

# ILLUME

QUARTERLY

APRIL - JUNE 2012

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## FATA; A COMPLICATED SITUATION



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**HRD** Human Resource  
network Development Network

## FATA; A COMPLICATED SITUATION

The FATA is surely the most discussed region not just in South Asia but also around the world stretching from sophisticated think tanks to calculated strategic experts. FATA has a unique stance both in terms of its traditions and geographic location which leads to an internal independence system run by tribal elders and political agents. From Drone attacks to several military operations stretching till north Waziristan is a serious point of concern locally, nationally and internally. The economic situation adds to the misery of the local population embedded with rigid traditions which leaves no space in the exactitude of the development process.

The militancy affected communities are seriously at war with the complicated situation where the schools have been exploded and institutes are getting deteriorated due to certain foreign and internal disputes pressures. The entire development sector needs to mobilize the civil society to discover and pave road of dialogue between government, security agencies and the tribal heads, On the other hand an indigenous approach is very much required in order to rescue and rehabilitate the local community and to channelize the funds, projects and opportunities.

Human Resource Development Network is working in collaboration with UNICEF in FATA focusing on Mohmand Agency on the crucial component of Education, where the rapid assessment survey showed numerous areas of concerns including health, hygiene, infrastructure, unemployment, literacy rate, disability and most above of all lack of awareness and poverty.

**Shaheer Ellahi**  
Editor



## Educating FATA

Eighty-one recipient of U.S funded scholarships has scored 'A' and 'A+' during the recent ninth grade's board examination in FATA and five of them scored above 490 points out of total of 525 and two of them got top positions in the Abbottabad and Charsadda boards. These 81 students were honored at a ceremony held here on Tuesday by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Dr. Marilyn Wyatt, the US ambassador's wife, congratulated the students and wished them future success. These 81 students were among the 1,363 FATA boys and girls who had received USAID funded scholarships since 2008 to complete their secondary, vocational or college level education. Each scholarship was awarded through a competitive process, and students were selected on merit. Currently 183 students remain enrolled under the scholarship programme in the categories of bachelor in advanced engineering programme, diploma in advanced engineering and the secondary school certificate.



She said, "Without education, achieving sustainable human development remains an illusion." She also said, "I am proud that the United States government is working with the government of Pakistan and the FATA Secretariat to build a stronger economy where more young people like these we see here today can have a chance to apply their talent." Dr. Wyatt said the United States through USAID is committed to improve educational facilities in all over the country especially in FATA and other adjoining areas so that the students living in this troubled areas could continue their education.

While talking to the students, after distributing certificates among them, said she was happy to see them as successful students. Sharing her feelings with them, Dr. Wyatt said did her best to improve Pak-US relations while still there is room for more cooperation at people to people level in different fields. She said education is essential pillar for progress and prosperity.

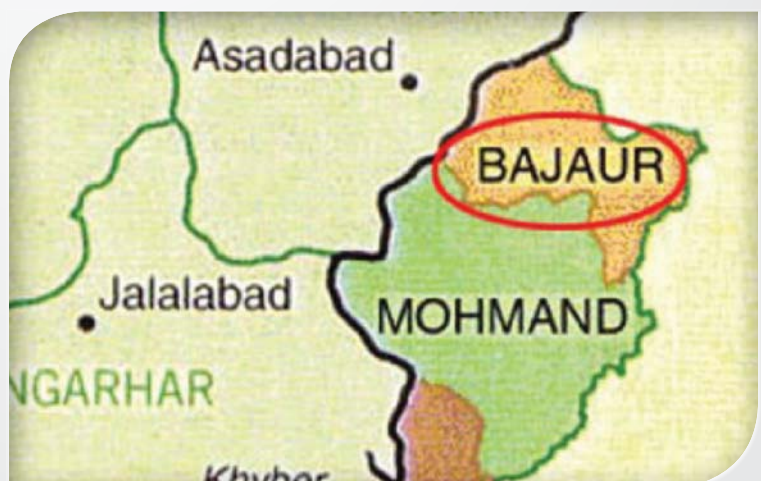
*Published in the Pakistan Observer on July 11, 2012.*

For the web-based article, please visit <http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=164362>

## FATA Agencies; A Bird Eye View

### Bajaur Agency

Bajaur is an Agency of the Federally



Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. Smallest of the agencies in FATA, it has a hilly terrain. To the south of Bajour is the wild mountain district of the Mohmands. To the east, beyond the Panjkora River, are the hills of Swat, dominated by another Pathan group. To the north is an intervening watershed between Bajour and the small state of Dir; and it is over this watershed and through the valley of Dir that the new road from Malakand and the Punjab runs to Chitral. Its population was 595,227. It borders Afghanistan's Kunar Province. Its border with Afghanistan's Kunar province makes it of strategic importance to Pakistan and the region.

### Administrative Set Up

Administratively, Bajaur Agency comprises of two sub-divisions, namely:

- ❑ Khar sub-division: Khar sub-division has further been divided into three Tehsil, namely Khar, Salazai, and Uthman khel,
- ❑ Nawagai sub-division: Nawagai sub-division consists of four tehsils, namely Chamar kand, Nawagai, Mamund and Barang.

### History

The early history of Bajaur is marked by invasions of Alexander (fourth century B.C) and Mahmood of Ghazna (11 the century A.D). In the 16th century, Pakhtoon tribes, mostly around the present day city of Qandhar in Afghanistan entered the area and settled in the area. Prior to 1960, Bajaur Agency almost remained a semi-independent territory and was treated as an inaccessible area under political jurisdiction of Political Agency Malakand.



### Race and Tribes

The two major tribes inhabiting the agency are:

- ❑ Tarkanai

Tarkanai tribe is further sub-divided into six sections, namely, Salarzai, Mamund(Salarzai, Kakazai) Chamar kand & Charmang, Nawagai and Ex-state of Khar.

- ❑ Uthman khel

Uthman khel have seven sections i.e. Aseel, Shamo zai, Mandal, Lar-trass, Bar-trass, Arang and Ali zai.

### Climate

The agency has extreme climate with extremely chill and cold winters. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures in these months are in the range of 5 to 16 degree Celsius. The summer season lasts from May to October. June, July and August are the hottest months.





### Occupation

The people in the agency are not widely educated. Government services are a cherished source of livelihood for many. Agricultural farming, small scale business and working on daily wages basis are also major providers of job and sources employment in the agency.

### Places of Interest

Simandaro is the area historically known for arrival of the Alexander the Great to this area in pursuance of his conquests. A few shrines in the agency are also historically known. These are Ghazi Baba, Sakhi Baba, Shiekh Baba and Mir Ali Baba. Besides, the tomb of sakhi Arab Khan, Governor of this area under Mughals at Naway Dhand on outskirts of Khar is also of some historical importance.

### Khyber Agency

Khyber Agency is named after the world famous Khyber Pass, which has served as the corridor connecting the Asian sub-continent with the Central Asia through Afghanistan. . Khyber has an area of 2,576 km<sup>2</sup> and a population, according to the 1998 census, of 546,730. The headquarters of the agency is located at Peshawar.

### Administrative Setup

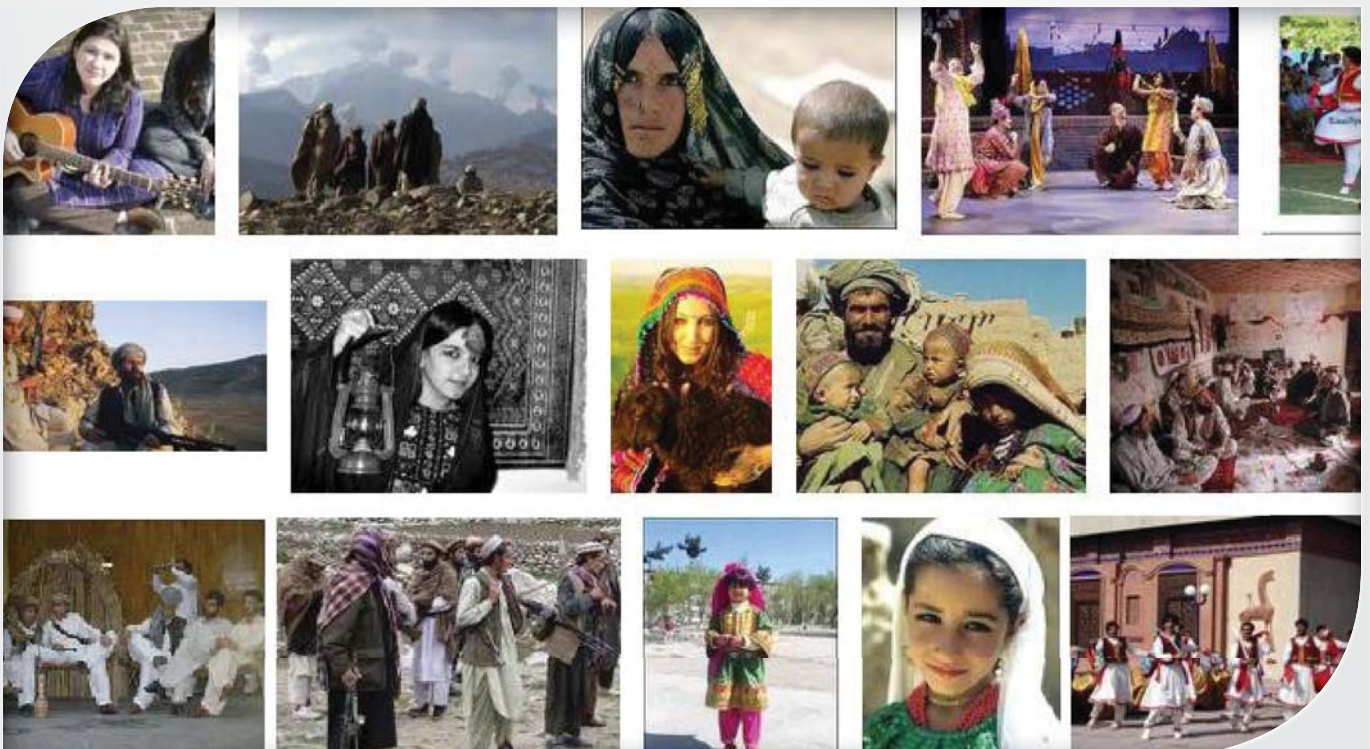
The agency has three Sub Divisions;

- ❑ *Bara Sub-Division*
- ❑ *Landi Kotal Sub-Division:* Town Committee Landi Kotal and Landi Kotal tehsil
- ❑ *Jamrud Sub-Division:* Town Committee, Jamrud, Jamrud tehsil and Mulla Gori tehsil.

### History

This historic and renowned international highway was first used by the Aryans coming from the Central Asia (1,600 B.C). The Persians occupied this region in the 6th century B.C and made it a satrapy of the Persian Empire. In the first century A.D the Kushans set up a Central Asian empire with Peshawar as its capital and the Khyber became an imperial route for regular international traffic.

The spread of Islam in Central Asia, brought in its wake streak of Muslim conquerors, a vigorous people fired with the idealistic dynamism of Islamic ideology and spirit of adventure. Like their predecessors,



they were naturally led eastwards and Khyber Pass saw the rising sun of Islam for the first time in history. The great Muslim conqueror Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, the most brilliant cavalryman invaded India several times through the Khyber Pass.

### Race and Tribes

Khyber Agency is inhabited by four tribes viz Afridi, Shinwari, Mullagori and Shimani.

The Afridi tribe is further divided into eight clearly, distinct clans i.e. Adamkhel, Akakhel, Kamarkhel, Qamberkhel, Malik Dinkhel, Kukikhel, Zakhakhel and Sepah.

### Valleys

Maidan, Rujgal, Bara, Bazaar, Choor, Wachpal, Tirah,

### Climate

Khyber Agency has extreme climate with severe winter and summer seasons. The maximum and minimum temperature during the month of June is about 40 and 26 respectively. December, January and February are the coldest months. The maximum and minimum temperature during the month of January is about 18 and 4 degree Celsius respectively. The average annual rainfall is about 400 mm.

### Occupation

Generally, the people are not literate. Significant numbers of people are in the Middle Eastern Countries for their earnings and brought prosperity to the area. Most of the people are involved in business as shop keepers, merchants and transporters etc.

### Places of Interest

The Khyber Pass situated some 5 kilometers to the west from Jamrud. It runs to a length of about 40 kilometers up to Torkham check post at the Pak-Afghan border. For centuries this pass has been witnessing numerous kings, generals and preachers passing through it. Khyber is associated with numerous events in history, which have brought about momentous changes in the annals of mankind. It is a collection of mountain ranges, barren and crazily piled hills; forts of steel and rock stop every vantage point and naked road.

Baab-i-Khyber, the gateway to Khyber, has been constructed at the entrance of the historic Khyber





Pass near Jamrud.

The Khyber Railways thread its way through 34 tunnels crossing 92 bridges and culverts and climbing 1,200 meters. The British built it in 1920 at an enormous cost of Rs. 2million. Two coaches are pulled and pushed by two steam engines. At one point, the track climbs 130 meters in less than a kilometer by means of the famous changai spur, a section of track shaped like a "W" with two-revesing stations.

### Kurram Agency

Kurram Agency takes its name from the river Kurram which passes through it. The headquarters of the agency is located at Parachinar. The agency lies between 330-20¢ to 340-03¢ north latitudes and 690-50¢ to 700-45¢ east longitudes. The Agency is bounded on the north and west by Afghanistan (the provinces of Ningarhar and Pukthia respectively), on the east by Orakzai and Khyber Agencies, on the south-east by Hangu and on the south by North Waziristan Agency. The agency is 115 kilometers long with a total area of 3,380 square kilometers. The population according to the 1998 census was 448,310.



### Administrative Setup

The Agency is divided into three sub-divisions;

- ❑ *Upper Kurram Agency*: Town Committee, Parachinar and Upper Kurram
- ❑ *Lower kurram Agency*: Town Committee, Sadda and Lower Kurram
- ❑ Central kurram Agency

### History

The area, which forms the present day Kurram Agency, was a part of Afghanistan before the second Afghan War, 1878-79. The local Turi population continuously resisted and resented the Afghan domination. During the second Afghan war they assisted Lord Roberts and were thus liberated from the Afghan control. . Later on the people of Kurram valley took part in the liberation movement of India so when India was liberated from British rule this area became a part of Pakistan.



### Race and Tribes

The population of Kurram valley consists of a number of tribes namely Turi, Bangash, Parachamkani, Massozai, Alisherzai, Zaimusht, Mangal, Kharotai, Ghalgi, Hazara. Turi are in majority followed by Bangash and others.

### Climate

The climate conditions everywhere are generally favourable. In January and February discomfort is experienced from snow, rain and chilli weather and sometime foggy, while from the middle of June to

the middle of August, the temperature is moderate. For the rest of the year the climate is in every way excellent, and indeed its admirers call it ideal.

### Occupation

Generally, people are not literate and earn living by farming as tenants on land owned by others. However, surprisingly a significant number of locals are residing and working abroad and have brought prosperity to the area.

### Major Dams

Maulana dam is a small dam in Safed Koh north of Parachinar city. It is close to Maulana village and is famous for its scenic beauty.

### Kot Ragha Dam Malikhel

This dam is located in village Malikhel Parachinar. It is a very big dam and contains 70,000 fishes. This dam gives water to about 2500 km<sup>2</sup> area.

### Places of Interest

Parachinar is the headquarter of the agency. It is a big market for the people of surrounding area. It is also famous for timber and dry fruits.

### Major Towns

Parachinar the headquarter of kurram agency, Satta the second large town in kurram agency, Alizai the second tehsil and third big town in kurram agency, pirqayoom, sateen, Karman, Peiwar, makhi zai, Baggan, Dogar, Bagzai, Kunj Ali Zai, Tari Mangal.

### Mohmand agency

Mohmand Agency takes its name from the Mohmand tribe which lives in the area. The agency was established in 1951. Earlier this area was under the administrative control of political agent Khyber. However it was not until 1973 that the headquarters of the Mohmand agency were moved from Peshawar to Ekkagund. The permanent agency headquarters is at Ghalanai, deep in the Mohmand agency.

### Administrative Set Up

The agency is divided in two sub division and seven tehsils.

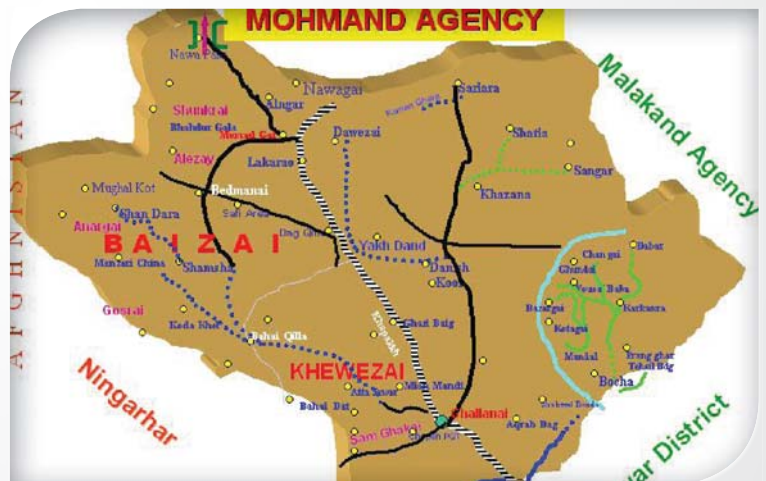
- ❑ Upper Mohmand Sub- Division: Safi tehsil, Upper Mohmand tehsil, Talimzai tehsil
- ❑ Lower Mohmand Sub-Division: Pindyali tehsil, Ambar tehsil, Yakka Ghund tehsil and Prang Ghar tehsil.

### History

Mohmand is an ancient tribe. According to the historians Ghani Khel Afghan moved to this areas of occupation between 13th and 15th centuries, expelling and subduing the original native Hindus and other non-Afghan race.

### Race and Tribes

The major tribes in Mohmand agency are:





Mohmand, Tarak zai, Halim zai , Khwae zai, Bai zai, Safi, Qandhari , Gur baz , Masood, Shinwari, Utman Khel, Ambar Utman Khel, Laman Utman khe.

### Climate

The climate in Mohmand agency is hot in summer season while cool in winter. The rainfall is scanty. Most of the rainfall is during winter season.

### Occupation

The sources of income are very limited in general except agriculture and some trade/business. Most of the locals are earning their livelihood in the Gulf States.



### Places of Interest

Warsak Hydel Power station is situated on the river Kabul about 32.2 km from Peshawar. The construction of the project was started in 1955 and the power station was commissioned in 1960. Before commissioning of Mangla Power station, it was one of the major sources of power

### Gandab valley

This historic valley is situated in the Mohmand agency and shoots forth in the north-west direction from Pir Killa, a village on the main Michni Shabqadar road, and 32 km to the north of Peshawar. It runs parallel to a dry bed of a nullah; it is inhabited by the Halim zai section of the Mohmand tribe.

### North Waziristan Agency

North Waziristan Agency is the second largest agency in FATA. The North Waziristan Agency was set up in 1895. The agency lies from 32.35 degrees to 33.22 degrees latitudes and 69.22 degrees to 70.38 degrees longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Afghanistan, Kurram Agency and Hangu District, on the east by Tribal Areas Adjoining Bannu District and Tribal Area Adjoining Karak and Bannu Districts. The headquarter of North Waziristan Agency is at **Miran Shah**.



### Races and Tribes

The chief tribes in North Waziristan are the Utmanzai Wazirs and Dawars. There are also small tribes like the Gurbaz, Kharsins, Saidgis and Malakshi Mahsuds.

### Valleys of North Waziristan Agency

The North Waziristan Agency consists of the following main valleys

#### Tochi Valley

It has almost in the mid and occupies much of the North Waziristan Agency. It is the most fertile part of the Agency. It derives its name from Tochi River which flew across the valley from west to east. It is about 100 km in length and opens up into the Indus valley near Bannu.

### Kaitu Valley

It lies south of Kurram valley. Kaitu River drains into Kurram River in the east.

### Khaisora Valley

This is a narrow stretch of land which lies in the south of North Waziristan along with the Khaisora Algad. It is also spread over a part of South Waziristan.

### South Waziristan Agency

South Waziristan Agency is the largest in size of all the other agencies in FATA. South Waziristan is bounded on the north by North Waziristan Agency, on the north-east by Bannu and Lakki Marwat Districts, on the east by Tribal Area Adjoining Tank, Tank District and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. On the south by Zhob district of Balochistan Province, and the tribal areas adjoining Dera Ismail Khan District; and on the west by Afghanistan. It has two headquarters: Tank is the winter headquarters of the Agency while Wana is the summer headquarters.

### Races and Tribes

The Mahsuds and Waziris are the two main tribes of this Agency. They are usually described as being a tribe of Karlani Pashtuns. From this common origin come the Wazirs, a title which properly includes both the Wazirs and Mahsuds, although in practice the word Wazir has come to primarily represent the former.

### History

Historically, the Wazirs and Mahsuds have always looked toward Afghanistan as their real home, and throughout the British Colonial period, they supported Afghan kings in their wars against the British. On many occasions the Afghan throne was saved with the help of the Wazir, Mahsud, and Burki/Baraki from Waziristan. Today the majority of Mahsuds are still in Logar Province, with the title of Waziri, but by caste, they are Mahsuds. The majority of these are Manzai with a sub-caste of Dramankel, Faridi, etc.

### Valleys of South Waziristan Agency

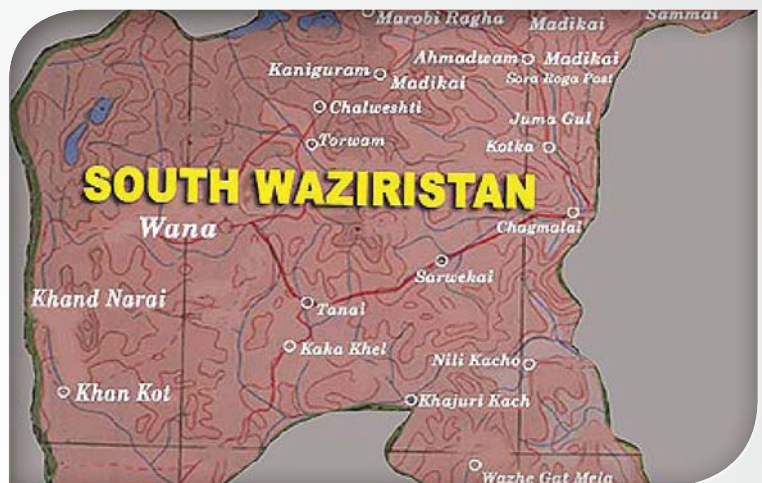
Wana, Gomal, Baddar, Darra Algad, Khaisara, Mastang, Shaktu, Sheranna, Split Toi, Tak Zam

### Agriculture

The majority of the people of Waziristan are agriculturists. Their main crops during Rabi are wheat, barley and Shaftal and in Kharif sow maize, rice and sugercane, onion, melon, potato, tomato, Ginger etc, are subsidiary crops in "Zaid Rabi".

### Climate

The Agency has hot summers and very cold winters. In winter, temperatures go below freezing point in places of high altitude. June is generally the warmest month when the mean maximum temperature rises slightly over 30 degrees Celsius. December, January and February are the coldest months. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for this period are 10 and -2 degrees Celsius, respectively.





Due to higher altitudes a fair amount of rainfall is received.

### Orakzai Agency

The land of the Orakzai tribes is located between 33° -33' to 33° -54' north latitudes and 70° -36' to 71° -22' east longitudes. It is bounded in the north by Khyber Agency, in the east by FR Kohat, in the south by Kohat and Hangu districts and in the west by Kurram Agency. The total area of the agency is 1,538 square kilometres. Orakzai Agency is one of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. It has a population of 450,000.



### Administrative Setup

The Orakzai Agency consists of two sub-divisions

- ❑ *Upper sub-division:* The Upper sub-division comprises two Tehsils i.e. Upper Tehsil and Ismailzai Tehsil
- ❑ *Lower sub-division:* The Lower sub-division has two Tehsils i.e. *Lower Tehsil and Central Tehsil.*

### History

The origin of Orakzai tribes is shrouded in mystery although they have many resemblances with Afghans. So many legends have appeared about their origin. One of them says that around 10th century AD a Persian prince namely Sikandar Shah was banished by his father for his mischievous deeds who later on used to be regarded as 'Wrakzai' i.e. lost son. He traveled to the sub-continent and ultimately reached Kohat and became a courtier of the king there. The king sent him on an expedition to punish the inhabitants of Tirah who indulged in acts of plunder of travelers. The prince ultimately settled in the area and his descendents were known as Orakzais.

### Races and Tribes

- ❑ *Original Orakzai tribes:* Ismailzai, Daulatzai, Alizai, Muhammad Khel and Sultanzai clans.
- ❑ *Historical 'Hamsaya':* Ali Khel, Malla Khel, Mishti and Sheikhan.

Orakzai Agency has two tribal groups based on religious sect: Shia and Sunni. The Shias comprise 8.8% of the total population.

### Climate

The agency can be ranked as cold temperate region with mild rains. The climate of the agency is pleasant in summer and extremely cold in winter. The mean maximum and minimum temperature during the month of June is about 40° and 27° C respectively. January is the coldest month with mean maximum and minimum temperature of about 18° and 6° Celsius respectively. The annual rainfall ranges between 250 to 500 millimeters.

### Occupation

In common with other tribal agencies the literacy rate is low. Most of the tribes accordingly engage themselves in agriculture and rising of livestock. In the recent past most have traveled to the Middle East to work there. Many of them are in government services also.

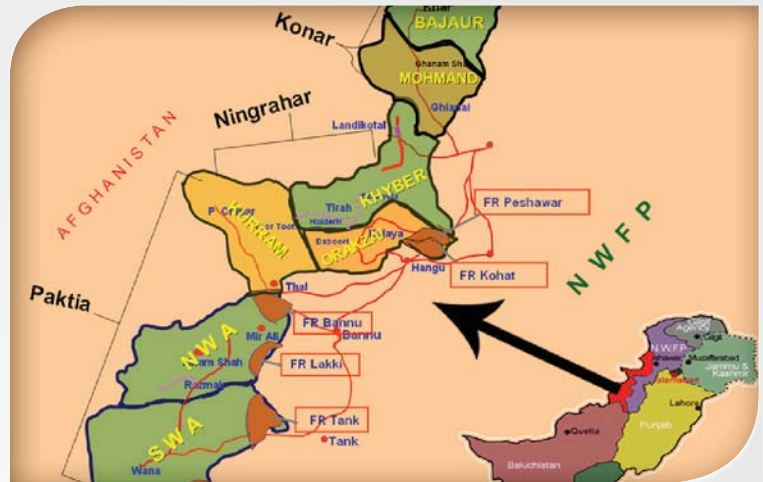
### Places of Interest

The important towns of the agency are Ghiljo, Daboori, Kalaya, Mishti Mela and Kurez.

## Understanding FATA; Historical Traces

### Khadija Fatima

Although FATA is a part of Pakistan, it functions as a semi-independent area. The strategic location of FATA compelled British Government to use it as a shield against Russia's expansion in central Asia; in return the British Government did some agreements with the tribes which gave them freedom to make their internal decisions according to their tribal rules. Colonial administrators could not control these areas fully, but held authority on these areas to handle the security of British India. This system is continued after independence of Pakistan.



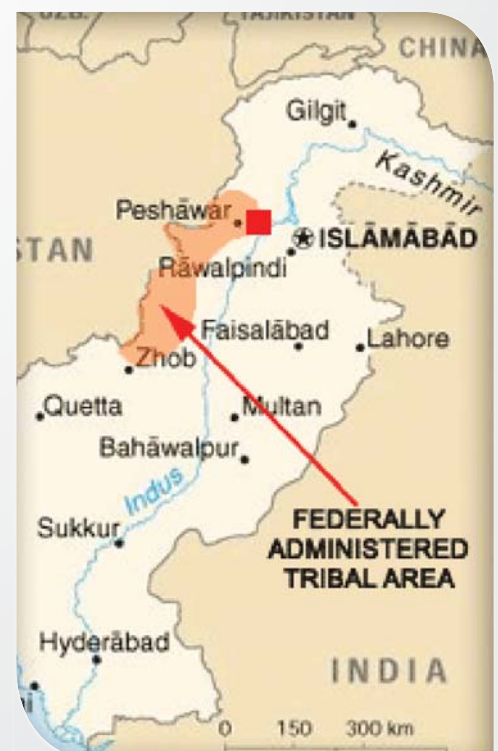
Various tribes at different times cooperated with British in return of financial benefits which the British Government gave them. British Government also fought some battles with these tribes in latter half of 19th century (Hunter et al., 1840–1900). During 1871 and 1876 British administration imposed some laws which were the colonial administration imposed a series of laws, the Frontier Crimes Regulations, prescribing special procedures for the tribal areas, distinct from the criminal and civil laws that were in force elsewhere in British India. These were some efforts from the British administration to resolve the problems of this area which were inadequate.

The partition of subcontinent marked as a turning point in the history of the tribal areas. All agreement and treaties between tribal areas and British authorities came to an end by the Independence Act of 1947. The tribal areas were soon known as Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

The Tribes settle down their affairs according to their customary rules and regulations, intervention of Government in personal affairs are not encouraged by Tribes. The Government influence through local level intermediaries like Maliks and lungi holders who are not only representative, but also members of their Tribes and sub-Tribes respectively.

There are two areas in FATA ('protected' and 'non-protected'). Protected areas are those areas which comes under direct control of the Government while non-protected areas are those which are indirectly governed by local tribes. When it comes to judiciary system all civil and criminal cases in protected areas are handled by political officers who have judicial powers. All investigation and inquires the case is handed over the jirga, which investigate from both parties and gives verdict according to the customary law. Political agent examines the verdict in the presence of jirga members and both parties, if the verdict is according to the customary law it will be accepted and decree is issued.

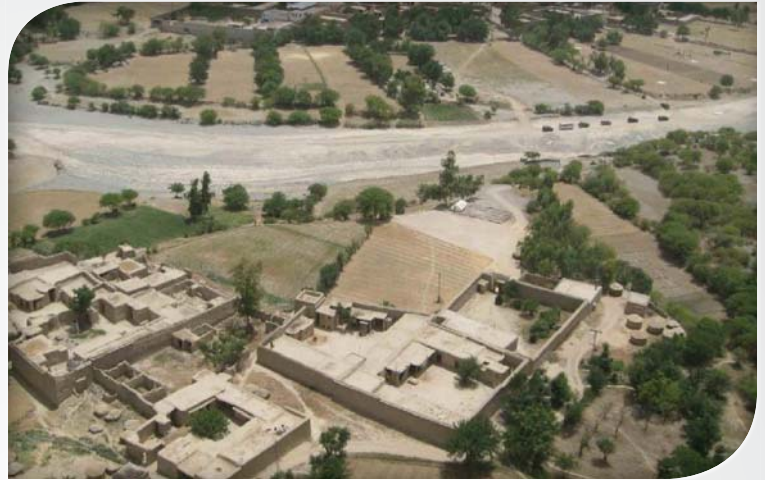
In non-protected areas the case is handled by local jirga, at first they try to resolve the case by mutual consent as by having a truce or give some money in form of cash or kind. The cases are resolved with the help of Shariah or customary law. Once the parties come to any mutual understanding they select jirga and here





the decision of jirga cannot be challenged. If any party is not satisfied by the decision of jirga, it can challenge it in another jirga of their choice. The new jirga's responsibility is to evaluate whether the decision is accordingly to the Shariah or customary law, this jirga maintains the verdict or rejects it. The decision of third jirga is final and no one can challenge it, the implementation of decree in non-protected areas is responsibility of local tribes.

Federal Government provides Annual Development Programme (ADP) to spend on development projects, this allocation is part of the federally funded Public sector Development Program (PSDP). PSDP also provides funds for the development programmes in the agencies. Under 'development budget' Government also provides funds to each member of the National Assembly and Senate to be used for their individual constituencies. Salaries of FATA secretariat are given by the federal Government; regular budget provides funds for non-development expenditure and expenses of the political administration.



The sources of living are agriculture in fertile area, some small business, trade within the agencies or within the country. Some people work as un-skilled workers and some are working in security forces. Those who are educated migrate to the big cities of Pakistan, there are few small industries which are not enough to sustain the economy of FATA.

In early 90s Soviet forces left Afghanistan which created vacuum of power and unrest the Mujahedeen and Tribes. The West left the fortune of this area in the hands of Tribes and Mujahedeen, as a result Mujahedeen got control over Afghanistan and created state on their understanding of Shariah. With all these changes the writ of Government in FATA was challenged by religious extremist. The main reason of the problem is that the people who live across the border in Afghanistan share same ethnic and customs with the people of FATA. They have common history which attracts them to each other. The influence of Taliban on FATA caused Tribes to keep away from the main stream of Pakistan.

On the other hand there is no institute of special children education. No training center is available for the teachers who want to give their services to special children. Health elements are also deteriorating in FATA. There are no services of private sector hospitals only one Government hospital for every 50 square kilometers of area is available. There are wider chances of HIV infection and diseases are spreading due to drug addiction. Women have less access to health facilities, as they are restricted to their areas and not permitted to consult with male doctors. The data shows 87 deaths of children in every 1000 births. Maternal mortality is also high as 600 deaths in every 100,000 births (FATA Directorate of Health, 2006; GoNWFP, 2005).

Clean drinking water is also a major problem of the people; therefore women have to



travel for several miles to fetch water. There is no proper system of sewerage, drainage and toilets. In 1998 only 37 percent of houses had separate toilets whereas 56 percent had no toilet at all.

Security agencies and Government should coordinate with each other in the best way and should keep an eye on all hostile elements in the region to handle criminal activities effectively. The internal infrastructure of roads, communication, electricity, sanitary facilities, agriculture support, health facilities, education sector and industries growth should be consider as back bone of the economy of FATA.

The security situation plays pivotal role, as investors will invest in different projects without fear of any instability in peace conditions. The main goal of the Government is to maintain law and regulation in FATA. Government has taken step in this regard sustainable development plan (SDP) is part of its effort to integrate FATA into the Pakistan. Its main purpose is to alleviation the poverty by giving education to the people of FATA. Plan is flexible and easily adoptable as it evaluates the condition of FATA and then gives decision. Accountability for the government institution is also part of this plan, where the corruption can be cured. The transparency in budget allocation and its distribution can resolve the disputes over budget allocation.

Fata and other tribal areas are facing different problems from last three decades, but know Government is trying to work for the development of these people. The people from other parts of Pakistan are also getting awareness about problems of FATA and they are also trying to mainstream FATA in to Pakistan. Every cloud has silver lining, as people of Pakistan hopes that FATA will be integrated fully with other parts of Pakistan and will plays their part to bring Pakistan on the road of prosperity.

## Welcome to School Initiative, Mohmand Agency (FATA)

### Project Activities in FATA by HRDN

**UNICEF and Human Resource development Network (HRDN)** started relief operations regarding education in Mohmand Agency from 1st January 2012 to improve the literacy rate & improve enrollment in the five targeted Tehsils, with the substantial coordination of Education department and local Political Administration in three subdivisions of Mohmand Agency.

According to damaged assessment and out of school children survey in five Tehsils (Ambar, Khawaizai/Baizai, Pindiali, Haleemzai), it was observed and recorded that a lot of children

are out of school due to heavy migration in militancy affected areas. Most of the schools are demolished by militants and these educational institutions are still not functional.

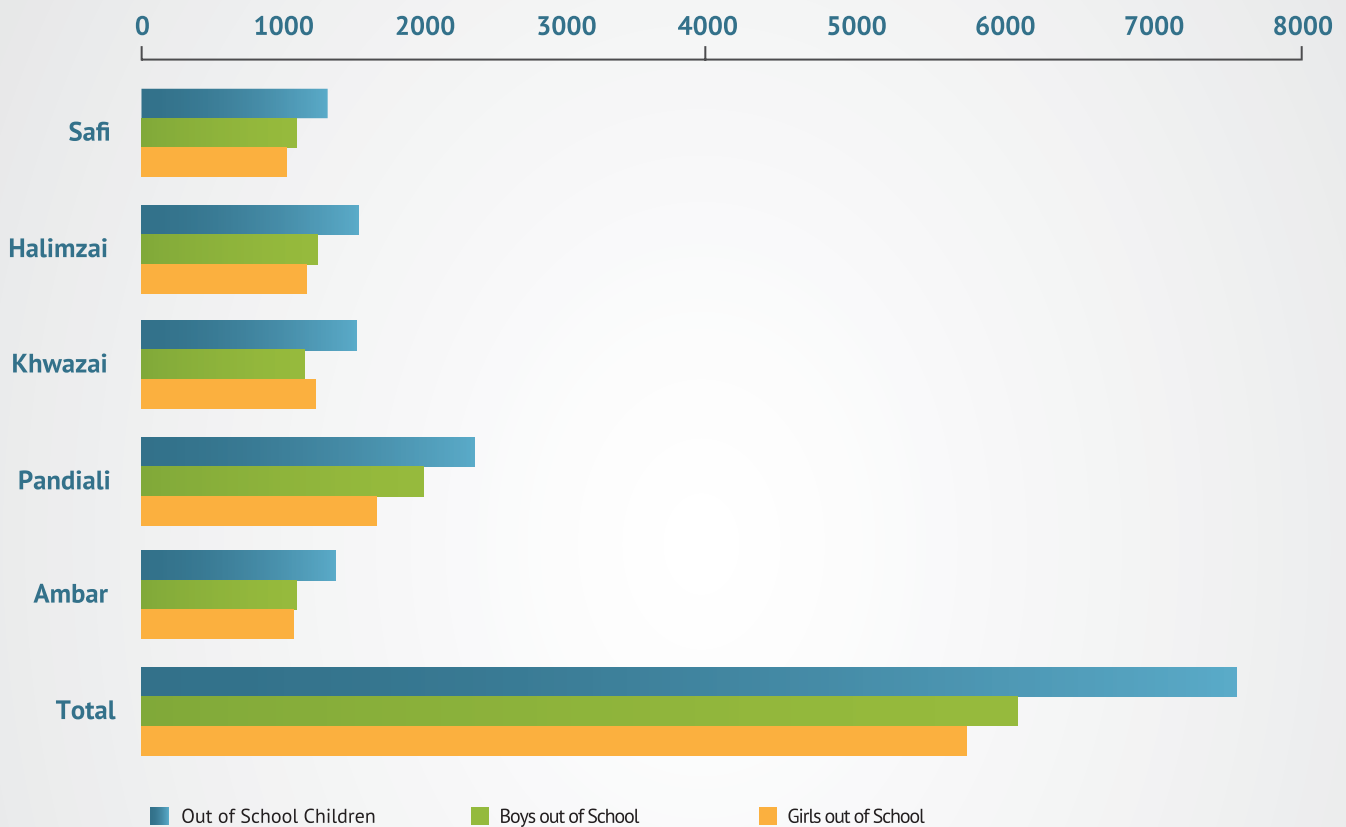
HRDN Survey team observed that majority girls are deprived from education because of non availability of girls school, on the other hand majority population of Mohmand agency is against the female education due to their culture barriers. During the out of school survey HRDN team faced socio-cultural problem while collecting out of school female children data, the community was reluctant to tell the name of their female kid, however survey team observed that thousands of girls are out of school but not reported accordingly.





Out of School Children Survey report (Tehsil Wise)

Tehsil	Out of School Children	Boys out of School	Girls out of school	Percentage
Safi	1091	598	493	14.81%
Halimzai	1413	783	630	19.18%
Khwazai	1405	603	802	19.07%
Pandiali	2253	1457	796	30.59%
Ambar	1203	620	583	16.33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7365</b>	<b>4061</b>	<b>3304</b>	<b>100%</b>



Enrollment Campaign Activities by HRDN

Human Resource Development Network (HRDN) started the enrollment campaign from February, 2012 to bring back the out of school children by creating awareness in the militancy affected areas. Most of the Schools and other community places has been abolished by militants or by military operation



against militants.

The militancy affected communities warmly welcomed the enrollment campaign activities, meetings, seminars, FGDs, most importantly meetings in schools & Hujras with tribal Maliks, Taleemi Islahi Jirgas (TIJ) Members, teachers, Ullamas & local people. In the community meetings, child rights and importance of education was discussed in detail keeping the cultural sensitivity as the top priority of bridging the existing gaps, Social Organizers explained the role of the TIJs, Teachers, community members and Parents for the effective and efficient enrollment increase, wall chalking campaign was also launched in the field for better visibility and sensitizing the community at large.

HRDN staff mobilized the community members towards the importance of education, they elaborated that in the modern era we can only bring change & peace through the support and tool of the educated generations and masses at every level.

### HRDN's Targets:

- ❑ To enroll out of school children in the above mentioned communities.
- ❑ To aware the community regarding the importance of education.
- ❑ To mobilize the tribal community to support female education.
- ❑ To mobilize Taleemi Islahi Jirgas(TIJs) regarding out of school children data for playing a vital role in the enrollment campaign.

### Impacts:

After the enrollment increase activities, the enrollment is increasing day by day. Community is also showing positive interest to send their children especially girls to schools for education.

- ❑ HRDN team motivated the community that the change and lasting peace will come through education.
- ❑ Female can play vital role in the community development through education.





### Success Stories

#### "Shano in School"

Shano, a seven years old little beautiful girl who belongs to the Village named as Surkha Karapa, Tehsil Pandalai Mohmand Agency FATA. Unfortunately her father is a drug addict and Shano was not allowed to attend the school to acquire even the basic education, but she dreamt and desired to get education and wants to become a school teacher. When Mr Shakeel (Social Organizer) first visited Shano's home to



meet her father, he was reluctant to meet and showed his unavailability.

On the other hand Mr. Shakeel didn't lose the courage and continue visiting her home. At last after six tiring visits he succeeded and was finally able to meet Shano's father. He introduced himself as a social organizer of Human Resource Development Network and after some normal conversation, shared rather sensitized the hazardous effects of drug addiction and also described that it is prohibited by Islam. He also described the

importance of education and gave some Religious examples, but at the beginning Shano's father was reluctant rather not in favor to send Shano to school.

Mr. Shakeel used various mobilization tools and briefly told about the importance of female education. After long discussion shano's father was convinced to send Shano to school for education but he told that he is not financially strong and can't bear educational expense of Shano. Shakeel told that education is free in government schools, school bags and books will be provided by UNICEF as distributed by HRDN. Shano's father got excited and agreed to send Shano to School.



Now Shano is in Kinder Garden class in GGPS Surkha Karapa, which is the nearest school to her home.

Shano is thankful to UNICEF/HRDN for bringing her to school with positive thinking where she can follow her dreams and excellence in education.

### We Are Back to School

Village Garday is located in Tehsil Pandalai, Mohmand Agency. It is 40 Kilometers away from the agency Head Quarter Ghallanai. The said village is surrounded by mountains and is more like a valley. There is no proper road to the village and no communication facility. The villagers faces a lot of problems due to non availability of road especially in case of medical emergencies. The walking distance to the village from the main road is nearly 05 kilometers and all the walking distance is on the mountainous terrain.



There is only one boy's primary school in the Garday and there is no girls' school available for female education.

One day an ugly incident happened where a Young man of village Garday, ABC (male) was killed with a woman (XYZ) as announced honor killing by her uncle in traditional customs. Before her death the students from her village (named Kuza Garday) used to go to school but after the accident the ABC's Family stopped the students not to attend the school.

**Note: The real names in the case study have been changed.**

The Social Organizer of HRDN with the support of Religious Leaders by using Conflict resolution skills solved the dispute and both parties agreed that students from XYZ's Village (both male and female) are allowed to attend the school which is located in ABC's Village.

Now the students are studying back in the school and the internal hindrance is resolved peacefully and in an educated manner, the children are excited and well connected in the school.

### Bakh-Taja

GPS Kaka Kor of Tehsil Khwaizai/Baizai is situated about 30 km from agency education office with the total strength of 120 students. During the visit to this school HRDN team found out that there was no primary school for girls in that particular area, as a result a very large number of female children were not going to school. After consultation with the agency education office, HRDN team organized time to time social mobilization sessions. Due to professional and systematic steps taken by HRDN team, it was made possible that non school going female children in GPS Kaka Kor were provided with a platform to seek education and get a better understanding of life through education.

This initiative is having twofold benefits. Firstly, the female children of the vicinity got the facility of going to school and second-





ly it reduced the gender and social biasness. Though GPS Kaka Kor is Boys school, to reduce the social and gender biasness that males and females were studying in same school. HRDN team conducted separate mobilization sessions with TIJ's members, parents of the students and local community. This professional and systematic approach of HRDN made it possible that both the genders are studying in same school in a rural area of Mohmand Agency.

During the mobilization session it was identified that Mr. Alif khan is the father of a 7 years old daughter BAKH-TAJA. She is a special child with some physical disability, HRDN team convinced Mr. Alif khan to send BAKH-TAJA to school, the impact and benefit of education on BAKH-TAJA's life was clarified to him. Due to the convincing approach of HRDN team, BAKH-TAJA is now a school going girl.. HRDN team provided school bag, stationary Kit and other related stationary to continue her studies. Mr. Alif khan is quite thankful to HRDN/Unicef team for saving the life and future of his daughter.



## Upcoming Events

- ❑ 14th Annual Trainers' Retreat (ATR) 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa from April 15 – 19, 2012:

14th ATR 2012 of HRDN to Cape Town South Africa from is announced April 15 – 19, 2012. For details visit HRDN website [www.hrdn.net](http://www.hrdn.net)

- ❑ 2nd Trainers' Jamboree (JAM) 2012 in July 2012 from July 1 – 6, 2012:

2nd JAM 2012 of HRDN has been announced to Sri Lanka from July 1 – 6, 2012. Get ready to join. Details will be uploaded soon on HRDN website.

- ❑ 4th International Human Resource Development Congress

Considering the adverse effects of climate change, **Human Resource Development Network** is organizing the "**4th International HRD Congress**" on the theme of "Climate Change Adaptability" in November 2012. The Congress aims at exploring:

- ❑ The challenges of climate change governance, examining in particular the role of the government in strengthening institutions, policies, action plans and measures to promote mitigation and adaptation to human induced climate change



This International Congress will bring together climate change experts, eminent scholars, practitioners, business and civil society leaders, policymakers, senior government officials and representatives of donor agencies from Pakistan and abroad in particular from developing countries, involving private and public sector institutions, environmental NGO's, academia and international agencies. It also will have national and international scholars as speakers, panelists and discussants. It will be two days event with thematic focus on governance, gender, mitigation, response and adaptability, vulnerability and poverty, human resource development. An expo will also be arranged to provide a platform for the stakeholders to showcase their successful initiatives.





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