0.02
Brahvi **	-	-	-	-	7,926	0.16	0.16	0.18
Others	14,396	0.5	0.4	1.0	16,513	0.33	0.32	0.74
Total	3,176,331	100	100	100	4,993,044	100	100	100

\* Refers to very small number

\*\* Asked for the first time in Census-2017

## 2.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX RATIO, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

### 2.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is considered to be an important demographic indicator showing the number of males per hundred females in a population and is reflective of the gender balance in the Region. It is greatly affected by sex differentials in mortality and migration as well as under or over enumeration of male and female population. The sex ratio, in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration, labour force composition and other related factors.

According to the Census-2017, the total male and female population is 2, 551,715 and 2,441,003, respectively reflecting a sex ratio 104.54 as shown in Table 2.7. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas as 110.59 compared to rural areas as 104.37 in FATA. This can be due to the migratory pattern of males to urban centers for work opportunities. However, the overall sex ratio has decreased from 108.4 in Census-1998 to 104.54 in Census-2017.

The sex ratio recorded at birth in the Census-2017 is 108.19 The sex ratios recorded at birth in rural and urban areas are 108.11 and 111.24, respectively. The overall sex ratio for individuals below the age of 15 years is recorded as 110.74, whereas the sex ratio for the working-age population between the ages 15-64 years is recorded as 98.38 and 65 years and above is 106.04 in Census-2017.



**TABLE 2.7 : SEX RATIO BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN,  
CENSUS-2017**

Ages	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All ages	104.54	104.37	110.59
At birth	108.19	108.11	111.24
Less than 15 years	110.74	110.73	111.10
15-64 years	98.38	98.04	109.97
65+ years	106.04	105.85	114.74

### **2.2.2 Age Structure**

The age and sex structure of a population has great significance in terms of understanding trends in demographic components i.e. fertility, mortality and migration patterns which have far reaching effects on the future growth of population and socio-economic development. In this context, it is important to have accurate age reporting and complete enumeration of the population.

Table 2.8 shows the percentage of FATA's population by broad age groups. According to the Census-2017, the population less than 15 years of age has a proportion of 49.66%, showing a increase from 25.9% in Census-1998. Nearly half of FATA's population 47.75% lies in the working-age group, i.e 15-64 years with slightly higher proportion in urban 51.76% than in rural areas 47.63%.

The adult population 18 years and above is 44.44% of the total population, which is slightly higher in urban areas i.e. 46.93% compared to rural areas as 44.37%. The population below the age of five years constitutes 17.90%, whereas infants (below the age of one year) make up 2.80%. The age group of 65 years and above represents 2.59% of the total population.

FATA having a young age structure as that of total Pakistan shows a high dependency ratio (an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force - ages 0 to 14 years and above 65 years- and those typically in the labor force - ages 15 to 64) of 109.44% in Census-2017. The age dependency ratio is much higher in rural areas 109.95% compared to urban areas 93.21% reflective of larger proportions of young and dependent rural population.



**TABLE 2.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Age Groups	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Less than 1 year	2.80	2.84	2.75	-	2.80	2.85	2.75	-	2.53	2.53	2.52	-
Less than 5 years	17.90	18.04	17.76	-	17.94	18.08	17.79	-	16.58	16.60	16.56	-
Less than 10 years	36.12	36.89	35.33	-	36.21	37.00	35.39	-	33.12	33.06	33.21	-
Less than 15 years	49.66	51.06	48.20	-	49.76	51.20	48.26	-	46.22	46.33	46.11	-
15-24 years	18.03	17.76	18.31	31.29	17.98	17.70	18.27	30.26	19.72	19.57	19.88	45.45
18 & Above	44.44	43.06	45.89	90.80	44.37	42.95	45.85	90.79	46.93	46.77	47.09	90.91
15 to 64 years	47.75	46.33	49.22	92.02	47.63	46.17	49.15	91.78	51.76	51.61	51.90	95.45
65 & Above	2.59	2.61	2.57	7.98	2.61	2.63	2.59	8.22	2.02	2.06	1.98	4.55
Age Dependency Ratio	109.44	115.86	103.15	8.67	109.95	116.60	103.46	8.96	93.21	93.75	92.67	4.76

*\* Keeping in view the order passed by Supreme Court in CP No. 43 of 2009, PBS was committed to collect data on the transgender population in Census-2017. However, the questionnaire used for Census-2017 did not include a separate code for "transgender" at the time of printing of the questionnaire in 2010, therefore, a new code "3" was added under the column "sex" and data was collected accordingly.*

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of population by 5 year age intervals and sex. The male population comprises of 51.11% of the total population, whereas the female population constitutes 48.89%. The transgender have only been reported as 0.01% of the total population i.e. 4,993,044 of the FATA. It may be noted that data on transgender was collected for the first time in Census-2017. The census results show that the transgender population was under reported probably because the code was not written on the questionnaire and it was challenging for the enumerators to remember and collect information from the households.

The table shows that age group with highest number of people are 00-04 and 05-09 years, with percentage shares of 17.90% and 18.22%, respectively. The percentage shares show a progressively decreasing pattern for higher age groups, indicating a concentration of young population in FATA.

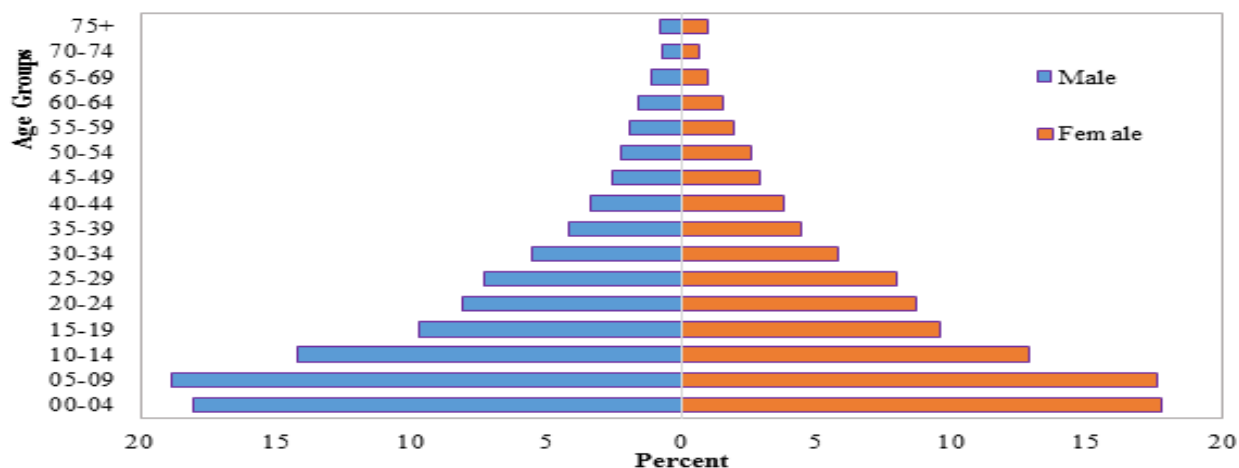


**TABLE 2.9: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS-2017**

Age Groups	Male		Female		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	2,551,715	51.11	2,441,003	48.89	4,992,718	100
00-04	460,262	9.22	433,466	8.68	893,728	17.90
05-09	480,954	9.63	428,916	8.59	909,870	18.22
10-14	361,781	7.25	314,222	6.29	676,003	13.54
15-19	246,285	4.93	233,965	4.69	480,250	9.62
20-24	206,814	4.14	212,991	4.27	419,805	8.41
25-29	185,460	3.71	193,725	3.88	379,185	7.59
30-34	140,873	2.82	142,570	2.86	283,443	5.68
35-39	106,547	2.13	108,519	2.17	215,066	4.31
40-44	85,069	1.70	91,946	1.84	177,015	3.55
45-49	64,771	1.30	70,378	1.41	135,149	2.71
50-54	57,053	1.14	62,520	1.25	119,573	2.39
55-59	48,381	0.97	47,266	0.95	95,647	1.92
60-64	40,844	0.82	37,691	0.75	78,535	1.57
65-69	28,202	0.56	24,103	0.48	52,305	1.05
70-74	17,725	0.36	15,555	0.31	33,280	0.67
75+	20,694	0.41	23,170	0.46	43,864	0.88

\* The transgender population is not included in the total population column.

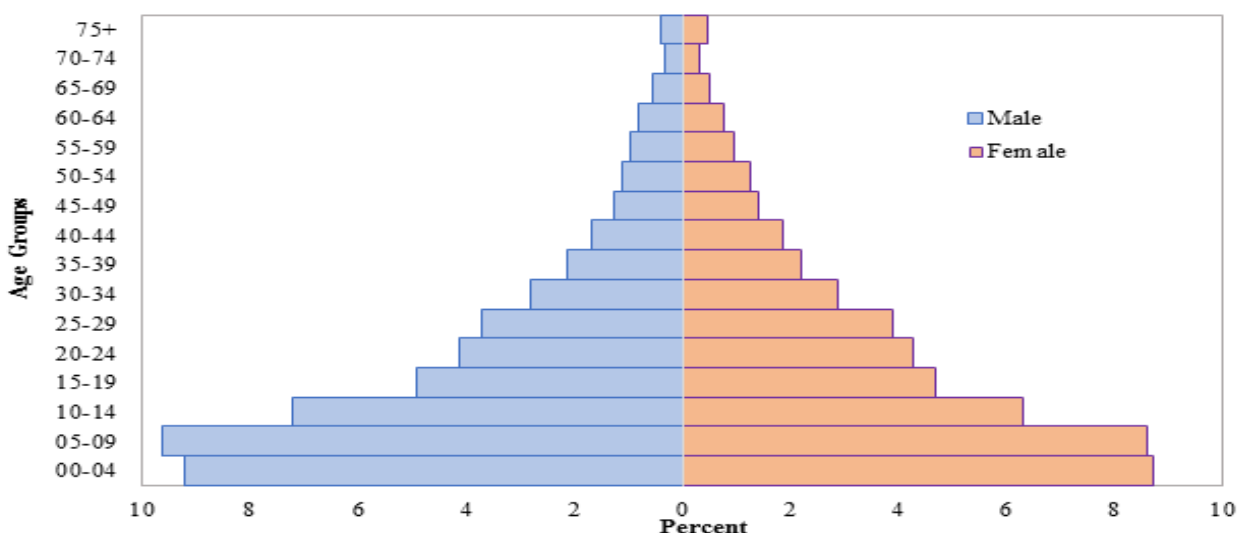
Figure 2.7 graphically illustrates the age and sex structure of FATA's population, which can be represented as an expansive population pyramid with a large base, whose shape becomes narrower in the middle age groups until it becomes a thin peak at the top. Such a pyramid is characteristic of a young population as is the case with FATA where 49.66% of the population falls in the less than 15 years age category.

**FIGURE 2.7: POPULATION PYRAMID OF FATA, CENSUS-2017**



To further look into the gender-specific composition of population, Figures 2.7 (a) and 2.7 (b) portray the percentage distribution within males and females categories separately for five year and single year age intervals, respectively. This has been done to account for differences in age reporting of males and females.

**FIGURE 2.7 (a): POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX, CENSUS-2017**



**FIGURE 2.7 (b): POPULATION PYRAMID BY SINGLE YEAR AGE AND SEX, CENSUS-2017**

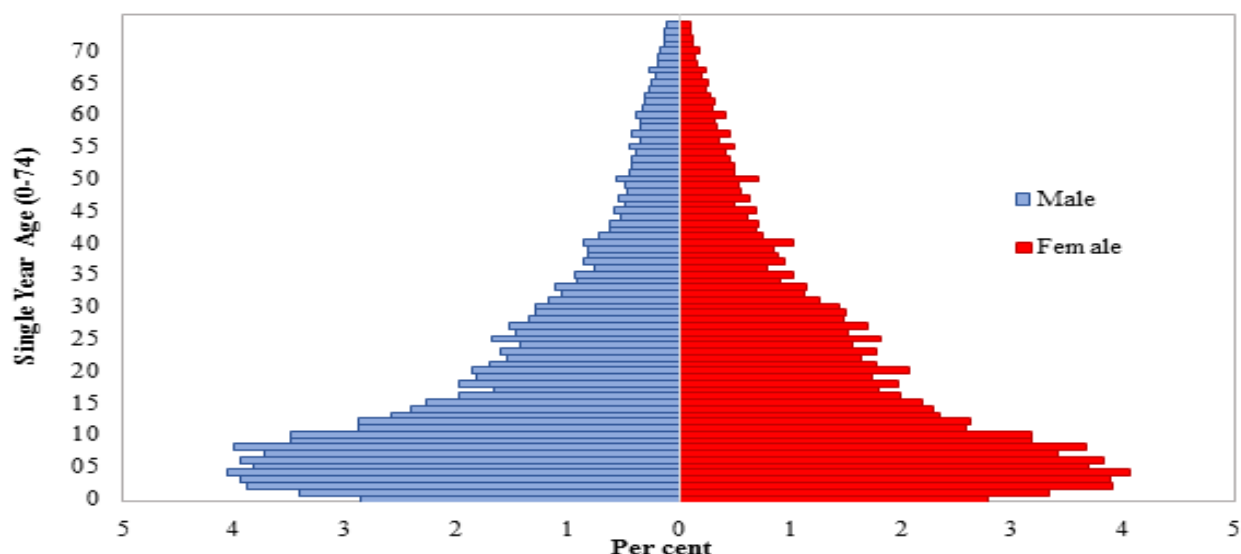


Figure 2.7 (b) presents the age and sex structure of population by single year of age. The population pyramid has been smoothened by using method of moving averages to adjust for age misreporting in the form of age heaping, digital preference or common practice to round off age which has been a common feature in all censuses. The relative shrinking at the base of the pyramid indicates a current relative slowing down of births (fertility) indicating a beginning of demographic transition in FATA. However, the shape of the pyramid makes it evident that FATA has high population momentum



with high growth potential by having the largest proportion in young ages. The pyramid depicts the respective distributions of males and females for each age from 0 to 74 showing almost similar pattern of age distribution.

### 2.2.3 Marital Status

All individuals aged 15 years and above enumerated in the Census-2017 are classified according to their marital status, i.e. married, never married, widowed and divorced as shown in Table 2.10.

The results show out of the total population above 15 years of age, 24.37% are never married, 72.67% are married, 2.90% are widowed and 0.06% is divorced. The percentage of never married male 29.82% is higher than never married female 18.96%. The marital status distribution by age groups reveals that marriage is nearly universal as more than 95% of both males and females are married by ages 35-39 years.

**TABLE 2.10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION  
(15 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS-2017**

Age Group	All Sexes				Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15 and Above	24.37	72.67	2.90	0.06	29.82	69.30	0.86	0.03	18.96	76.03	4.92	0.09
15-19	80.42	19.50	0.05	0.03	89.31	10.64	0.02	0.03	71.06	28.82	0.08	0.04
20-24	35.29	64.48	0.18	0.05	49.72	50.17	0.08	0.03	21.26	78.40	0.27	0.07
25-29	12.40	87.09	0.45	0.06	17.22	82.62	0.14	0.03	7.77	91.40	0.75	0.08
30-34	4.91	94.23	0.80	0.06	6.12	93.66	0.20	0.02	3.69	94.80	1.40	0.10
35-39	2.52	96.04	1.35	0.09	2.91	96.75	0.30	0.04	2.11	95.37	2.38	0.14
40-44	1.84	95.87	2.21	0.08	1.97	97.63	0.38	0.02	1.68	94.28	3.91	0.13
45-49	1.19	94.92	3.83	0.06	1.23	98.19	0.58	0.01	1.13	91.95	6.82	0.10
50-54	1.06	92.64	6.24	0.06	1.03	97.92	1.04	0.01	1.05	87.86	10.99	0.10
55-59	0.88	3.45	8.43	0.04	0.94	97.43	1.62	0.01	0.80	83.73	15.40	0.07
60-64	2.12	84.26	13.57	0.06	1.97	94.54	3.47	0.02	2.24	73.15	24.52	0.10
65-69	2.55	80.85	16.55	0.05	2.35	92.22	5.43	0.00	2.75	67.58	29.57	0.10
70-74	1.57	74.69	23.67	0.06	1.56	89.33	9.07	0.03	1.56	58.04	40.32	0.09
75 and above	2.65	66.91	30.36	0.08	3.09	82.17	14.71	0.03	2.19	53.33	44.35	0.13
Total	612,427	1,826,595	73,005	1,416	372,316	865,325	10,753	324	239,785	961,270	62,252	1,092



## 2.2.4 Females of Reproductive Age

The total female population in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years is 1,054,094, which is 43.18 % of the total female population (Table 2.11). The percentage of women falling in the reproductive age category is higher in urban areas 44.18% compared to rural areas 43.10%.

Among the reproductive age group, 22.44% of women are never married, 76.04% are married, and 1.44% are widowed whereas 0.08% are divorced. The percentage of never married women in urban areas 27.35% is higher than in rural areas 22.29%.

**TABLE 2.11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 YEARS) BY MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Age Group	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15-49	22.44	76.04	1.44	0.08	22.29	76.19	1.43	0.09	27.35	70.90	1.71	0.04
15-19	71.06	28.82	0.08	0.04	70.85	29.03	0.08	0.04	77.69	22.21	0.08	0.01
20-24	21.26	78.40	0.27	0.07	21.04	78.62	0.27	0.07	28.83	70.87	0.27	0.03
25-29	7.77	91.40	0.75	0.08	7.64	91.52	0.75	0.09	12.02	87.23	0.74	0.02
30-34	3.69	94.80	1.40	0.10	3.63	94.87	1.39	0.10	5.79	92.58	1.58	0.05
35-39	2.11	95.37	2.38	0.14	2.10	95.40	2.36	0.14	2.62	94.39	2.90	0.09
40-44	1.68	94.28	3.91	0.13	1.67	94.32	3.87	0.14	2.17	92.62	5.17	0.04
45-49	1.13	91.95	6.82	0.10	1.13	92.00	6.77	0.10	1.02	90.22	8.71	0.05
Total	236,495	801,522	15,185	892	228,107	779,780	14,661	881	8,388	21,742	524	11

## 2.2.5 Population with Disability

The total number of disabled population in FATA according to the Census-2017 is recorded as 20,505, out of which 62.78% are males, 36.82% are females and 0.40% are transgenders. The proportion of disabled persons is quite low probably because the Enumerators were neither trained on administering the disability codes nor did they receive any clear instructions about the concept of disability, resulting in a likely under-count of disabled population of FATA.

Table 2.12 shows that disabled persons constitute only 0.41% of the total population of FATA. The disability rate for males (disabled males as a percentage of total male population of the district) is 0.50% and for the females (disabled females as a percentage of total female population) is 0.31%. Out of the total disabled population, 97.20% are recorded in rural areas whereas 2.80% are recorded in urban areas.



**TABLE 2.12: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Description	Percentage of Disabled* Population				
	Total Disable Population	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Total	20,505	62.78	36.82	0.40	100
Rural	19,930	60.75	38.85	0.39	97.20
Urban	575	63.83	35.48	0.70	2.80
Disability Rate	-	0.50	0.31	25.15	0.41

*\* The census questionnaire did not included questions on disability. In a Supreme Court order CP NO. 64 of 2013 and HRC NO. 8267-G of 2013 on 15-3-2017, PBS was instructed to collect information on disability which was "virtually added" under the column "sex" as an additional code for "disabled male", "disabled female" and "disabled transgender".*

### 2.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

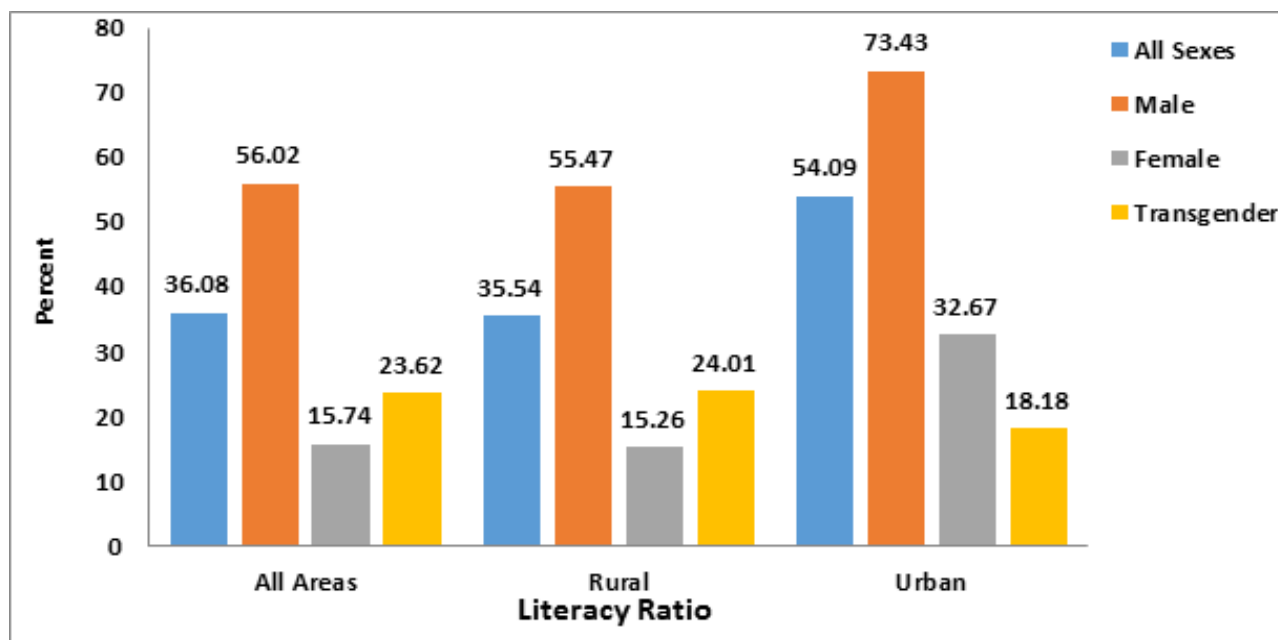
A person who can read a newspaper, write a simple letter with understanding in any language, and can make a simple calculation is counted as literate. The literacy ratio among the population of age 10 years and above is recorded as 36.08% according to Census-2017. It is higher for males 56.02% than for females 15.74% and for transgender 23.62%. The literacy ratio in urban areas i.e. 54.09% is much higher than that of rural areas as 35.54% as shown in Table 2.13. Moreover, the literacy ratio has shown a significant increase since Census-1998, wherein it was recorded as 17.4%. In particular, the literacy ratio has increased by more than eighteen percentage points in rural areas over the last nineteen years, from 16.8% in Census-1998 to 35.54% in Census-2017.

**TABLE 2.13: LITERACY RATIO BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Area	1998				2017			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
All Areas	17.4	29.5	3.0	-	36.08	56.02	15.74	23.62
Rural	16.8	28.6	2.8	-	35.54	55.47	15.26	24.01
Urban	39.3	59.7	12.0	-	54.09	73.43	32.67	18.18
Total Literate								
Population	339,321	312,714	26,607	-	1,150,812	902,186	248,549	77

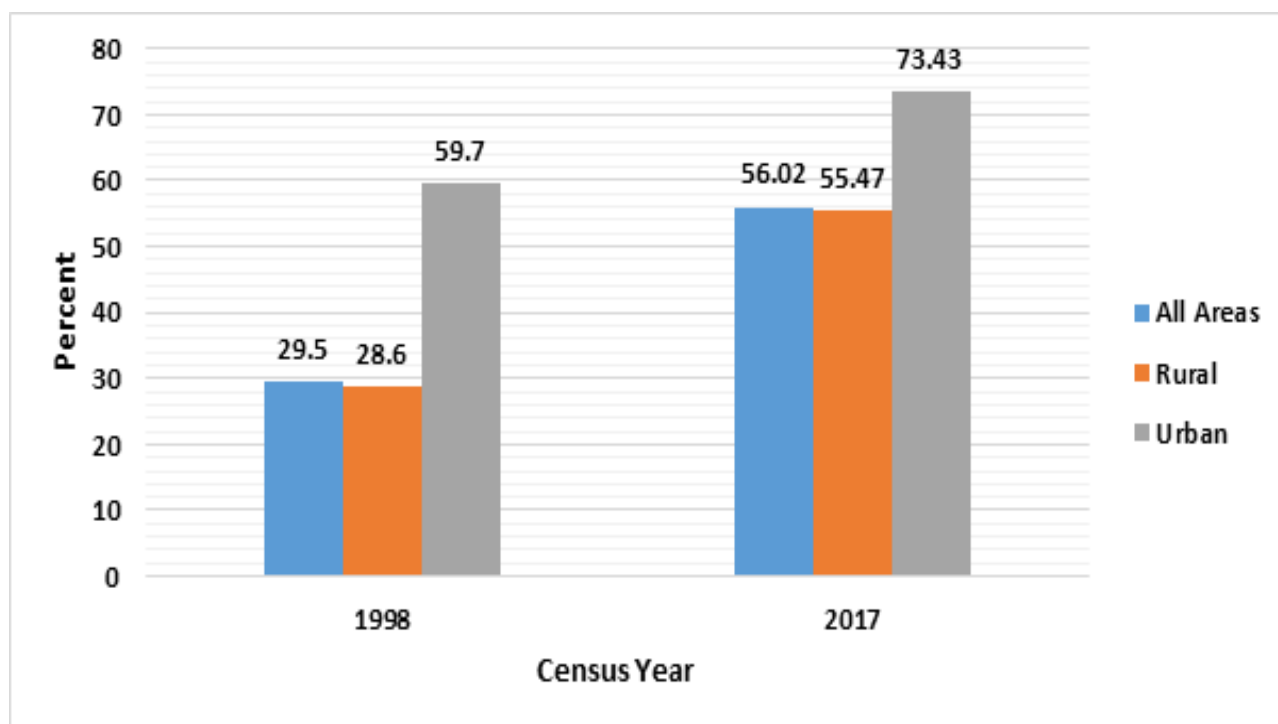


**FIGURE 2.8: LITERACY RATIO BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**



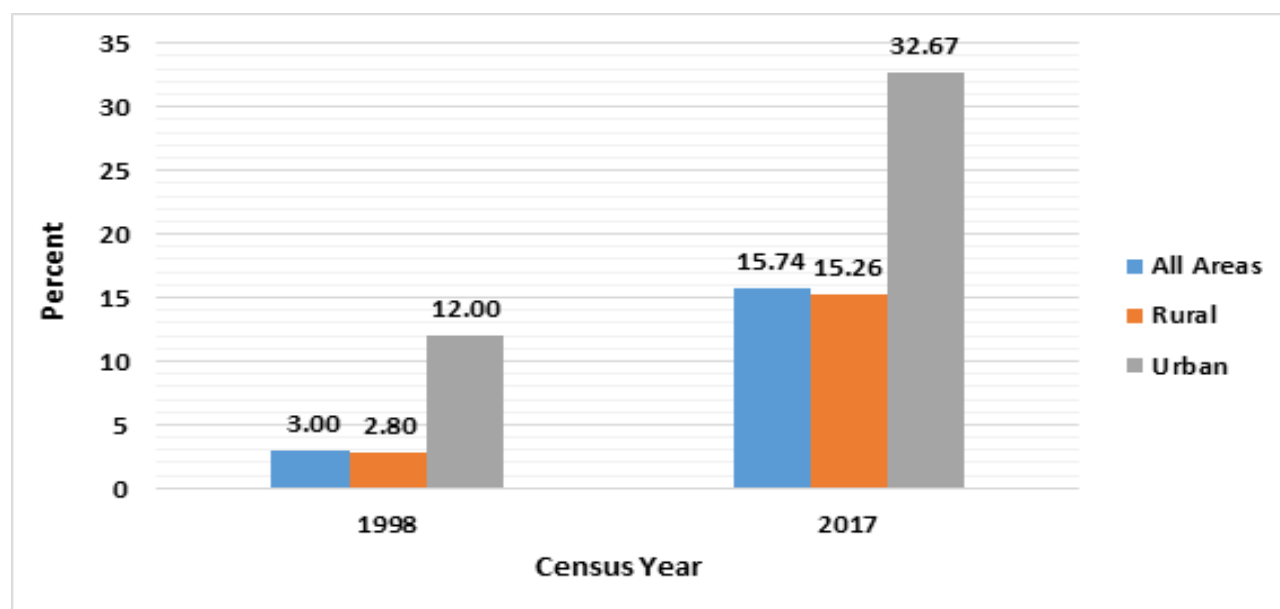
Furthermore, Figures 2.8 (a) and 2.8 (b) illustrate the comparison between male and female literacy rates according to Census results in 1998 and 2017 which show significant progress in literacy, especially for females in rural areas of FATA region.

**FIGURE 2.8 (a): MALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**





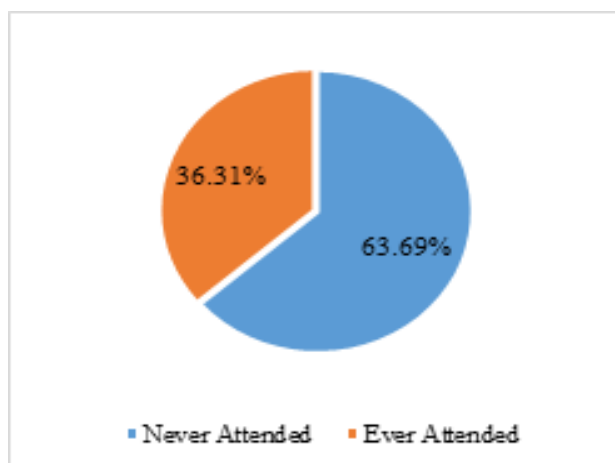
**FIGURE 2.8 (b) : FEMALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**



### 2.3.1 Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity, accelerating economic growth, individual freedom and emancipation of women. According to Census-2017, out of FATA's population above the age of 5 years, 36.31% have attended school while 63.69 % have never received any formal education.

**FIGURE 2.9: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL**



The total number of educated people in FATA, with some kind of educational attainment, is recorded as 1,488,425. Out of the total educated population, 37.57 are below primary, 24.49% have passed primary, 16.35% have passed middle and 11.42% have passed matriculation. The percentage falls to 4.64% for intermediate, 2.21% for graduate and 1.45% for masters and above level of education. In addition, 0.11% hold a diploma or certificate and 1.76% some other qualification not covered by the above categories. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas. Table 2.14 gives the distribution of population by sex, educational attainment and rural/urban domains.



**TABLE 2.14: PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Educational Attainment	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Below Primary	37.57	32.95	52.16	19.05	37.99	33.35	52.83	18.64	27.66	22.42	39.72	25.00
Primary	24.49	24.42	24.68	17.46	24.59	24.59	24.58	16.95	22.02	20.06	26.53	25.00
Middle	16.35	18.65	9.13	19.05	16.28	18.60	8.84	20.34	18.18	19.78	14.48	0.00
Matriculation	11.42	13.51	4.85	28.57	11.17	13.22	4.61	28.81	17.48	21.06	9.23	25.00
Intermediate	4.64	5.33	2.49	1.59	4.52	5.19	2.37	1.69	7.60	8.90	4.63	0.00
Graduate	2.21	2.46	1.42	3.17	2.14	2.38	1.36	3.39	3.85	4.43	2.51	0.00
Master and Above	1.45	1.70	0.64	3.17	1.42	1.67	0.62	1.69	2.07	2.54	0.98	25.00
Diploma/Certificate	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.16	0.20	0.05	0.00
Others	1.76	0.86	4.59	7.94	1.79	0.87	4.74	8.47	0.98	0.60	1.86	0.00
Total Literate (5+)	1,488,425	1,129,838	358,524	63	1,427,894	1,087,648	340,187	59	60,531	42,190	18,337	4

## 2.4 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.4.1 Economically Active Population

The economically active population comprises of persons aged 10 years and above who are engaged in work for pay or profit including un-paid family helpers. Persons not working but looking for work as well as those who were laid off during the reference period have also been considered as economically active. Data on economic participation of the labour force is crucial for assessing the total magnitude of manpower including both skilled and unskilled persons and the nature and type of employment they are engaged in.

The census data provides limited information on economic activity of population due to few questions being asked on the nature and type of work, occupation or industry, as opposed to labour force and manpower surveys which provide detailed information on employment and related topics. Moreover, the definition and the method used to record economic activity and related information also varies between the Census and the sample surveys. The Census-2017 covered only the working and non- working categories of population and did not collect detailed data on the nature of economic activity, occupations or industry, thereby limiting the scope of data and its analysis.

As shown in Table 2.15, the economically active population is 26.21% of persons 10 years and above. The proportion of economically active males is 45.94%, compared to only 6.09% for females. This domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who make up 78.62%.



**TABLE 2.15: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Economic Category	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Economically Active (%)	26.21	45.94	6.09	18.10	26.15	45.92	6.03	18.09	28.45	46.71	8.21	18.18
Economically Inactive (%)	73.79	54.06	93.91	81.90	73.85	54.08	93.97	81.91	71.55	53.29	91.79	81.82
Total Population (10+)	3,189,446	1,610,499	1,578,621	326	3,095,909	1,561,336	1,534,269	304	93,537	49,163	44,352	22
<b>Economically Active (Percentage)</b>												
Worked	20.23	35.26	4.89	14.11	20.13	35.14	4.85	13.82	23.54	38.98	6.42	18.18
Seeking Work	5.99	10.69	1.19	3.99	6.02	10.78	1.18	4.28	4.91	7.72	1.79	-
<b>Economically Inactive (Percentage)</b>												
Students	17.40	26.03	8.61	8.28	17.18	25.85	8.36	8.22	24.79	31.80	17.03	9.09
Domestic Workers	45.36	12.77	78.62	57.06	45.69	13.04	78.91	57.57	34.62	3.93	68.63	50.00
Others	11.02	15.26	6.69	16.56	10.98	15.19	6.70	16.12	12.15	17.56	6.14	22.73

## 2.5 POSSESSION OF NATIONAL COMPUTERIZED IDENTITY CARD (CNIC)

The Census-2017 collected information on the possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) from the population of 18 years and above. Moreover, data has also been collected for the first time from the transgender population. In all, 79.25% of the adult population possesses a CNIC as stated in Table 2.16. A higher number of males possess a CNIC 92.42% compared to females 66.33% and transgender 62.12% . Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas 88.69% compared to rural areas 78.98%.

**TABLE 2.16: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (18 YEARS ABOVE) HAVING COMPUTERIZED CNIC AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Area	All Sexes			Male			Female			Transgender		
	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population
All Areas	79.25	20.75	2,198,488	92.42	7.58	1,088,552	66.33	33.67	1,109,643	62.12	37.88	293
Rural	78.98	21.02	2,137,266	92.33	7.67	1,056,472	65.93	34.07	1,080,520	62.04	37.96	274
Urban	88.69	11.31	61,222	95.37	4.63	32,080	81.34	18.66	29,123	63.16	36.84	19



**PART - III**

**HOUSING**  
**CHARACTERISTICS**







## PART-III

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF CENSUS-2017

**Number of Housing Units:** There are 558,967 housing units in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Out of these, 97.11% of housing units are located in rural areas, whereas 2.89% are situated in urban areas.

**Persons per Housing Unit/Average Household Size:** The average household size has been recorded as 8.60 persons according to Census-2017, which is slightly higher rural areas i.e. 8.61 persons compared to urban areas i.e. 8.22 persons.

**Persons per Room:** The average number of persons per room in all housing units of FATA is 2.62. This figure is higher in urban areas 2.94 compared to rural areas 2.62.

**Rooms per Housing Units:** The average number of rooms per housing unit is 3.28, according to the Census-2017. The rural areas recorded a higher number of rooms per housing unit 3.29 compared to urban areas 2.79.

**Single Room Housing Units:** The percentage of single room housing units is 15.95% being higher in urban areas 27.50%, compared to rural areas 15.61%.

**2-4 Rooms Housing Units:** The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms in all areas of FATA is 63.46%. The proportion of rural localities with houses of two to four rooms as 63.64% compared to 57.50% in urban localities.

**5 or More Rooms Housing Units:** Houses having five or more rooms are 20.59% of all the housing units in FATA region. Rural areas have a slightly higher proportion of such housing units i.e. 20.76% compared to urban areas of 15% in dictating that big-sized spacious housing units are less common in FATA.

**Nature of Tenure:** Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2017, the owned housing units are 91.06%, rented housing units are 3.37% and the rent-free housing units are 5.56% with a similar trend observed in rural and urban areas of FATA.

**Period of Construction of Owned Housing Units:** According to Census-2017, 73.84% of the owned housing units in FATA were constructed more than ten years ago, while 17.21% of the housing units were built between the last five to ten years. Furthermore, 7.03% of the owned housing units were built less than five years, and 1.92% was under construction during the time of census.

**Construction Material Used for Outer Walls:** Out of all housing units recorded during the Census-2017, 34.96% outer walls constructed of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones. The proportion was higher in urban areas 35.71% compared to rural areas 34.94%. Moreover, 54.14% outer walls made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding, and use of wood bamboo was recorded for 5.30% of the housing units.



**Construction Material Used for Roofs:** The use of wood/ bamboo in the construction of roofs was recorded for 63.95% of all the housing units, with a significantly higher proportion for more housing units in rural areas 64.84% compared to urban areas 34.05%, whereas the use of Girder/T. Iron in the construction of roofs was recorded for 22.46%. Moreover, the use of RCC/ RBC in roofs is 5.52% amongst all the housing units, as per Census-2017.

**Source of Drinking Water:** Out of all housing units in FATA, 63.09% have access to inside source of drinking water. The major source for housing units is the Tap water used by 23.31% of the housing units as an inside source and 4.22% as an outside source. Moreover, 18.77% of housing units have access to protected well (both inside and outside source) and 7.33% have access to electric/ hand pump as an inside source.

**Source of Lighting:** Electricity is available to 49.22% of housing units in FATA. The use of Kerosene Oil is 6.14%, the use of gas lamps is as low as 0.62% and the use of other sources of lighting is 44.02%. The housing units in rural areas 49.30% have greater access and usage of electricity compared to housing units in urban areas 46.29%.

**Fuel Used for Cooking:** The use of wood as fuel for cooking amongst all housing units recorded is the greatest i.e. 95.15%, followed by gas 2.31%, kerosene oil 0.24% and other sources 2.30%.

### **Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities**

**Kitchen-** According to the Census-2017 results, 57.52% of the housing units in the region have a separate kitchen. The facility of shared kitchen is available to 28.24% of the housing units; whereas 14.24% of housing units have no kitchen facility.

**Bathroom-** The availability of separate bathroom facility was recorded for 65.84% of the total housing units, while a shared bathroom facility was recorded 22.62% and no bathroom facility for 11.54%.

**Latrine-** According to Census-2017, 6.67% of the housing units have latrines connected with sewerage, 14.21% have latrines connected with septic tanks, and 11.61% have their latrine connected with open drains, whereas 34.40% of housing units have latrines that use pit with slab. Only, 20.71% of the housing units reported not having any latrine facility.

**Sources of Information/Communication:** The mobile phone is the most commonly used source of information/communication accessed by 64.55% of housing units in FATA. The radio is the second most frequently used source of information with 44.98% of housing units having access to it. The use of television as a source of information is 10.25%, whereas landline telephone is used as a source of information by 6.14% of housing units. The use of News paper is as low 5.31%. Accessibility to computer/internet accounts for 3.46% of housing units across the region.



### **3. BROAD ANALYSIS OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

A total of twelve main questions were asked in the Census-2017 to collect data on the housing characteristics in the Region. The main questions focused on assessing the type of housing units, type of material used in construction and the type of housing facilities available in the housing unit. Based on the information collected, this part of the Census Report presents results in two major sections namely: Type of Housing Units and Availability of Housing Facilities. The first section includes information such as level of congestion, nature of tenure, period of construction of owned housing units, construction material. The second section provides information on sources of drinking water, lighting, fuel for cooking, availability of kitchen, bathroom, latrine facility and sources of information, all of which are detailed in the section below.

#### **3.1 TYPE OF HOUSING UNITS**

##### **3.1.1 Level of Congestion-Persons and Rooms**

According to the Census-2017, there are 0.56 million housing units in FATA as against 0.34 million enumerated in Census-1998, showing an increase of 63.87% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017. The distribution of housing units by rural/ urban areas is 97.11% and 2.89% respectively as shown in Table 3.1.

Level of congestion indicates the number of persons and rooms per housing unit being reflective of the crowding and tight living conditions of a population. It also helps to assess the overall requirement of housing units that can ultimately be used for future housing planning and policy formulation at micro and macro level.

The level of congestion in terms of number of persons per housing unit or the average household size is 8.60 persons compared to 9.3 persons in Census-1998. The average household size is slightly lower in urban 8.22 persons than in the rural areas i.e. 8.61 persons.

The number of persons per room in Census-2017 is 2.62, decreasing from 2.9 in Census-1998. However, the number of rooms per housing unit is similar in Census-2017 i.e. 3.28 rooms per housing units as compared to 3.2 rooms in Census-1998. A similar trend is reflected in rural and urban parts of FATA.

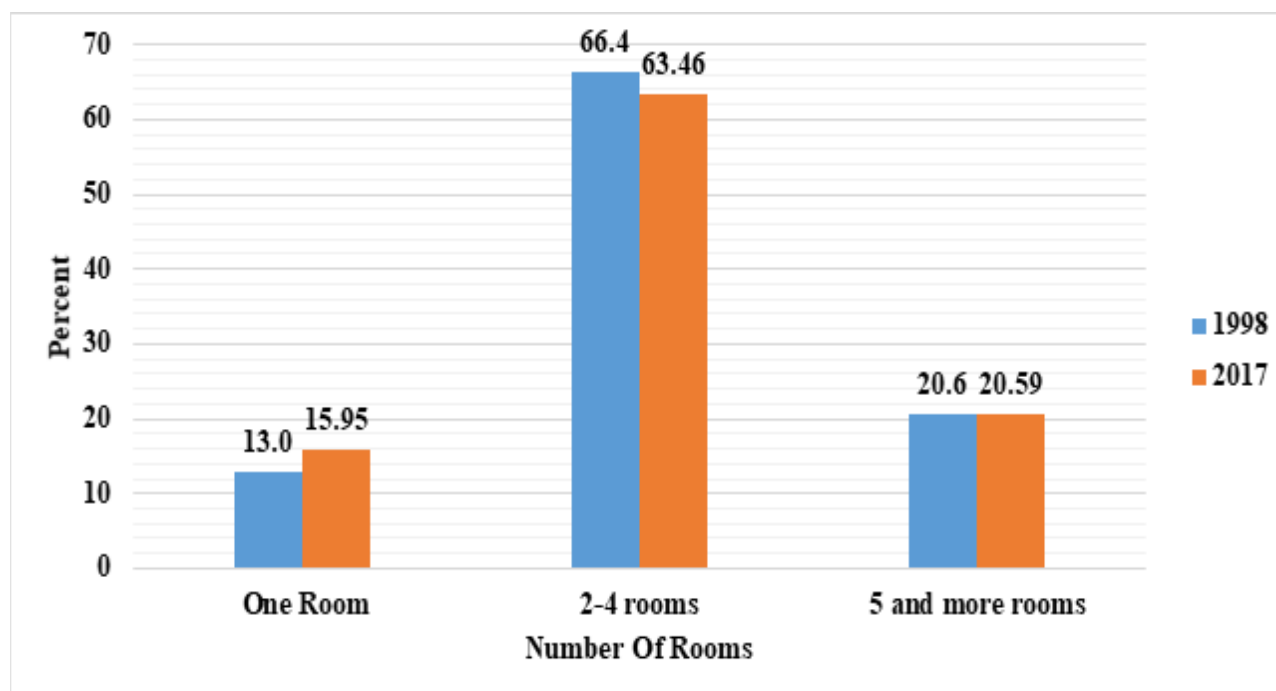


**TABLE 3.1: INDICES OF LEVEL OF CONGESTION IN HOUSING UNITS BY  
RURAL/ URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Level of Congestion	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Persons per Housing Unit/						
Average Household Size	9.3	9.2	9.6	8.60	8.61	8.22
Persons per Room	2.9	-	-	2.62	2.62	2.94
Rooms per Housing Unit	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.28	3.29	2.79
Housing Units with Single Room (%)	13.0	-	-	15.95	15.61	27.50
Housing Units with 2-4 Rooms (%)	66.4	-	-	63.46	63.64	57.50
Housing Units with 5 Rooms and More (%)	20.6	-	-	20.59	20.76	15.00
Housing Units Breakdown by						
Rural/Urban (%)	100	97.48	2.52	100	97.11	2.89
Number of Housing Unit	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

In terms of a single room housing units, the proportion has increased from 13.0% in Census-1998 to 15.95% in Census-2017, whereas the percentage of two to four rooms has declined from 66.4% in Census-1998 to 63.46% in Census-2017. Similarly, for houses with five or more rooms, the proportion has remained the same 20.6% in Census-1998 to 20.59% in Census-2017 (Figure 3.1).

**FIGURE 3.1: HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**





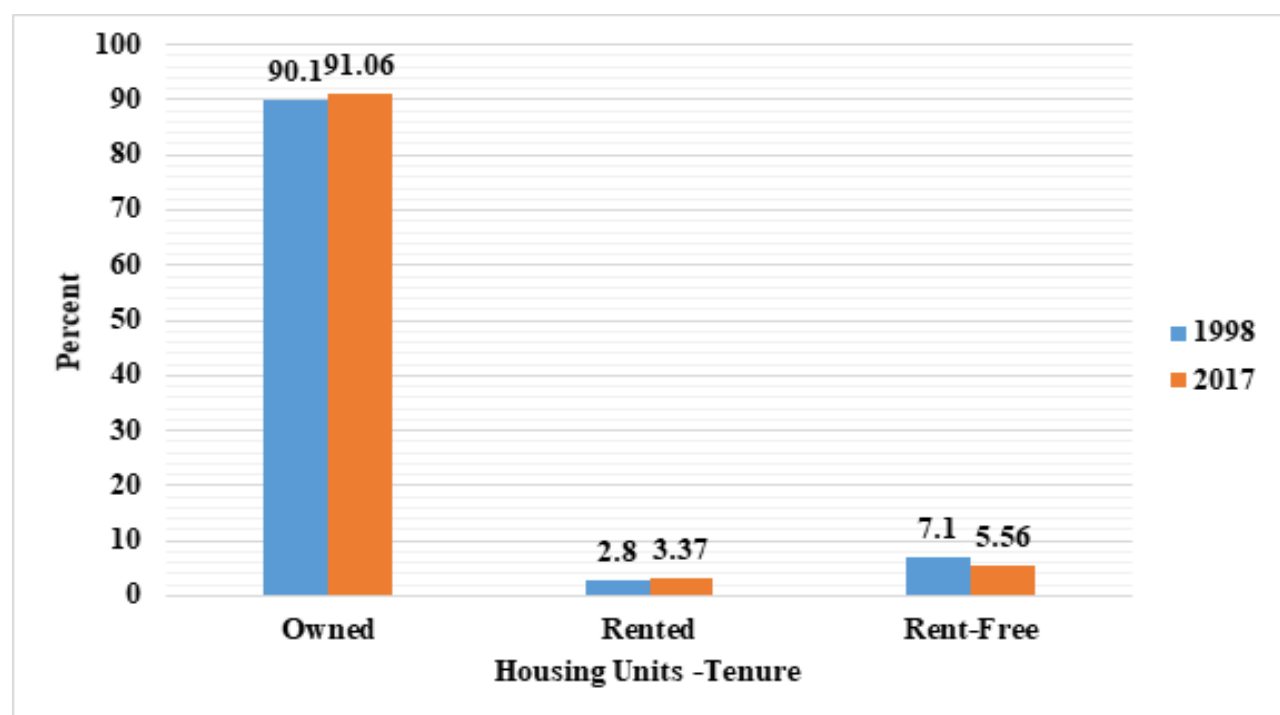
### 3.1.2 Nature of Tenure

Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2017, there has been a marginal increase in the proportion of owned houses i.e. 91.06% as compared to 90.1% in Census-1998 as shown in Table 3.2. Moreover, 3.37% of housing units were reported as rented which increased from 2.8% in Census-1998. The rent-free housing units have shown a decrease from 7.1% in Census-1998 to 5.56% in Census-2017. A similar trend is seen in rural and urban areas of the region in the cases of rent-free housing units (Figure 3.2).

**TABLE 3.2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY NATURE OF TENURE AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Tenure	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Types	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owned	90.1	90.7	64.6	91.06	91.67	70.67
Rented	2.8	2.3	24.2	3.37	2.77	23.63
Rent Free	7.1	7.0	11.2	5.56	5.56	5.69
Number of Housing Unit	341, 114	332, 506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

**FIGURE 3.2: HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**





### 3.1.3 Period of Construction

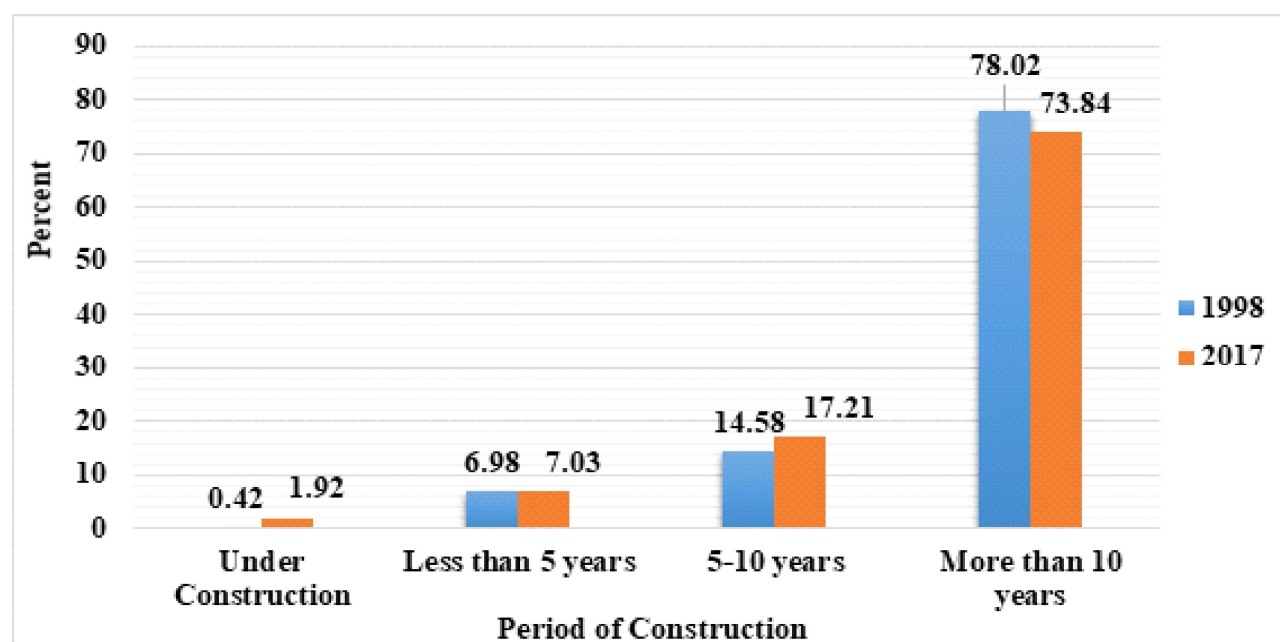
As reflected in Table 3.3, out of the owned housing units recorded in Census-2017, 73.84% were constructed more than ten years prior to the Census-2017, while 17.21% of the housing units were constructed between the last five to ten years, and 7.03% were built less than five years.

**TABLE 3.3: PERCENTAGE OF OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND RURAL/ URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Period of Construction	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under Construction	0.42	0.43	0.11	1.92	1.91	2.27
Less than 5 years	6.98	7.02	4.69	7.03	7.03	6.80
5-10 years	14.58	14.61	12.66	17.21	17.06	23.72
More than 10 years	78.02	77.93	82.55	73.84	74.00	67.20
Number of Housing Unit	307,275	301,712	5,563	509,013	497,580	11,433

Figure 3.3 portrays the comparative analysis of the housing units by period of construction for the two census years 1998 and 2017. The figure makes it evident that the proportion of housing units built for more than 10 years ago remains the highest with decreasing trend in Census-2017, whereas the housing units constructed during last 5-10 years have increased from 14.58% in Census-1998 to 17.21% in Census-2017.

**FIGURE 3.3: HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**





### 3.1.4 Construction Material Used for Outer Walls

The quality of housing units is reflected through the construction material used in the outer walls and roofs of the housing units. Quality indices of construction regarding outer walls are shown in Table 3.4.

**TABLE 3.4: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR OUTER WALLS AND RURAL/ URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
Baked Bricks / Blocks / Stones	38.6	38.7	34.8	34.96	34.94	35.71
Unbaked Bricks / Mud	55.5	55.5	57.1	54.14	54.16	53.45
Wood / Bamboo	2.2	2.2	0.9	5.30	5.31	5.09
Others	3.7	3.6	7.2	5.60	5.60	5.75
Number of Housing Units	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

In the Census-2017, about 34.96% of the outer walls of the housing units in FATA were reported as being made of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones as against 38.6% in Census-1998. The percentage of such walls is higher in urban areas 35.71% as compared to 34.94% in rural areas as observed in Census-2017.

Moreover, 54.14% of the outer walls were reported as being made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding, with a share of 54.16% in rural areas and 53.45% in urban areas. The use of wood bamboo for construction of outer walls of housing units in FATA is 5.30% reported in Census-2017.

### 3.1.5 Construction Material Used for Roofs

Table 3.5 shows the use of construction material in roofs of the housing units enumerated in Census-2017. The type of construction of roofs indicates that 63.95% of the housing units in FATA having roofs constructed with wood/ bamboo, showing decline from 86.8% in Census-1998. The rural areas have much greater usage of wood/ bamboo 64.84% as compared to urban areas 34.05%.



**TABLE 3.5: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFS AND RURAL/ URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
RCC/RBC	3.4	3.1	14.9	5.52	5.09	19.89
Cement/Iron Sheet	2.9	2.8	8.1	2.42	2.31	6.15
Girder/T. Iron*	-	-	-	22.46	22.13	33.37
Wood/Bamboo	86.8	87.3	68.4	63.95	64.84	34.05
Others	6.9	6.8	8.1	5.66	5.63	6.53
Number of Housing unit	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

\*Girder/T. Iron was added in the Census-2017

The use of Girder/T. Iron in the construction of roofs was accounted in Census-2017 for the first time. The results show that 22.46% of housing units have used Girder/T. Iron in construction of roofs in FATA. The usage of this material is higher in urban areas 33.37% as compared to rural areas 22.13%.

The use of RCC/ RBC RCC/ RBC (reinforced concrete/ bricks with cement bonding) in roofs has increased considerably from 3.4% in Census-1998 to 5.52% in the Census-2017, with a higher usage still in urban areas at 19.89% as compared to rural areas at 5.09%.

It may be noted that the use of unspecified material in roofs categorized under 'others' has decreased from 6.9% in Census-1998 to 5.66% in Census-2017 with a similar trend observed in urban and rural areas in the Census-2017.

## **3.2 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN HOUSING UNITS**

### **3.2.1 Source of Drinking Water**

Easy access to potable drinking water serves as an index of quality living. The availability of drinking water through all sources in the FATA reported in the Census-2017 is shown in Table 3.6.

The percentage of housing units in FATA having inside sources of water has substantially increased from 31.1% in Census-1998 to 63.09% in Census-2017.

Out of all housing units reported in Census-2017, 27.53% have access to tap water which is 27.05% in rural areas, and 43.63% in urban areas (the figure includes both inside and outside sources).



The availability of tap water inside the housing units is recorded as 23.31% of all housing units as compared to 12.4% observed in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 10.91% points.

The second major source of water in housing units of FATA, according to Census-2017 results, is the protected well, which accounts for 13.44% of housing units using it as an inside source, and 5.33% of housing units using it as an outside source.

**TABLE 3.6 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Source of Drinking Water	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
<b>Inside</b>	31.1	30.2	65.4	63.09	62.97	67.10
Tap	12.4	11.5	49.1	23.31	22.89	37.26
Electric/Hand Pump	2.8	2.8	0.9	7.33	7.30	8.33
Protected Well*	15.9	15.9	15.4	13.44	13.53	10.29
Unprotected Well*				4.44	4.54	1.03
Others	-	-	-	14.57	14.70	10.19
<b>Outside</b>	68.9	69.8	34.6	36.91	37.03	32.90
Tap	6.9	6.9	8.7	4.22	4.16	6.37
Electric/Hand pump	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.73	2.70	4.00
Protected Well*	19.2	19.2	17.1	5.33	5.23	8.68
Unprotected Well*				2.65	2.67	1.69
Spring*	-	-	-	11.78	12.06	2.24
Canal/River/Pond	7.2	7.4	0.6	3.07	3.15	0.22
Others	35.2	35.9	8.1	7.13	7.05	9.71
Number of Housing Unit	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

\* The division of protected spring well/ unprotected well has been added in Census-2017



### 3.2.2 Source of Lighting

Electricity is the major source of lighting in FATA. The availability of electricity to housing units has declined from 62.0% in Census-1998 to 49.22% in Census-2017. Moreover, 49.30% of housing units in rural areas use electricity as the major source of lighting compared to 46.29% of housing units in the urban areas of FATA, as shown in Table 3.7.

A significant decline has been observed in the use of Kerosene Oil as a source of lighting, from 36.1% in Census-1998 to 6.14% in Census-2017. The use of gas lamps reported in the Census-2017 is 0.62%. The use of gas lamps as source of lighting was not accounted for in the Census-1998. The proportion of sources of lighting other than the aforementioned increased from 1.9% in Census-1998 to 44.02% in Census-2017 (Table 3.7).

**TABLE 3.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCES OF LIGHTING AND RURAL / URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Source	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity	62.0	61.2	93.8	49.22	49.30	46.29
Kerosene oil	36.1	37.0	1.3	6.14	6.31	0.31
Gas Lamp*	-	-	-	0.62	0.61	0.92
Others	1.9	1.8	4.9	44.02	43.77	52.48
Number of Housing Unit	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

\* The 1998 Census form did not have Gas Lamp as an option.

### 3.2.3 Fuel Used for Cooking

In the Census-2017 wood has been reported as the major source of fuel used for cooking in FATA and its usage has increased from 91.7% in Census-1998 to 95.15% in Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.8. However, the use of wood is still very high in rural areas 95.61% as compared to urban areas 79.81%.

Gas is being used by 2.31% of housing units in Census-2017 against 1.3% reported in Census-1998. The use of gas is much higher in urban areas as 16.21% of housing units use it for cooking, as compared to 1.89% in rural areas.

The use of Kerosene Oil as cooking fuel has decreased from 1.7% in Census-1998 to 0.24% in Census-2017, while a similar decline has been recorded in rural and urban areas as well.



**TABLE 3.8: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL / URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Cooking Fuel Used	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood	91.7	91.9	84.7	95.15	95.61	79.81
Gas	1.3	1.2	4.1	2.31	1.89	16.21
Kerosene Oil	1.7	1.7	3.6	0.24	0.24	0.10
Others	5.3	5.2	7.6	2.30	2.25	3.88
Number of Housing Unit	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

### 3.2.4 Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

The information on the availability of kitchen, bathroom, and latrine facilities with in the premises of housing units was also collected in the Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.9.

**Kitchen:** It was found that 57.52% of the housing units in FATA have a separate kitchen as reported in Census-2017. Separate kitchen is more prevalent in the urban areas with an occurrence of 60.38 % as compared to rural areas where it stands at 57.44%. The facility of shared kitchen is available to 28.24% of housing units in Census-2017, which has marginally increased from 12.0% in Census-1998. Moreover, 14.24% of housing units have no kitchen facility in FATA, out of which 14.46% of the housing units are located in rural areas and 6.67% are in urban areas.

**Bathroom:** The availability of separate bathroom facility has been reported by 65.84% of the total housing units in FATA, according to Census-2017, increasing from 63.27% in Census.-1998. The availability of separate bathroom is greater in urban areas at 82.32% as compared to rural areas at 65.35%. The shared bathroom facility has increased from 11.44% in Census-1998 to 22.62% in Census-2017. Shared bathrooms are more common in the housing units of rural areas at 22.93%, as compared to urban areas where it is found in 12.38% of housing units. Moreover, 11.54% of the housing units in the region have no bathroom facility. The prevalence of such housing units is higher in rural areas 11.72% as compared to urban areas 5.30%.

**Latrine:** The availability of latrine facility in housing units was previously recorded as either the housing unit having separate, shared or no latrine facility in Census-1998. However in Census-2017, information was collected on housing units: connected with sewerage; connected with septic tank; connected with open drain; pit with slab; other; and none. It was found that 6.67% of the housing units reported the availability of latrines connected with sewerage, accounting for 13.03% in urban areas, and 6.49% in rural areas. Moreover, 14.21% of housing units have reported latrines connected with septic tanks, with a higher proportion in rural areas as compared to urban areas.



In addition, 11.61% of housing units have latrine connected with open drain, whereas 34.40% of housing units have the latrine facility as pit with slab type with a higher proportion in urban areas 62.34% as compared to rural areas 33.57%. It may be noted that 20.71% of housing units reported not having any latrine facility in Census-2017 compared to 56.1% in Census-1998. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with no laterine facility has reduced to as low as 2.79% in Census-2017 compared with 27.8% in Census-1998. Correspondingly, this proportion reduced from 57% to 21.24% in rural areas during the same period. This indicates that availability of laterine facility in housing units has increased in both urban and rural areas in Census-2017, but more so in urban areas where 97.21% of housing units are reported having laterine facility (Table 3.9).

**TABLE 3.9: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS HAVING KITCHEN, BATHROOM AND LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL / URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Housing Facilities	1998		2017			
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
<b>Kitchen</b>						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	56.4	56.1	65.8	57.52	57.44	60.38
Shared	12.0	12.2	4.7	28.24	28.10	32.95
None	31.6	31.6	29.5	14.24	14.46	6.67
<b>Bathroom</b>						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	63.27	62.5	73.4	65.84	65.35	82.32
Shared	11.44	11.7	8.2	22.62	22.93	12.38
None	25.6	25.8	18.4	11.54	11.72	5.30
<b>Latrine</b>						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connected with Sewerage*	-	-	-	6.67	6.49	13.03
Connected with Septic Tank*	-	-	-	14.21	14.39	8.14
Connected with Open Drain*	-	-	-	11.61	11.67	9.43
Pit with Slab*	-	-	-	34.40	33.57	62.34
Other*	-	-	-	12.40	12.64	4.27
Availability of Latrine	43.9	43.0	72.2	79.29	78.76	97.21
None	56.1	57.0	27.8	20.71	21.24	2.79
Number of Housing Units	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

\* Asked for the first time in Census-2017



### 3.2.5 Source of Information / Communication

The questions about availability of various sources of information within a housing unit, to assess media coverage was asked for the second time in the Census-2017, prior to which a similar question with slightly less options was asked in Census-1998.

The use of telephone, mobile (cellular phone) and computer/internet was not accounted for in the Census-1998. In Census-2017 the mobile is the most frequently used source of information with a prevalence of 64.55% in FATA. Use of cellular phone according to rural/urban divide has been reported by 63.65% in rural areas and 94.87% in urban areas.

In Census-2017, the Radio is the second most frequently used source of information with 44.98% of housing units having access to it. The Radio is present in 45.32% of housing units in rural areas and in 33.39% of housing units in urban areas.

The Television as a third major source of information has been reported as 10.25% at regional level, with a prevalence of 24.16% in urban areas and 9.84% in rural areas. Accessibility to computer/internet accounted for 3.46% all over the region with significantly more use in urban areas 12.77% as compared to rural areas 3.18%.

The landline telephone as a source of information accounted for 6.14% of housing units in Census-2017 chose telephone as an answer.

The use of newspaper as a source of information has decreased from 7.74% reported in Census-1998 to 5.31% in Census-2017. The said decline has been observed in rural areas as compared to Census-1998 and is partly due to the advent of electronic media and its availability across the Region.

**TABLE 3.10: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Source of information	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Radio	47.54	47.48	49.67	44.98	45.32	33.39
T.V.	14.49	13.55	50.87	10.25	9.84	24.16
Newspaper	7.74	7.37	21.92	5.31	4.80	22.56
Telephone*	-	-	-	6.14	6.13	6.22
Mobile*	-	-	-	64.55	63.65	94.87
Computer/Internet*	-	-	-	3.46	3.18	12.77
Number of Housing Unit	341,114	332,506	8,608	558,967	542,790	16,177

\* Asked for the first time in Census-2017



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# **PART - IV**

## **STATISTICAL TABLES**







# **PART - V**

## **ANNEXURES**
















# ترمیم شدہ فارم REN-2

ANNEXURE-C

 <p>ادارہ شماریات پاکستان، حکومت پاکستان چھٹی خانہ مردم شماری</p>															
<p>بلاک کوڈ</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">بلاک</td> <td style="width: 25%;">سرکل</td> <td style="width: 25%;">چارچ</td> <td style="width: 25%;">ضلع مردم شماری</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>				بلاک	سرکل	چارچ	ضلع مردم شماری	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>				
بلاک	سرکل	چارچ	ضلع مردم شماری												
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علاقہ بندی	نام	علاقہ بندی	نام												
ضلع مردم شماری		چارچ مردم شماری													
سرکل مردم شماری		بلاک کا نام انمبر													
خلاصہ															
<p>مردم شمول پچے (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>		<p>معدور مرد بشمول معدور پچے (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>													
<p>عورتیں بشمول بچیاں (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>		<p>معدور عورتیں بشمول معدور بچیاں (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>													
<p>خوابہ سرائٹ (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>		<p>معدور خوابہ سرائٹ (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>													
<p>کل افراد / بشمول معدور (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>		<p>کل گھرانے (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>													
دستاویزات															
رجسٹر فارم - 1 (معدور سہ خانہ چاہ)	فارم 2 پر شدہ قازموں کی تعداد (ہندسوں میں)	فارم 2 استعمال شدہ رجسٹروں کی تعداد	فارم 2 خالی رجسٹروں کی تعداد												
تعداد	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<p>تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ مندرجہ بالا بلاک سے متعلق تمام دستاویزات میں کی تفصیل اور درج ہیں "شمار کنندہ" کسی ایسا سے برطرس سے عمل اور ترتیب سے وصول ہائیں۔</p> <p>دستخط جمع تاریخ: ..... شمار کنندہ کا نام: ..... شمار کنندہ کا سرکاری عہدہ: .....</p>															
رسید															
<p>مندرجہ بالا بلاک سے متعلق تمام دستاویزات میں REN-2 میں کوئی بھی تفصیل منسبہ نہیں ہے کسی ایسا سے تاریخ: ..... وائیں میں لحاظ تعداد اور ان میں موجود اسطاعت چیک کیے گئے اور انہیں برلکاف سے عمل اور ترتیب سے چلائے۔</p>															
<p>رجسٹر فارم - 1 (معدور سہ خانہ چاہ)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">استعمال شدہ</td> <td style="width: 50%;">غیر استعمال شدہ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>رجسٹر</td> <td>قازم</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		استعمال شدہ	غیر استعمال شدہ	رجسٹر	قازم	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<p>رجسٹر فارم - 2</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">استعمال شدہ</td> <td style="width: 50%;">غیر استعمال شدہ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>رجسٹر</td> <td>قازم</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		استعمال شدہ	غیر استعمال شدہ	رجسٹر	قازم	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
استعمال شدہ	غیر استعمال شدہ														
رجسٹر	قازم														
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استعمال شدہ	غیر استعمال شدہ														
رجسٹر	قازم														
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تعداد		تعداد													
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## DEFINATIONS AND CONCEPTS

### Urban Area

All localities which were either Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee or Cantonments at the time of census were treated as urban areas as declared by the respective Provincial Government Departments.

### Household

A household means a group of persons living together who have collective arrangements for cooking/eating. A person living alone was also considered to constitute a household. The distinguishing characteristics of a household is its common cooking arrangements.

### Housing Unit

A Housing Unit means a separate and independent place of abode, inhabited by one household and, if vacant meant for habitation by one household. It does not necessarily mean a separate building. A building may have one or more housing units. Furthermore, any place not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of census was also treated as a housing unit.

### Room

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit having a roof and walls from roof to floor. This includes sleeping, dinning, drawing, study, children's and servant's room but excludes kitchen, bathroom, latrine, balcony, porch and motor garage. A store if being used as sleeping room is considered as a room otherwise not.

### Age

Age is recorded as of the last birthday.

### Marital Status

Marital Status has been classified into never-married, married, widowed and divorced. Never-married applies to persons who have never been married. Married includes all persons who are presently married and living as husband and wife as well as those married persons living apart but having a living wife/husband. Those couples, whose marriage (*Nikah*) had been solemnized but giving away ceremony had not taken place, were also treated as married. Widowed applies to a person whose husband or wife was dead but who had not married again. Divorced applies to both divorcer and divorcee. If not remarried.



## **Religion**

Religion is recorded and tabulated as informed by the respondents.

## **Literate**

A person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding and can make simple calculation in any language is treated as literate.

## **General Education**

It includes educational programme of Primary, Middle, Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor's degree in arts or science.

## **Economically Active Population**

The economically active person means person of 10 years and above ages, of either sex, who are engaged in some work for pay or profit including unpaid family helpers as well as those not working but looking for work or laid off.

## **Disability**

Disability refers to physical and organic handicap of a person due to natural deformity or deficient functioning of any limb resulting from accident, disease, etc. For census purposes it refers to visible malfunctioning of any organ of the body.