

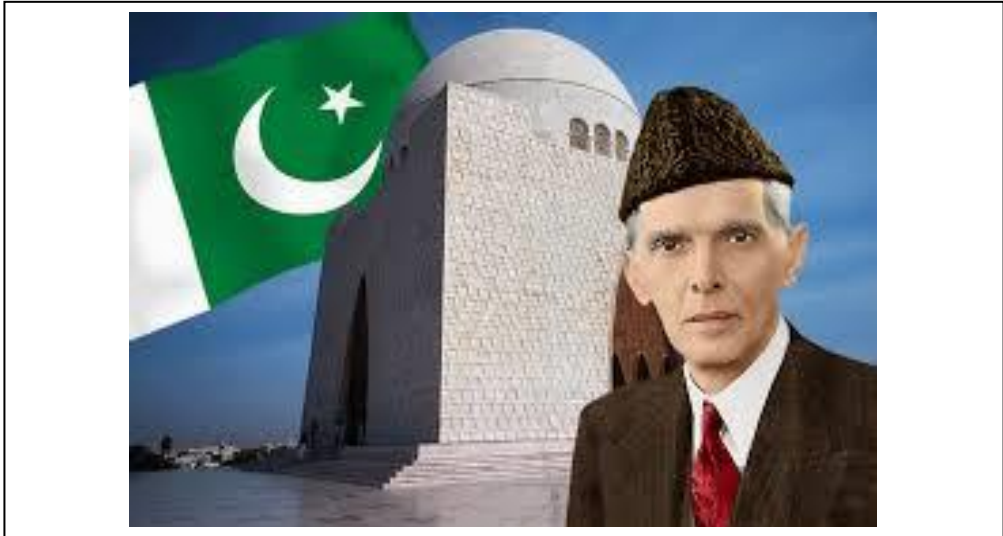
YEAR BOOK

2016-17



SAFRON

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS
ISLAMABAD
WWW.SAFRON.GOV.PK**



The Quaid-i-Azam has instructed that the creation of a new Ministry which is to work directly under him should be announced to the Press to-night, and also gazetted immediately. The Quaid-i-Azam has decided that the new Ministry will be called “The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions”. The Quaid-i-Azam has further directed that unless there is any serious legal or other objection, it must be stated in the Press Note that the new Ministry will function under the direct control, guidance and direction of Quaid-i-Azam and Governor-General of Pakistan and this portfolio will be his special care.

**Sd/-A.S.B. Shah
Secretary to Governor General
03-07-1948**

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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

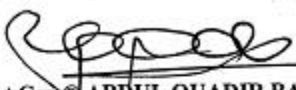
It is my privilege to head a Ministry which was not only created on the specific instructions of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah but also functioned under his direct supervision, guidance and control. Thus heading such a Ministry is both an honour and a challenge.

2. The present geo-political situation to the North West and South West of Pakistan has significantly raised the importance and significance of the Ministry. The sensitivities of the subjects dealt with by this Ministry such as FATA affairs, former independent states of Pakistan and sub-continent along with the affairs of Afghan Refugees makes every action by this Ministry very critical in our National and Foreign policy context. Thus due diligence is required at each step.

3. The Ministry of SAFRON has been working in collaboration with all stake holders in dealing with the protracted issue of Afghan Refugees for almost four decades. It is heartening to note that our sincere efforts in registration, repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan Refugees are being appreciated at all international forums. The positive and effective response of the Ministry in settlement of Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs), FATA reforms initiatives and reinforcement of the infrastructure of Levies & Khassadars have also been acknowledged by all and sundry.

4. The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions has come up with its Year Book 2015-16 that contains its activities and achievements during the period. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the diligence and dedication of the officers and staff of the Ministry who have dealt with the issues of national importance in an effective manner.

5. I am sure that this Year Book would be a valuable addition to the library of readers with an insight into significant issues confronting us today and also act as a source of information and for ready reference.


(Lt. Gen. * ABDUL QUADIR BALOCH)
MINISTER

FOREWORD

Under the Article 247 of the Constitution of Pakistan, FATA comes under the control of the President of Pakistan through Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The economy of the Federal Administered Tribal Areas is relatively under developed compared to other Provinces and administrative territories of Pakistan. The FATA is the most impoverished and least developed areas in the country. While FATA has 2.4% of Pakistan's populations, it contributes only 1.5% to Pakistan's economy. There are a few livelihood opportunities available to the people. The local economy is chiefly pastoral, with agriculture practiced in a few fertile valleys. Most households are engaged in primary-level activities, such as, subsistence agriculture and live stock rearing, or small-scale business conducted locally. Others are involved in trade within the Tribal belt or with down-country markets.

FATA has remained the most neglected part of the country in terms of Development and availability of reliable and authentic data in the past. The socio-economic indicators of FATA are the reflection of a truly under developed area and deprived society.

In calendar year 2016, approximately 650,000 Afghan (both registered and unregistered) individuals have voluntarily repatriated. Two broad base consultations of National Political Parties Leadership were held in Ministry of SAFRON to devise the National Policy for Afghan Refugees. They endorsed the principle of voluntary and dignified repatriation, extension in 'Proof of Registration (POR)' Card validity, introduction of flexible visa regime for POR holders, documentation of un-registered Afghans and regulated border management.

Mr. Mohammad Aslam
Addl. Secretary InCharge (SAFRON)

VISION

*To ensure implementation
of governmental policies,
regulations and their
enactment to the
areas mandated to the Ministry*

MISSION

**To administer affairs of the acceding and merged States and Federal and Provincial
Tribal Areas of Pakistan**

FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

1. The Tribal Areas-

- (a) Administrative and Political Control of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)**
- (b) Development plans and programmes of Federally Administered Tribal Areas**
- (c) Issues of policy directives to the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan regarding Tribal Areas**
- (d) Agreements with the Tribes**
- (e) Application of laws to, regulations for, and alterations in Tribal Areas**
- (f) Administrative reforms**
- (g) Policy regarding de-tribalisation of the tribal Areas**
- (h) Payment of Maliki allowance and Individual Service Allowance**
- (i) Nomination of candidates from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas for admission to various medical colleges against seats reserved for the areas**

2. Administrative control of contingents of Khassadar and Levy

3. Afghan Refugees

4. Affairs of the former and acceding States

BUDGET 2016-2017

S.NO	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT (RS THOUSANDS)
1.	SAFRON (Main)	113,964
2.	Frontier Regions	8,538,795
3.	Maintenance Allowance To Ex-Rulers.	2,651
4.	Afghan Refugees	488,489
TOTAL		9,143,899

FORMER ACCEDING/MERGED STATES OF PAKISTAN

FORMER STATES:

In 1947, sovereign States of the sub-continent were given option either to merge with Pakistan or India or remain independent. The following States acceded to Pakistan by signing on Instrument of Accession.

i.	Bahawalpur	ii.	Khairpur
iii.	Amb	iv.	Chitral
v.	Dir	vi.	Swat
vii.	Kalat	viii.	Kharan
ix.	Lasbella	x.	Makran
xi.	Hunza	xii.	Nagar

The following States signed Instrument of Accession with Pakistan but could not be merged due to forced occupation by Indian:-

i.	Junagadh
ii.	Manavadar

BAHAWALPUR STATE:

Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Abbasi-V, signed an “Instrument of Accession” with Pakistan in 1947. In 1954, under the “Merger Agreement”, he conceded his sovereign rights of the State of Bahawalpur to the Government of Pakistan.

After his death in 1966, the Federal Government constituted various commissions for devolution and distribution of his private property amongst his 23 legal heirs. In 2001, the Supreme Court, while rejecting the various reports of the earlier commissions/committees, directed Ministry of SAFRON to remand the case. Subsequently, the Government constituted a Committee under Justice (Retd.) Abdul Shakoor-ul-Salam in 2002 for the purpose. It submitted its report to the Government (Ministry of SAFRON) in 2002 which approved it.

Thereafter, the Government constituted an Implementation Committee under Justice (Retd.) Abdul Qadeer Chaudhry for implement the Distribution and Devolution of Property (Ameer of Bahawalpur) Order, 1969. Resultantly, as per recommendations, the Government issued S.R.O. 820(I)/2005 dated 3-8-2005, under which award of the land measuring 4,455 acre, as per revenue record, to the 23 legal heirs were made. The Committee while submitting its report (in September, 2004) had *inter-alia* recommended that the land, known as “*Shikargah*” measuring 312,440 acre might

also be distributed amongst the heirs. The Implementation Committee in tandem with Cholistan Development Authority, Bahawalpur prepared a Mutation Plan for “Shikargah” measuring 277,974 acre.

Ministry of SAFRON in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 3 of the Acceding State (Property) Order, 1961 (President Order No. 12 of 1961) issued S.R.O. 436(I)/2006 dated 10th May, 2006 under which the above said land was devolved amongst 23 legal heirs. The remaining land measuring 34,466 acre could not be distributed because it had already been allotted to different schemes by the Government of the Punjab. Board of Revenue, Punjab, is to accommodate the heirs, either by compensation at market value or handing over the land adjoining land according to the heirs' choices, as per the recommendations of the Implementation Committee.

The possession of land called “Shikargah” was in the Court of Chief Land Commission, Punjab and affectees heirs challenged the action of CLC Punjab in Lahore High Court, Lahore on plea that the Court of CLC have no jurisdiction to review the matter after decision of the Apex Court in Civil Appeal No.130/78. While accepting the above appeal, the Lahore High Court Lahore *vide* its Order dated 17-10-2011 declared the proceeding of *Suo Moto* Revision LR-11/1990 against the Judgment of Supreme Court. Against the Order, the Punjab Land Commission filed Civil Appeal No.883 to 886/2012 in Supreme Court of Pakistan. The subject case is sub-judice in the Apex Court.

SETTING UP OF AUDIT AND RECOVERY COMMITTEE IN RESPECT OF PRODUCE/INCOME OF LATE AMEER OF BAHAWALPUR.

In the year 2005, the Audit and Recovery Committee under Joint Secretary of SAFRON submitted its report to the Federal Government in SAFRON Division which was approved and accordingly the Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab was advised to implement the recommendations of the report that recovery of outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 29.19 million from defaulters including the legal heirs for the period 1966 to 2005. In order to make ensured the recovery from the legal heirs, the Committee needs to be reactivated.

JUNAGADH STATE:

His Highness Nawab Sir Mohabat Khan Rasul Khan was the ruler of Junagadh, who signed the ‘Instrument of Accession’ on 15th August 1947. He migrated to Karachi before the Indian forces occupied the State and the Talukas of Kathiawar. The Nawab died in 1959. The case of its accession is on the agenda of the United Nation Organization.

DEVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OF LATE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH:

After death of the Nawab, his eldest son Nawab Dilawar Khan Mahabat Khan was recognized by Government of Pakistan as the Nawab of Junagadh. Inheritance to the properties and assets of the late Nawab was disputed amongst his legal heirs. The Central Government (Ministry of States and Frontier Regions), appointed one Man-Commission under Mr. G.A. Madani, the then Commissioner, Karachi to resolve the issue, under Article 3 of the Acceding State Order 1961 (Presidential Order No.12 of 1961). Subsequently, the Government approved his recommendations and issued SRO No.383 (K)/63 called “The Devolution and Distribution of Property (Junagadh State) Order, 1963”.

Aggrieved by the above Order 1963, some heirs of late Nawab of Junagadh challenged this Order in the Sindh High Court, Karachi through constitutional petition No.843 of 1986. The learned Court *vide* its order dated 21-06-2006 dismissed the appeal of the petitioners and upheld the Order, called “Devolution and Distribution Property (Junagadh State) Order 1963.

DEVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OF LATE KHAN OF MANAVADAR.

The Nawab and some other persons sought the intervention of the Central (Federal) Government for devolution and distribution of the properties and assets left by their father late Ghulam Moinuddin Khan, Khan of Manavadar. The Government (in Ministry of States and Frontier Regions) *vide* Notification under S.R.O. 193 (I)/ 2011, dated 22nd February, 2011 constituted a Committee under Mr. Justice (Retd.) Ali Sain Dino Metlo, a retired Judge of High Court of Sindh to resolve the issues regarding claimants or heirs according to *Shariah* Law. The said Committee submitted its Report on 4th August, 2014. Subsequently, Ministry of SAFRON moved a Summary for Prime Minister in January, 2015 with the proposal to implement the recommendations of the said Report and complete the remaining task, assigned under Federal Government’s Notification bearing S.R.O. 193 (I) / 2011 dated 22nd February, 2011. Response of the Prime Minister office is awaited.

PRIVY PURSES / MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO RULERS/ DEPENDENTS OF STATES ACCEDED/MERGED WITH PAKISTAN.

During the year 2015-16, the maintenance allowances to the tune of Rs.2.421m was granted to the rulers/dependents of the merged and acceded States:-

A. MERGED STATES

1.	Ameer of Bahawalpur
2.	Ex-Mir of Khairpur
3.	Dependents of Ex-Nawab of Dir
4.	Dependents of late Khan of Kalat

5.	Dependents of late Nawab of Makran
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B. ACCEDED STATES:

	Beneficiaries
1.	Nawab of Junagadh (Nawab Mohammad Jahangir Khan)
2.	Widow of late Nawab of Junagadh Nawab Mohammad Dilawar Khan (Mst. Mussarrat Jehan Begum)
3.	Dependent of late Nawab of Junagadh ✓ Princess Sultan Bakhti ✓ Mr. Sadiq Mohammad
4.	Sheikh Sahib of Mangrol (Sheikh Abdul Khaliq S/o Sheikh Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din)
5.	Nawabzada Dr. Muhammad Fatehuddin Khan, Khan of Manavadar.
6.	Mst. Zainab Bib, widow of Jalauddin Khan, Shareholder of Bantva Taluka.
7.	Talukdar of Sultanabad (Mohammad Bashir Khan)
8.	Shareholder of Batvana Taluke, Mr. K. S. Yaqoob Khan

AMENDMENT THROUGH LEGISLATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ORDER NO.15 OF 1972.

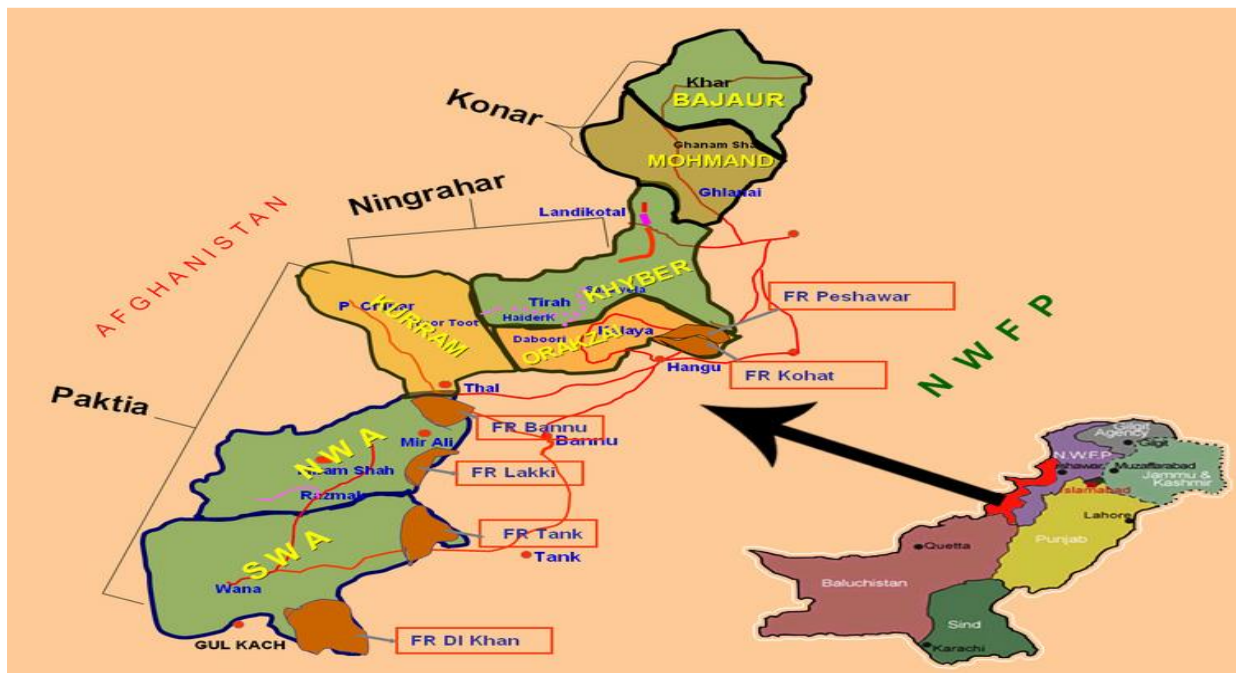
The Federal Cabinet in 2007 had approved increase in maintenance allowance of ex-rulers and their dependents. However, the decision could not implemented due to non-existence of provision of increase in the Presidential Order # 15 of 1972 (Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses). Accordingly, a draft Bill to amend the Presidential Order titled “The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2017” was processed. The draft bill has been approved by the Federal Cabinet. Accordingly, the both House has been passed the subject Bill. The President of Pakistan had signed the “The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2017.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

BACKGROUND

1. Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are located on the border between Pakistan's northwestern province i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and southern Afghanistan. The historians characterize the tribal belt of Pakistan as the "cross-roads" of civilizations. A rugged semi-arid mountainous region, FATA comprises of seven agencies, from north to south, are Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. To the east of these seven agencies (FATA) are six contiguous frontier regions, which include FR Peshawar, FR Kohat, FR Bannu, , FR Lakki Marwat, FR Dear Ismail Khan and FR Tank.

Under the Article 247 of the Constitution of Pakistan, FATA comes under the control of the President of Pakistan through Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



2. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province on North and Northeast sides surrounds FATA while the Province of Balochistan bounds it on the south side. On the east side, FATA joins the Province of Punjab while on the western side; Durand Line separates it from Afghanistan. FATA has an area of 27,220 square kilometers and population of roughly 4.67 million people. The annual population growth between 1981 and 1998 was calculated to be 2.19% but certain agencies and FRs showed a decline during the same period.

3. The economy of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas is relatively underdeveloped compared to other provinces and administrative territories of Pakistan. The FATA is the most impoverished and least developed areas in the country. While FATA has 2.4% of Pakistan's population, it contributes only 1.5% to Pakistan's economy. There are a few livelihood

opportunities available to the people. The local economy is chiefly pastoral, with agriculture practiced in a few fertile valleys. Most households are engaged in primary-level activities, such as, subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing, or small-scale business conducted locally. Others are involved in trade within the tribal belt or with down-country markets.

4. FATA has remained the most neglected part of the country in terms of development and availability of reliable and authentic data in the past. The socio-economic indicators of FATA are the reflection of a truly under developed area and deprived society. The level of underdevelopment and deprived societal status is evident when its socio-economic indicators are compared with the rest of the country.

COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF PAKISTAN, KP & FATA

Indicators	Pakistan	KP	FATA
Area (Sq.Km)	796096	74521	27220
Total Population (Estimated) (000 persons)	195400	29531	4674
Pop: Density (person per Sq.Km)	245	396	172
Literacy ratio (Both)	58	53	33.3
Male	71	71	49.7
Female	48	35	12.7
Primary Schools Enrolment (in thousands)	21551	3038	576
Middle schools Enrolment (in thousands)	6922	772	18
High schools Enrolment (in thousands)	3653	359	50
Higher Secondary/Inter Enrolment (in thousands)	1698	51	7
Degree Colleges Enrolment (in thousands)	937	121	19
Population per Doctors (thousand)	1038	7376	6240
Population per Hospital Bed (Thousand)	1604	1545	2433
Roads total (in kms)	264212	19718	7212
Reported Area land utilization (million hectares)	57.99	5.63	2.72
Cultivated Area land utilization (million hectares)	22.01	1.63	0.23

Source: Bureau of Statistics (FATA) 2016

5. **Governance Structure in FATA** Under the constitution of Pakistan, the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and the executive authority of a Province shall extend to the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas therein. The President may, at any time, by Order, direct that the whole or any part of a Tribal Area shall cease to be Tribal Area, and such Order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper.

6. The Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa exercise the executive authority for FATA, in accordance with the constitution, to ensure that administration is carried out in conformity with laid down policies.

7. In the Federal Government, the States and Frontier Regions Division, being the Administrative Division for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, shall continue to discharge its responsibilities, including consultation with other concerned Ministries of the Government wherever necessary, representation of the Local Administration of these areas before the National Assembly and the Senate, liaison with the Economic Affairs Division and with foreign donors and lending agencies, for external assistance for the development of these areas. To improve the local governance structure and to make it more responsive to the needs of the time, particularly with regard to the implementation of a two-pronged strategy of accelerated economic development and of strengthening and restructuring the administrative infrastructure for more effective and efficient service delivery FATA Secretariat, was established to function as the Local Administration for these areas, under the Rules of Business, 1973.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 2016-17

Funding Position

8. Although the volume of development budget has significantly increased in the recent years, still focused efforts are required to accelerate the pace of development in these areas to bring them at par with rest of the country. The Federal Government under the standing practice makes one line provision for FATA in the Federal PSDP. In the Federal PSDP 2016-17, an amount of **Rs.21000.00** million including **Rs.413.00 million Foreign Aid** component was allocated. By excluding the Foreign Aid component, the balance of FATA ADP for the financial year 2016-17 was sized as **Rs.20587.00** million including FDA share **Rs.2355.00** million.

Resource Distribution

9. 83% of funds were allocated to the ongoing projects whereas 17% funds were allocated for new schemes. The allocation of funds to Agencies/FRs are based on the approved criteria by the Governor, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is -

- Population 60%
- Area 30%
- Development lag in Infrastructure 10%

Releases of funds 2016-17

10. In line with the budget policy/strategy of Planning Commission, quarterly releases position against the allocated funds of FATA ADP 2016-17, are :

Quarter	Amount (Rs.in million)
1 st Quarter (July-Sept 2016)	4117.400 (20%)
2 nd Quarter (Oct – Dec 2016)	4117.400 (20%)
3 rd Quarter (Jan - March 2017)	6176.100 (30%)
4 th Quarter (April - June 2017)	6176.100 (30%)
Total:	20587.000 (100%)

Utilization Position (1/7/2016 to 30/6/2017)

11. Out of the total released funds of **Rs.20587.00** million, an amount of Rs. **20089.592** million were utilized during the year 2016-17. The reported sector wise utilization of their respective approved allocation are:

(Rs.in million)

S.#	Sectors	Original Allocation	Revised Alloc./Releases	Utilization	%age Util against Releases
1	Education	4045.315	4036.179	3939.941	97.6
2	Health	1430.351	1644.325	1644.325	100.0
3	PHE	1913.653	1586.175	1576.424	99.4
4	Communication	4257.273	3964.503	3947.123	99.6
5	Housing	998.532	923.364	911.233	98.7
6	Power	391.033	509.856	500.290	98.1
7	Agriculture	601.041	538.933	538.285	99.9
8	LS&DD	527.841	482.513	482.744	100.0
9	Forests	607.803	686.433	686.433	100.0
10	Fisheries	18.910	38.673	38.673	100.0
11	Rural Dev:	488.929	407.526	407.525	100.0
12	Regional Dev:	1369.209	1193.919	846.832	70.9
13	Irrigation	1297.982	1539.218	1539.216	100.0
14	Social Welfare	50.909	58.819	58.793	100.0
15	Sports	233.219	301.564	296.755	98.4
	Total FATA ADP 16-17:	18232.000	17912.000	17414.592	97.2
16	FDA	2355.000	2675.000	2675.000	100.00
	Grand Total:	20587.000	20587.000	20089.592	97.6

Project Approval Progress

12. The existing project approval fora in FATA include Agency Development Sub-Committee, Frontier Regions Development Sub-Committee (ADSC/FRDSC), FATA Development Working Party (FDWP) and FATA Development Committee (FDC). In accordance with the instructions issued by Planning Commission of Pakistan, ADSC/FRDSC headed by Political Agent or Deputy Commissioner can approve projects costing up to Rs. 20 million while FDWP headed by Additional Chief Secretary (FATA) can approve projects costing from above Rs.20 million to 200 million, whereas, FATA Development Committee headed by Governor KP approve projects costing above Rs.200 million upto Rs.400 million. The Projects, which cost more than 400 million or have foreign funding component of more than 25% of cost, are approved by CDWP. During the financial year 2016-17, a total of 363 schemes costing Rs.26656.4 million were approved in FATA by different available fora i.e. ADSC/FR-DSC/FDWP/FDC. The details are:

(Rs.in million)

Forum	New Schemes Approved		Revised Schemes Approved		Non-ADP Schemes		Total Schemes	Total Cost Impact
	Nos	Cost	Nos	Cost	Nos	Cost	Nos	Cost
FATA Development Committee (FDC)	4	1298.545	8	2514.574	5	1756.281	17	5569.4
FDWP	122	9171.673	63	7166.434	30	3077.621	215	19415.73
ADSC/FR-DSC	121	1538.892	10	132.378	-	-	131	1671.27
Total:	247	12009.11	81	9813.386	35	4833.902	363	26656.4

S.No.	Name of Sectors	Total No of schemes	No of schemes targeted for completion	Schemes Completed
1	Education	155	82	49
2	Health	90	50	11
3	PHE	110	64	34
4	Communication	137	66	33
5	Housing	64	39	24
6	Power	25	10	8
7	Agriculture (Extension)	40	34	26
8	LS&DD	62	48	16
9	Forests	54	20	12
10	Fisheries	7	4	3
11	Rural Development	46	19	12
12	Regional Development	48	8	4
13	Irrigation	103	59	46
14	Social Welfare	15	8	8

15	Sports, Culture & Youth Affairs	39	13	11
	Total:	995	524	295

Project completion progress

13. 524 number of schemes under various sectors were planned and targeted for completion. Accordingly in the ADP 2016-17 the required allocation of required funds was made for these schemes. However, only 295 schemes were completed as per report of the executing agency/line departments (FATA), sector wise position of completed schemes as under:

14. Sector wise physical and financial achievements of ADP 2016-17

14-a: EDUCATION:

Education is considered as an essential tool for human resource development and also a play an important role for socio-economic growth. The literacy rate of FATA is extremely low as compared with the other parts of the country. In the recent years, efforts have been made by enhanced allocation for the sector to improve the accessibility and reliability of the education system. Integrated and multipurpose developmental interventions have been implemented to increase the literacy rate, enrollment rate, address gender disparity, improve teacher-students ratio by recruiting more teachers, provide basic facilities, construction and up-gradation of schools, impart IT education, capacity building of teachers for effective teaching and provision of scholarships to talented and deserving students etc.

In Education Sector, an amount of Rs.4036.179 million was released during the year 2016-17, out of which Rs.3939.941 million (97.6%) reportedly utilized during the year. On physical side out of 82 schemes targeted for completion, 49 schemes (including revenue oriented schemes) stand completed. Below are presented few high lights of the sector :

- 13 Community schools were regularized.
- 42 schools status from Primary to middle were upgraded.
- 09 schools from Middle to High were upgraded.
- 02 High School upgraded to Higher Secondary.02 Colleges were established.
- 01 Public School was established.
- 132 Institutions were rehabilitated /reconstructed.
- 54 schools, the basic missing facilities were provided
- 313 schools the Furniture & Fixture facilities were provided

14-b: HEALTH:

Health care is most important element of overall development of an area, and improvement in the health status of the people is generally preceded by the overall development of the area. A poor state of health care system prevails in FATA as high maternal and child mortality rates, high fertility rates, unavailability of trained birth attendants, less preventive and curative medical care and higher incidences of communicable diseases are noticed. The present health planning strategy is a blend of preventive and curative program. The preventive program have been undertaken to address the various health problems such as Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Nutrition,

Immunizations, and pre-natal care. Focus of the ADP 2016-17 was laid to raise the physical infrastructure services in the Agencies and Frontier Regions.

For Health sector, an amount of Rs.1644.325 million was released for the year 2016-17 which have reportedly fully utilized. 50 schemes were targeted for completion, out of which only 11 schemes have reportedly been completed. The following achievements were made:

- 1515 number of patients of hepatitis B positive were treated
- 1131 number of patients of hepatitis C positive were treated
- 135000 number of hepatitis diagnostic kits were provided
- 1898 number of PCR test were conducted
- 27419 number of patients for Hepatitis B&C were screened
- 132 number of disabled patients were rehabilitated
- 34 number of disabled patients were registered
- 437 number of free medical camp were conducted
- 5359 number of minor surgeries were conducted
- 45083 number of malaria patients were treated
- 4876 number of people screened for leishmaniosis
- 198242 number of people screened for malaria
- 7058 number of patients were investigated in labs
- 830 number of medical students from FATA were provided scholarships
- 07 number of diagnostic materials to AHQ hospitals were provided
- 4375 number of TB cases assaulted

14-c: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING:

The rivers, springs, streams and perennial water courses are the primary source of water for drinking and domestic use in FATA. The large scale movement of displaced persons had adversely affected the existing forest reserves; and had resulted ground water resources thus forcing to increase their reliance on deep subsurface water resources. The department spends available resources on the extending coverage to the population by providing clean drinking water through tube wells and gravity based water supply schemes.

Under the sector, an amount of Rs.1586.175 million was released for the year 2016-17, out of which Rs.1576.424 million reportedly been utilized. In order to provide potable drinking water to the population, 64 No of drinking water supply scheme at a total cost of Rs.1117.703 million have been initiated during 2016-17, out of which 34 No schemes completed.

- 94 number of Pumping based Water supply facility were constructed
- 57 number of Gravity based Water supply facility were constructed
- 180 number of existing water supply schemes were solarized.

14-d: COMMUNICATION:

A well laid down communications network is prerequisite for development of an area. Roads and bridges connect villages, towns and cities thus accelerate and generate economic activity and provide access to wide range of services to the people. Due to hilly terrain of the FATA, other means of transportation are very much expensive, so the only option is to develop and improve the road network to give benefits not only to the people of the area but will help in exploration of the expensive mineral deposits and transportation to the market. By the improvement and widening of existing roads and bridges, the riding quality of traffic is improved resulting in less fuel

consumption, reduction in maintenance cost of vehicles, comfortable journey of users and saving in time. By the construction of new roads and bridges, the villages, towns and cities in the area are connected with each other.

Keeping in view the need and importance of the communication infrastructure, a wide spread comprehensive development approach is required for FATA. Presently, the department is implementing an ambitious programme to develop a network of roads and bridges all over FATA. The development of communication infrastructure in the region will increase the access of services and facilities to larger segments of the population by increasing market access through improved logistics resulting enhanced household income and mineral exploration etc.

Under Communication sector, an amount of Rs.3964.503 million was released for the year 2016-17. Against this released funds, Rs.3947.123 million (99.6%) have reportedly been utilized during the year. 66 schemes targeted for completion, out of which 33 schemes reportedly been completed. The following achievements were made:

- 113.74 kms black topped roads were completed.
- 105.87 kms roads were improved/rehabilitated

14-e: HOUSING:

The sector mainly comprises on interventions are carried out to build small complexes that included government offices and staff residences in the agencies and frontier regions of FATA. There is dire need of residential and non-residential accommodation for the Government servants to run their official activities smoothly.

An amount of Rs.923.364 million was released for the sector during 2016-17 against which Rs. 911.233 million (99%) utilization reported by the Works & Services Department FATA.

To cater for the suitable residential accommodation and government office buildings for the Government servants, 39 number schemes in Housing sector have been implemented during the financial year 2016-17 in FATA, out of which 22 No schemes completed.

14-f: POWER:

For the power sector, Rs.509.856 million was released during the year 2016-17, out of which 500.290 (98.1%) reportedly been utilized by TESCO. 10 schemes were targeted for completion against which 8 schemes have reportedly been completed.

14-g: AGRICULTURE:

FATA is blessed by a diversity of climate with mild to hot in summer and cold to severe in winter. It comprises of vast plain, terraces and hilly tracts. Texture of the soil is sandy to sandy loam and clayey to clayey loam.

Most of the area is rain fed while irrigation facilities do exist for a good part of area. Rain fall also plays its role in the farming. Degree of rain fall varies from agency to agency and even differs with in various part of same agency.

The cultivated area is only 0.227 M Hectare(8.3%) of the total area 2.722 M of FATA. Approximately 0.60 million families in FATA derive directly or indirectly livelihood from Agriculture.

The Directorates of Agriculture, Livestock and Dairy Development focus on establishing fruit nurseries and demonstration plots, provision of extension services, distribution of plants seeds and fertilizers, breed stock improvement through Artificial Insemination, treatment of animals and birds through network of veterinary dispensaries. These activities are not only innovative but income generating, provide job opportunities in an environment friendly and easy to do manner and contribute to value chain/value addition in different crops, land reclamation, promotion of off-season vegetable, olive plantation, high value fruits and vegetable cultivation and improved seed production.

Under the the sector Rs.538.933 million was released during the FY 2016-17, which have reportedly been fully utilized by the Directorate of Agriculture (FATA). Out of 34 schemes targeted for completion 26 schemes were reported been completed. The following targets were achieved:

- 2423 acres fruit orchards were laid out
- 43542 number of fruit plants (on 50% subsidy) were distributed.
- 4405 acres demonstration plots were completed.
- 2976 acres land were reclaimed.
- 8726 acres land rehabilitation/renovation was completed.
- 12988 acres of wheat seeds were distributed.
- 2140 acres of maize seed were distributed
- 1869 acre vegetable seed were distributed.
- 01 number tractor was purchased.
- 494 # tunnel were installed.
- 50000 plants of wild olives were grafted.
- 89 numbers of scholarships were awarded.

14-h: LIVESTOCK & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Livestock play a major contribution in livelihoods of the people of FATA. The Livestock contributes to capital reserve of farming households and enhance the economic viability and sustainability of a farming system in FATA. According to the livestock census of 2006, the number of ruminants in FATA stands at 6.22 million including 1.41 million cattle, 0.093 million buffaloes, 1.52 million sheep, 3.2 million goats, and 0.021 million camels. Backyard poultry farming is a part of FATA's rural economy, with a total of 6.08 million birds in region. The Directorate of Livestock & Dairy Development FATA provides the services of breed improvement, prevention and treatment of diseases, encouraging public private partnership and capacity building of livestock farmers through expanded Artificial Insemination Program, mass vaccination & health services and training/exposure of farmers.

An amount of Rs. 482.513 million was released during the FY 2016-17 **and the** Directorate of Livestock & Dairy Development has 100% utilized the released amount. he. Total 48 schemes were targeted for completion during the year, out of which only 16 schemes reportedly completed. The following targets were achieved

- 398,050 numbers of Animals were treated.
- 551,993 numbers of Animals were vaccinated
- 74,055 numbers of Animals were inseminated
- 680 numbers of Animals were fattened
- 931,869 numbers of birds were vaccinated
- 74,66 numbers of diagnostic tested
- 85,075 numbers of Semen were produced
- 70,670 numbers of Semen were distributed
- 3,500 numbers of pregnancy were tested
- 285,000 numbers of vaccine procured for animals
- 789,300 numbers of vaccine procured for birds
- 4 numbers of staff/farmers were trained
- 5 numbers of small scale dairy farms were established

14-i: FORESTRY:

Forests are an integral part of the rural economy, playing a significant role in livelihoods particularly in mountainous regions of FATA. It meets the fuel, fodder and timber requirements of the population, besides providing critical ecological services. The department focuses its activities on nursery raising and plantation, soil conservation, conservation of wild species and promotion of sericulture.

In the sector, an amount of Rs.686.433 million **was released during the period**, and the total released amount was spent by the Forestry sector of FATA. . Total of 20 schemes were targeted for completion during the year, however, 12 have reportedly been completed. Major physical achievements under the sector is as under:

- 4 numbers of pheasentry were maintained
- 45 acres lives spur were maintained
- 3,645 numbers of bee hives were distributed/purchased
- 1,550 numbers of inoculated bags were prepared/distributed
- 2,360 sft boundary wall were constructed.
- 737 numbers of farmers capacity building in apiculture completed
- 530 numbers of farmers capacity building in Mashroom framing were completed
- 405,800 numbers of plants were purchased/distributed.
- 43.160 numbers of fruit plants were purchased/distributed
- 26,648 acres maintenance of block plantations were completed
- 367 acres linear/ornament plant were maintained
- 200 numbers of walnut dibbing/sowing
- 20.375 acres tube nursery completed.
- 8.8 acres bare rooted nursery completed

- 25 numbers of community nursery were established
- 500 numbers of water harvesting completed
- 100 numbers of bee boxes were purchased
- 7,000 numbers of exposure visits were conducted

14-j: FISHERIES

The Directorate of Fisheries FATA works for the development of Fisheries in, both, public and private sectors in the potential areas of FATA. The Fisheries sector contributes in the food security and uplift of the socio-economic condition of the people in FATA.

In the sector an amount of Rs.38.673 million was released during the year, against which 100% utilization reported by the Directorate of Fisheries FATA. In this sector, 04 schemes were targeted for completion against which 3 stands completed. The sector physical achievements for the year 2016-17 are as under:

- 22 numbers of fish farm were established
- 45,000 fish seed stocked
- 200 numbers of persons were trained in the fisheries related services.

14-k: RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Local Government and Rural Development Directorate, FATA is involved in small scale projects at the ground level such as hand pumps, dug wells, sanitation, link roads and irrigation schemes of bore holes and open wells. The current practice for identification of schemes and projects is a combination of needs based demands of the community and consultations with the political leaderships. The Directorate works closely with the communities and is involved in the uplift of the lower segment of the tribal society.

For the rural development sector, an amount of Rs.407.526 million was released during the FY 2016-17 and its utilization is 100%. Out of 19 schemes, which were targeted for completion, only 12 schemes were completed under the sector. Physical achievements for the year 2016-17 are as under:

209.5 numbers of water tanks constructed
 03 numbers of water reservoir established
 34 numbers of water ponds established.
 04 numbers of tube wells were constructed
 01 number of taxi stand constructed
 01 number of suspension bridge constructed
 12,928.189 meters length of streets were paved
 32,700 Sq Ft through tuff tiles were paved
 7,150.18 Sq: Meters spur were constructed
 56 numbers of solar street lights were installed
 48 numbers of dug wells were constructed

2.665 km length of small local road were constructed
 532 Rft sewerage lines were established
 500 Rft sewerage drains were established
 92 numbers of Drinking Water Supply schemes were developed
 2731.31 Sq Meter protection/retaining walls were established
 53 numbers of pressure pumps were provided
 5913 meters length of pipe line were installed
 05 kms length of PCC roads were constructed
 03 numbers of park related buildings were constructed
 600 meters length of underground sewerage line laid
 45,200 Rft gravity based water supply schemes/pipelines were installed

14-i: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The present government development policy mainly had the focused to develop neglected areas so as to bring them at par with other areas. The commitment is there to provide basic amenities of life to the people through execution of multi-sectoral projects for the socio-economic uplift of the remote and less developed areas of the country. The FATA, being mostly neglected area in the past has received its share in the present Government development drive.

In this sector, an amount of Rs.1193.919 million was released during the year, against 66.5% (Rs.793.875 million) been utilized in implementing various multisector development projects in FATA. Total 8 schemes were targeted for completion, out of which only 04 schemes has been completed.

14-m: IRRIGATION:

The Irrigation and Water Management has a multiplier effect on the livelihood improvements of the people. Properly constructed irrigation networks can make more water available for agriculture, resulting in higher yields and also immediate economic returns to the forming community. The Directorate focuses its interventions on construction and rehabilitation of irrigation channels, construction of small dams, flood protection bunds, installation of dug wells and micro hydel units.

In the Irrigation Sector, an amount of Rs.1539.218 million was released whereas the Directorate has 100% utilized the released amount. . A total of 59 schemes targeted for completion during the year, out of which 46 schemes reportedly had been completed. The major targets achieved in this sector are as under:

- 265000 Rft new Irrigation channels were constructed
- 55900 Rft rehabilitation of channel lining/water courses were completed
- 71000 Rft flood protection bunds were constructed
- 06 Nos check dams/ponds were constructed
- 04 No. tubewells irrigation based were constructed
- 03 Nos micro hydel power were constructed
- 03 Nos tube wells solar based were constructed

14-n: SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR

Main focus of this sector is on promoting social progress, educate and rehabilitate children/persons with disabilities, improve the conditions of the marginalized and vulnerable segments of the society, women-empowerment/protection, child protection and providing social net services to the most marginalized people.. The sector mainly responsible for providing wheel chairs/tricycles, commode chairs, prayer chairs, crutches, etc along with related material to disabled/partially disabled persons, basic training and facilities to the females in the field of tailoring and embroidery, supply of sewing machines once they get training.,.

In the sector, an amount of Rs.58.819 million was released during the year 2016-17 which was 100% utilized by the department. Total 08 schemes were targeted for completion, which have reportedly been completed. The following major activities have been carried out:

- 1,027 numbers of wheel chairs were distributed.
- 3236 numbers of sewing machines were distributed.
- 254 numbers of tricycles were distributed.
- 82 numbers of Commode Chairs were distributed
- 81 numbers of Prayer chairs were distributed.

15-: SPORTS, CULTURE AND YOUTH AFFAIRS SECTOR:

Directorate of Sports FATA are in the process of establishing sports complexes in each Agency and FR which will be connected to the urban hubs providing not only much needed physical recreational facilities but also a dedicated space for development of sport.

Despite adverse circumstances, lack of physical resources and less patronage over the years, sports persons from FATA have been revealing their talent at various sports events and competitions in Pakistan and across the borders.

To excel these sports persons potentials, the Directorate of Sports FATA regularly organized and sponsored sports events and competitions at FATA and Agency level to strongly dissuade the youth of FATA from participating in negative activities and involving them in socially cohesive and beneficial activities.

Under the sector, an amount of Rs.301.564 million was released during 2016-17, out of which Rs.296.755 million (98.4%) had been utilized by the Department. 11 schemes were planned for completion against which 11 schemes have were completed during the year. Following major activities were performed during the year:

- 30 numbers of training camps in FATA Scouts Scholar
- 170 numbers of training camps to FATA players

- 15 numbers of various National level Federation Games were conducted
- 27 numbers of scholarship to international players in FATA were distributed
- 2nd Governor's FATA Youth Festival 2017 was conducted.
- 05 numbers of scouts activities of different nature were carried out.

16. FATA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

FATA Development Authority was established as a specialized development organization in 2006, to broach more innovative, fast track and participatory approach to replace the conventional straight jacket development systems. FATA Development Authority is structured on corporate and commercial lines with a lean bureaucratic setup. Public Private Partnership is a hallmark of its operational strategy.

The goals of the FATA Development Authority as enshrined in its Statutory Regulations are to plan and execute sustainable development projects in the assigned sectors. The aim is to harness abundant human resource and exploit and add value to equally abundant natural resources of the area so as to create economic and employment opportunities in FATA.

The FATA Development Authority mainly responsible for

- Assessment of Potentials for Economic Development
- Industrial Development including ROZ
- Development of Minerals
- Development of Water Resources
- • Skills Development. Preparation of Survey, Feasibility Reports, and Projects
- Any other sector assigned by the Governor

The total allocation for the FATA Development Authority for the year 2016-17 was Rs. 2675.00 million and they have utilized their 100% allocation during the year.

Sector-wise financial progress of FATA DA ADP (2016-17)

(Rs.in million)

S.No.	Name of sector	Revised Allocation/Releases	Expenditure	%age Utilization
1.	Small Dams/Power	1066.128	1066.128	100%
2.	Industries	213.068	213.068	100%
3.	Skills development	773.334	773.334	100%
4.	Technical Education	292.858	292.858	100%
4.	Minerals	258.083	258.083	100%
5.	Research & Development	71.529	71.529	100%
	Total:	2675.000	2675.000	100%

Completed projects (2016-17)

- Completed Small Dams
 - Kand, NWA
 - Ping Dam, FR Bannu

- Completed small Irrigation schemes
 - o Sheen Warsak, SWA
 - o Musa Nikka, SWA
 - o Zeera Letta, SWA
 - o Sadda Weir, Lower Kurram Agency
 - o Walay Kalay Bazar Zakha Khel, Khyber Agency.
 - o Shawa, NWA
 - o Zarwam, FR Bannu
 - o Maulai Khan Srai, SWA
 - o Pir Qayum, Kurram Agency
 - o Makhazai, Kurram Agency
 - o Shahbaz Sam, Kurram Agency
 - o Jalander, Kurram Agency

Industries Sector

- o Mohmand Marble City = 95% completed

Skill Sector

- o 6429 youth trained under Institution Based Program (Total 26454)
- o 1875 Women trained Women Skills Centers (Total 20032)
- o 2120 Women trained under Joint Venture Program (Total 6555)
- o 268 Youth imparted on job training (Total 3492)
- o 6429 Youth trained under Entrepreneurship Program (Total 13164)
- o 22733 Youth provided loans (Rs.560 million) for SME Financing.

Technical Education Sector

- o 10 students enrolled in GIK Institute (0.6 million per student per annum)
- o 7000 students of FATA studying in various technical institutes awarded scholarships. (Total number of students now stands at more than one lac)
Rs.2300/- are paid to each student per annum)
- o Revamping of various Technical Institutes completed

Minerals Sector

- Two more Mine Rescue/Safety Centers established in Dara Adam Khel and Dauli, Orakzai Agency during 2016-17
- Safety equipments provided to coal miners
- 30 Kms roads to mineral bearing area completed
- 2500 meter core drilling completed in Shinkari Copper-Proven Reserves enhanced from 8 to 13 million tons. Copper Conetrillion Plant is being setup.
- Development of soapstone in Kurram Agency – indicated reserves of 3.6 million tons. So

far 10,700 tons extracted.

- Oil/gas companies established Base Camps in Agencies/FRs and started their activities – Local provided drinking water and medical facilities by these companies. 2200 local employed by these companies

PICTURES OF THE SOME DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER FATA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (2016-17)

Education



Newly completed buildings Govt. Degree College for (Boys) Bakka Khel FR-Bannu ADP
No. 72



Material inspection of under construction building in Govt. Degree College for (Boys) Bakka Khel FR-Bannu ADP No. 72



Overhead reservoir under construction at Govt. Degree College for (Boys) Bakka Khel FR-Bannu ADP No. 72



Under construction Governor Model School Parachinar ADP No. 7

Under construction Governor Model School Parachinar ADP No. 7



Under construction Estab. of Degree College Parachinar Kurram Agency ADP No. 46



Nearly Completed building Establishment of Boys Degree College Jalaka Mela Orakzai



Free Text Books in Govt: High School Jan Khan Khyber Agency

Health



Medicine for Orakzai agency kalaya hospitals

Communication

Construction and Black topping of 04 Kms road in FR Tank.
 SH: 02 Km Girni Sheikhan, Sher Ahamd Koroona FR Tank.



Verifying the Carriage way width

ADP No. 425/140024 Construction & B/T of 04 Kms Road from Zangarhi Algad to Gindal Gangi Khel FR Bannu.

SH: Construction & B/T of 03 Kms Road from Zangarhi Algad to Gindal Gangi Khel



Work in Progress

Parachinar Kirman Road from Check Post 1-Kms (Kurram Agency)



Compaction of base course

PHE

ADP NO. 327 Rehabilitation & solarization of 11 DWSS in Fr DIKHAN

SH: Unit No. 08: DWSS FC Fort



Surface reservoir is constructed

Housing

Construction blacktopping of gabber shieen road Bajaur Agency ADP No. 826



Works on road was in Progress

ADP No. 507 Rehabilitation of PA Compound in Bajaur Agency



Refurbishment of Jirga hall in Bajaur Agency

Irrigation

ADP# 876/150200 Construction of Water Storage reservoir in Orakzai Agency

SH: Construction of water storage Reservoir at Zera in Lower Orakzai Agency.



Concrete bed

Rural Development

Pak MDGs Community development Programme.14-15

SH: Construction of suspension bridge at Khurmana Central Kurram.



Establishment of WATSAN Cell & Model sanitation village at Nawagai Bajaur Agency



Street pavement

Power

ADP No. 728 (2013-14)130197-HT/LT Extension and provision of additional Transformers to different villages of Kurram i/c Kharlachi to Tewza, Ocha Khail to Ghozgarhi Pewar-Tangi, Spina -Shaga, Khewas and Narai Villages.





Electricity work completed in Makeen Area, SWA



Rehabilitation work in Makeen Area, SWA



Jandola Grid station



Installation of 40 MVA Power Transformer Jandola



Power Transformer Jandola completed



Jandola Grid station under progress



Jandola Gridstation under progress

Agriculture Extension

Land Reclamation work in Command Area Jalendar Kurram Agency



Land Reclamation work in Command Area Kot Raghagan Dam Kurram Agency



Land Reclamation work in Command Area Jalendar Kurram Agency



Land Reclamation work in Command Area Kot Raghagan Dam Kurram Agency



Livestock & Dairy Development



Sexed Semen received from Donner By Director Livestock FATA



Calf Fattening Farm at Bara Khyber Agency.

Forests



A view of Nursery at Ghundi Jamrud, Khyber Agency



A typical stocked Nursery at Upper Kurram Agency under ADP FATA



Verification of plants in Forest nursery for CFY Bajur Agency.



Walk in tunnel under ADP No: 587 in FR Kohat.

Irrigation

ADP# 876/150200 Construction of Water Storage reservoir in Orakzai Agency
SH: Construction of water storage Reservoir at Zera in Lower Orakzai Agency.



Concrete bed

Sports

POLITICAL & LEGAL SECTION

TRIBAL AREAS:

The semi-autonomous tribal lands of Pakistan comprise of seven parts called "Agencies" namely Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, and North and South Waziristan. Adjoining them are six smaller zones in the transitional area between the tribal lands and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province to the east. The former are known as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) while the latter are known as Frontier Regions (FRs). This harsh, mountainous territory of the tribal lands runs along the Afghanistan border, drawn during colonial times by British diplomat Sir Henry Mortimer. There are also certain tribal areas which fall under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government known as Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA). Both Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the large province of Balochistan hosts a few of them.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA):

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is a semi-autonomous tribal region in northwestern Pakistan, bordering Pakistan's provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan to the east and south, and Afghanistan's Provinces of Kunar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Khost and Paktika to the North West. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas comprise seven Tribal Agencies (districts) and six Frontier Regions, and are directly governed by Federal Government through a special set of laws called the Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR). Agencies are further divided into Subdivisions, and Tehsils, according to the Election Commission of Pakistan which can be seen at *Annex-I*.

FRONTIER REGIONS:

The Frontier Regions, having an area of 4,813 square kilometers with a population of about 2.35 million are named after their adjacent settled districts. Administration of a Frontier Region is carried out by the DCO / DC of the neighboring district with the overall supervision carried out by the FATA Secretariat, Peshawar, which reports to the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa who exercises the Executive Authority in terms of Article 145 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

PROVINCIALY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA):

The Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) are Pakistani administrative subdivisions enshrined in Article 246(b) of the Constitution. No Act of Provincial Assembly can be applied to PATA whereas the Governor of the respective province has mandate parallel to the authority that the President of Pakistan has over Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

Provincially Administered Tribal Areas include four former princely states as well as tribal territories in various districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, given as under;

Provincially Administered Tribal Areas-1

KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA:



Chitral District (former Chitral state)
 Upper Dir District (former Dir state)
 Lower Dir District (former Dir state)
 Swat District (former Swat state including Kalam)
 Buner District
 Shangla District
 Kohistan District
 Kala Dhaka District
 Malakand and Tribal Area adjoining Mansehra District (Battagram, Allai and Upper Tana walormer) and former Amb state.

Provincially Administered Tribal Areas-2

BALUCHISTAN:



Zhob District
 Killa Saifullah District
 Musakhel District
 Sherani District
 Barkhan District
 Kohlu District
 Dera Bugti District
 Dalbandin Tehsil of Chagai District

ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM:

The region is controlled by the Federal government of Pakistan and on behalf of the President, the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa exercises federal authority in the context of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

The Constitution of Pakistan governs FATA through the same rules which were framed by the British in 1901 as Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR). The Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court of Pakistan does not extend to Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) according to Articles 247 and 248 of the existing 1973 constitution. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly has no powers in FATA, however, both KP and Baluchistan provincial governments can exercise them in their respective Provincially Administered Tribal Areas.

People of FATA are represented in the Parliament of Pakistan by their elected representatives both in National Assembly and the Senate of Pakistan. FATA has twelve members in the National Assembly and eight members in the Senate.

The administrative head of each tribal agency is the Political Agent who represents the President of Pakistan and is appointed by the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Each Tribal Agency, depending on its size, has about two to three Assistant Political Agents, about three to ten Tehsildars and a number of Naib Tehsildars with requisite supporting staff.

The Frontier Regions differ from the agencies only in the chain of command so that each one is headed by the DC/DCO of the adjacent settled district. Under his supervision there is one Assistant Political Agent and a number of Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars with supporting staff.

TEMPORARILY DISLOCATED PERSONS (TDPs):

Operation Zarb-e-Azb is a joint military offensive being conducted by the Pakistan Armed Forces against various militant groups. The operation was launched on 15th June, 2014 in North Waziristan along the (Pak-Afghan) border as a renewed effort against militancy. But the operation had its ripple effects, one of many is the issue of Temporarily Dislocated Persons (TDPs). A total of 337,336 families (6.2 persons per family) were displaced from FATA in which 318,190 families have been gradually and successfully returned to their area of origin while around 19,146 families are awaiting return including 4000 from Khost, Afghanistan. The details are at ***Annex-II***.

Fund to the tune of Rs. 13.00 Billion were released to FATA Secretariat directly by Finance Division in addition to release of Rs. 42,288.311 Million to FDMA by Ministry of

SAFRON during financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 for facilitating transport and return grant to TDPs. FDMA provided Transport and Return Cash Grant to the TDPs @ Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- family respectively. Details on funds released by Ministry of SAFRON is at *Annex-III*. FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) provides Transport and Return Cash Grant at Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- respectively to each NADRA verified TDP family, which has signed its Voluntarily Returned Form (VRF).

In addition, to above the Government of Pakistan has donated 643,000 Metric Tons of wheat for 2013 to December, 2016 to TDPs of FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa via World Food Programme (WFP). The operation is still under way as a “Right to Food” for all FATA /Pakistan for 1.56 Million people. Details of such arrangements are given at *Annex-IV*.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

Keeping in view the rapid development in FATA, the important and significant role of Ministry of SAFRON cannot be undermined, regarding its future, the changes in its judicial and administrative structure, and the issue of return and rehabilitation of the TDPs.

As a result of operation Zarb-e-Azb, 337,336 families got temporarily displaced from their respective areas out of which 318,190 families have already returned to their areas of origin. Their dignified return and rehabilitation was no doubt an arduous task. Nonetheless, return of the remaining TDPs is being carried out at a rapid pace keeping in view the sensitive nature of the matter. The return process is going to culminate in the near future as only 19,146 remain to be returned. Being the foremost priority, the return was supposed to be completed by 31st December, 2016 but due to the ongoing operation in certain areas and severe weather conditions, the same will be completed in the end of December, 2017 subject to the completion of the rehabilitation/reconstruction works in FATA. Also the families are being provided financial support in terms of transportation charges and return cash assistance, not only for successful return to their homes but enabling them to re-establish their livelihood.

FATA REFORMS COMMITTEE:

In order to sustain the success of the military operation, the Government has formed a high level Reforms Committee for political mainstreaming of FATA. The Committee is headed by Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs with Lt. Gen. (Retd) Abdul Quadir Baloch, Mr. Zahid Hamid, Federal Minister for Law and Justice, Mr. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra, Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Lt. Gen. (Retd) Nasser Khan Janjua, Advisor on National Security as the members.

The Committee undertook extensive consultations with all the stakeholders including FATA Elders/Maliks, FATA parliamentarians, youth, lawyers, political parties” representatives, former senior civil servants, experts on FATA & civil society members and has submitted its report to the Prime Minister in August, 2016 and was also placed before both the Houses of the Parliament.

The Committee in its report, after endorsement by the majority of stakeholders, opted for the merger of FATA with KPK as the most feasible and optimum solution for the mainstreaming of the tribal region. The same stance was backed up both the Houses of the Parliament. The report has also proposed initiation of a number of actions in the judicial, administrative, political and development sectors leading up to FATA's integration with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, being a prime stakeholder, was taken on board, which has endorsed the stance of the Federal Government in accepting FATA as its integral part.

In view of the foregoing, Ministry of SAFRON submitted a Summary incorporating the recommendations of the FATA Reforms Committee's Report to the Federal Cabinet, which was approved by it in its meeting on 02nd March, 2017. A Summary for the Honorable President, acquiring his assent under Article 247 of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, was subsequently initiated by Ministry of SAFRON for the approval of the recommendations of FATA Reforms Committee, which were duly approved. Consequently, Ministry of SAFRON in consultation with the relevant departments has initiated a number of action in the administrative, judicial, security and financial matters.

LEGISLATION:

One important facet of the reforms process is the extension of Laws, Acts and Regulations to FATA and PATA alike, which are governed quite differently from the rest of the country, begetting massive confusion. Extending laws to tribal regions requires careful consideration, deep oversight, and most importantly, an evolutionary process Ministry of SAFRON in collaboration with FATA Secretariat is working to achieve this goal. As of now, many laws encompassing different sectors have been extended to FATA and PATA. List of such extended Laws are placed at *Annex-V*.

AFGHAN REFUGEES

Introduction/Back ground

The subject of “Afghan Refugees” has been assigned to the Ministry of States & Frontier Regions as per Rules of Business 1973 and is being dealt with by a separate 'Afghan Refugees Wing' of the Ministry in close coordination with the UNHCR, concerned federal ministries and provincial departments. For the purpose, an attached department namely Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) in Islamabad and offices of Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees (CARs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan & Punjab and an Afghan Refugees Repatriation Cell (ARRC) in Karachi have also been set up for coordinated efforts to manage the temporary stay of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and their repatriation on voluntary basis to their homeland.

As a consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, factional fighting in the post 1992 era, drought in 1999-2000 and post 9/11, 2001, over 4.4 million recorded Afghans sought refuge in Pakistan during the period 1979 to 2001.

Major development during the period July, 2016 to June, 2017

National Policy for Afghan refugees

- The Ministry of SAFRON in coordination with Govt. of Afghanistan, UNHCR, relevant ministries at the Federal level and the Provincial governments formulated Afghan Refugees Management and Repatriation Policy and submitted it to Cabinet for approval.
- In the meeting of Federal Cabinet held on 9th September, 2016 the Prime Minister was pleased to approve the “extension of PoR cards and Tripartite Agreement in respect of registered Afghan refugees till 31st March 2017 and directed the Ministry of SAFRON to hold broad based consultations with the national leaderships of main stream political parties and Afghan representatives for addressing the concerns of Afghan Refugees”.
- In pursuance of the Cabinet decision two meetings of main stream Political Parties leadership and Provincial Governments were held on 21-09-2016 and 14-11-2016. The leadership of JUI(F), JI, PTI, PPP, ANP, PML(Q), BNP, PMAP, QWP, Chief Minister KP and Governor KP were attended the meeting.
- The recommendations of the political parties’ leaderships were incorporated in the summary submitted by SAFRON to the Cabinet.
- In the meeting held on 23rd November, 2016 the Cabinet principally considered the extension of the POR cards and directed to Ministry of SAFRON to present the details of the management tools for Afghan refugees in Pakistan in the next meeting of the Cabinet.
- A comprehensive presentation on the management tools for Afghan refugees and their repatriation plan was presented by the Minister SAFRON in the Cabinet meeting held on 7th February, 2017, and Prime Minister office vide letter No. 01/CM/2017-D dated 22nd February, 2017 conveyed the approval the entire package of recommendations; that include;
 - Continue with voluntary and gradual repatriation
 - Extension of PoR cards and Tripartite Agreement up till December, 2017

- Visa regime for different categories of registered Afghan refugees such as students, business people/traders, skilled/unskilled labour, inter-marriages and for health care
- Legislation of a comprehensive National Refugees Law
- Registration of un-documented Afghans
- Border management
- RAHA (Skill development of Afghan youth and host community for their sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan and investment in national system and economic growth respectively)

Implementation Status

- Notification issued by Ministry of SAFRON vide No. F.4(14)-RR/2017 dated 24th February, 2017 for extension in the validity of POR cards up till 31-12-2017.
- The Tripartite Agreement for voluntary repatriation between Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan and UNHCR has been extended for further period of one year and signed during the 28th Tripartite Commission meeting held on 15th February, 2017 at Islamabad.
- Steering Committees and Federal task Force committees at Federal and Provincial level for monitoring and overseeing the implementation process of the Cabinet decision have been notified.

Documentation of Un-registered Afghans

- On documentation of un-registered Afghans, the Ministry of SAFRON in consultations with NADRA has finalized the Operational Plan.
- Total cost of the project is Rs. 520 million funded by Government of Pakistan.
- On 24th April, 2017 Ministry of Interior endorsed NADRA to execute the Project.
- MOU signed between SAFRON & NADRA on 11th May, 2017.
- All stakeholders i.e. IOM, MORR and Provincial Governments taken on board.
- Operational modalities that include Software development, selection of 21 sites for registration Centers, hiring of staff, and procurement of equipments with deployment of SAFRON/CCAR/CARs and MoRR staff have been stream lined upto 30th June, 2017.
- Media information Campaign have been launched. The messages in Urdu, Pushtu and Dari languages published in print media.
- MoRR have deputed 100 officials/representative from Government of Afghanistan (75 from Pakistan and 25 from Afghanistan) to interview/verify the particulars/identity of the applicants.
- The pilot project has started w.e.f 20th July, 2017 in Islamabad and Peshawar and exercise at full strength commenced w.e.f on 16th August, 2017. Total 49,383 undocumented Afghans have been processed till 5th September, 2017.

Flexible visa regime

- To implement the visas regime for different categories of POR card holders, such as students, business people/traders, skilled/unskilled labour, inter-marriages and for health care application forms have been developed.

- A number of meetings of relevant stakeholders have been held. The Ministry of Interior and CCAR had worked out the modalities for implementing the scheme which is expected to commence by the end of 2017.

National Refugees Law

- Draft National Refugees Law has been developed and shared with relevant stakeholders i.e. Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Law & Justice, Human Rights and Provincial governments. There are some proposals on National Refugees laws by some stakeholders which are under discussion /consideration and once finalized will be presented to Law Division for vetting.

Repatriation

- The Repatriation Assistance given by UNHCR to each registered returnee has been **enhanced from US\$.200 to US\$.400 with effect from 25-6-2016 which was continued up till 30th November, 2016. However due to paucity of funds, the amount has again reduced by UNHCR at the level of USD.200 for per returnee for the repatriation program 2017.**
- During the period under report i.e from 1st July, 2016 to 30th June,2017 total 408,414 registered Afghans have voluntarily repatriated from Pakistan that **includes 374,038 individuals of the period of July to November, 2016.**
Over 296,707 un-registered Afghans have also been repatriated during the July, 2016 to June, 2017.

Factors encouraging Repatriation 2016

- Ownership exhibited by Afghan Government/Ambassador initiative affected as Pull factors
- Over 381,000 registered and 248,000 un-registered Afghans returned to their homeland.
- UNHCR enhanced the repatriation assistance grant from US\$.200 to US\$. 400 per returnee which played a significant and positive role in repatriation to cater for initial requirements of returnees in Afghanistan.
- Improved border management at Torkham also played a significant role in repatriation and cross border movement

67th Session EX-COM Committee in Geneva

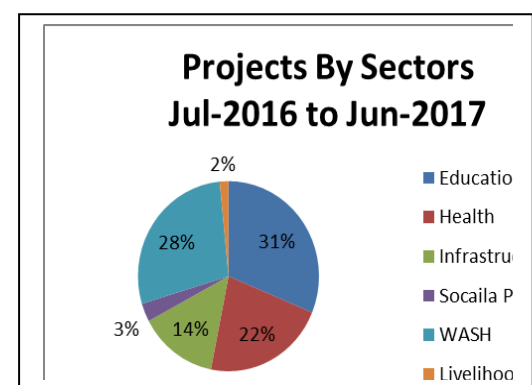
- Pakistan participated in the 67th Session of the Committee that was held in Geneva from 3-7 October 2016. The Pakistan delegation, led by the Minister for SAFRON, inter alia, emphasized upon the International Community for continued support and assistance to the Government of Pakistan with a view to ensuring sustainable repatriation of Afghan refugees.

RAHA

- Under the Framework of the One UN in Pakistan, Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) is a Joint Programme Component within the UN Delivering as One. Launched in 2009 as a five-year Government-led program with financial support from several

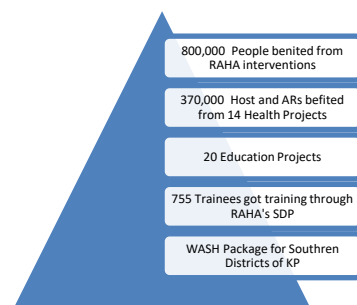
donor countries and the United Nations; more than 3,552 RAHA projects have been implemented up-to-date across all four Pakistan's provinces and FATA, benefitting 10.2 million Pakistani citizens and Afghan refugees through enhanced access and quality of public service delivery.

- The identification of the RAHA projects in 2016-2017 has been calibrated so as to reflect strategic priority focus on youth empowerment through education, skills training and livelihoods support and in line with the phase II of SSAR (2016-2017). It is also an important element of the Government of Pakistan's strategies and policies on the management of Afghan refugees.
- In the Year July 2016 to June 2017, Eight hundred thousand people have benefited from RAHA projects, of which around 27% are refugees whilst the remainder are host communities that have been, or are still, affected by the influx of refugees.
- The RAHA's humanitarian projects are indicated in the opposite graph. During this time, over 64 projects have been implemented; the majority in KP (62%) and Baluchistan (21%) the rest 17% of projects were implemented in Punjab and Sind.
- These projects were undertaken in Six main sectors: Health, Education, WASH (including clean drinking water supply and drains), irrigation, livelihoods (including agriculture, environment and skills development), Infrastructure (including street pavement, village/farm to market roads, flood protection walls and energy related infrastructure) and social protection.



Major RAHA's interventions:

- Around 200 thousand individuals benefitted from WASH projects.
- 370,000 (170,000 Afghan Refugees) benefited from the provision of equipment and rehabilitation of health facilities in the hosting areas.
- WASH Package of southern districts of KP through RAHA under Pak- Italian Debt Swap Agreement (PIDSA) funding is carried out in 4 southern districts (D.I.Khan, Bannu, Tank and Lakki Marwat) of KP. The project has been created by clubbing 11 PC-1s in an umbrella PC-1 costing Rs. 150.341 Millions. This package will shall benefit more than 71,000 hosts and ARs.



**Figure: Impact of RAHA interventions in the year 2016-17
RAHA's Skill Development Program (SDP):**

One livelihood project of SDP all over Pakistan with budget of 30.14 Million

With 64% of the total Afghan refugees below 25 years of age, RAHA in 2016 – 2017 envisaged a nexus of interventions in the interlinked areas of education, vocational skills training and livelihoods support to enhance investment in youth empowerment returning back to their country



- In Sep, 2016, the Ministry of SAFRON with UNHCR's support approved a special Skills Development Program (SDP) to support the ARs' repatriation process.
- As Pakistan's RAHA Program has been imparting livelihood training to numerous ARs for 7 years, the RAHA Secretariat (RS) and RAHA Cell (RC) of Chief Commissionerate of Afghan Refugees (CCAR) were tasked to plan, manage and implement the SDP.
- The SDP imparted training to both genders of ARs' youth in various income earning trades and empowered them to play a useful post-repatriation role in reconstruction of their country.
- The intensity of GoP's focus on SDP is manifest in the fact that Batch-1 of the SDP had completed its skill training courses between 15 Jan- Apr 2017 that imparted skills training in 9 different marketable trades to 495 male and 260 female ARs and Pakistani youth. The quota achieved for trainees from ARs' youth was 68%.

S #	Province	Education		Health		WASH		Infrastructure		Social Protection		Distt Totals	
		Project	Fund	Project	Fund	Proj	Fund	Proj	Fund	Proj	Fund	Proj	Fund
1	KP	7	131.857	8	217.652	15	294.562	8	164.934			38	809.005
2	Baluchistan	7	123.567	5	124.956	1	13.114					13	261.637
3	Punjab	4	55.926	1	19.136	2	38.311					7	113.373
4	Sindh	2	21.926					1	20.395	1	30.012	4	72.333
Total		20	333.276	14	361.744	18	345.987	9	185.329	1	30.012	62	1256.348

Total Projects 64

Million

Total Budget 1286.488

s

Pictography





Federal Levy & Khassadars

Under the Rules of Business 1973, Ministry of States & Frontier Regions, is entrusted with administrative control of the following Law Enforcing Agencies:-

- a) **Federal Levy and**
- b) **Khassadar.**

Federal Levy & Khassadar are performing the role of community policing in the Federally Administrated Tribal Area (FATA) and provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan since British era, as drawn from local tribes.

Current budget of the force is Rs.8,405,201. Million.

Total strength of Federal Levy and Khassadar force is as under:-

Force	FATA/FRs	PATA	Settled Districts	Balochistan	Total
Federal Levy	11, 789	4, 582	805	3, 558	20, 734
Khassadar	18 ,109	-	-	-	18, 109
Total:-	29 ,898	4 ,582	805	3558	38 ,843

The Federal Levy & Khassadar are deployed at **FATA** (Mohmand, Bajaur, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan, South Waziristan) at **Frontier Regions** (Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Tank, D.I. Khan) at PATA (Malakand, Dir Lower), Dir (Upper), Chitral) **and at Settled District** (Hangu, Karak, Lakki Marwat and Kohat).

The Federal levy exists in 16 Districts of Balochistan i.e. Ziarat, Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhel, Killa Saifullah, Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Chagai, Noshki, Pishin, Quetta, Killa Abdullah, Sibbi, Sherani and Harnai.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

- Creation/recruitment against 2,500 new posts of Levy in FATA (Phase-II) has been completed.
- A Summary for approval of the Prime Minister for creation of 5,000 new posts is under consideration in the Prime Minister Office.
- Continuation of 3,000 new posts for Federal Levy, Balochistan and 100 posts of levy-personnel for the defence of Dera Bugti have been **approved by the Prime Minister and recruitment is under process.**
- An amount of Rs. 3 million per personnel as death compensation is paid to the families of a martyred Levy or Khassadar.
- To regulate the Services of Federal Levy Force, Balochistan, in this context, the **Federal Levy Force.**

- **Regulation, duly vetted by Law & Justice Division and endorsed by the Governor of Balochistan has been submitted to President of Pakistan for approval.**
- **Service Rules for the Directorate of Federal Levy Force** have been prepared and forwarded to Establishment Division for approval.
- A summary for grant of risk allowance was initiated for approval of Prime Minister through Finance Division. Regulation Wing of Finance Division conveyed concurrence to the grant of risk allowance/special risk allowance Federal Levy force stationed at FATA/PATA, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan with the approval of Federal Cabinet.

ANNEX-I

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas consist of the following divisions:

AGENCY / FRONTIER REGIONS	SUBDIVISION	TEHSIL
Bajaur Agency	Khar	Khar
		Utman Khel
		Salarzai
	Nawagai	Nawagai
		Mamund
		Barang
		Chamarkand
Mohmand Agency	Lower Mohmand	Yekka Ghund
		Ambar
		Pandyalai
		Praang Ghaar
	Upper Mohmand	Safi / Lakaro
		Khwezai / Baezai
		Halimzai
Khyber Agency	Jamrud	Jamrud
		Mulla Gori
	Landi Kotal	Landi Kotal
	Bara	Bara
Orakzai Agency	Lower Orakzai	Lower Orakzai
		Central Orakzai
	Upper Orakzai	Ismailzai
		Upper Orakzai
Kurram Agency	Lower Kurram	Lower Kurram / Alizai
	Central Kurram	Central Kurram/ Sadda
	Upper Kurram	Upper Kurram / Parachinar
North Waziristan Agency	Mir Ali	Mir Ali
		Speen Wam
		Shewa
	Miranshah	Miranshah

		Datta Khel
		Ghulam Khan
	Razmak	Razmak
		Dosalli
		Geriyum
		Shawal
South Waziristan Agency	Ladha	Ladha
		Makeen
		Sararogha
	Sarwakai	Sarwakai
		Tiaraza
	Wana	Wana
		Birmal
		Toi Khulla
FR Peshawar	FR Peshawar	FR Peshawar
FR Kohat	FR Kohat	FR Kohat
FR Bannu - Mir Ali	FR Bannu - Mir Ali	FR Bannu - Mir Ali
FR Lakki Marwat	FR Lakki Marwat	FR Lakki Marwat
FR Tank - Jandola	FR Tank - Jandola	FR Tank - Jandola
FR Dera Ismail Khan	FR Dera Ismail Khan	FR Dera Ismail Khan

The updated statistics of TDPs as on 08th August, 2017.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>	<u>Balance</u>
SWA	71124	68259	2865
NWA	105676	90581	15095
Kurram	33024	33024	000
Orakzai	35823	35823	000
Khyber	91689	90503	1186
Total	337336	318190	19146

ANNEX-III

MONTHS	FUNDS RELEASED
JUNE, 2014	Rs. 1,000.000 Million
JULY, 2014	Rs. 1,800.000 Million
SEPTEMBER, 2014	Rs. 950.000 Million
OCTOBER, 2014	Rs. 1,369.630 Million
NOVEMBER 2014	Rs. 955.524 Million
DECEMBER, 2014	Rs. 1,193.211 Million
JANUARY, 2015	Rs. 1,281.826 Million
FEBRUARY, 2015	Rs. 1,678.057 Million
MARCH & APRIL, 2015	Rs. 1,976.881 Million
MARCH, 2015 (RETURN PACKAGE-I)	Rs. 1,500.000 Million
APRIL, 2015 (RETURN PACKAGE-II)	Rs. 1,500.000 Million
JULY, 2015 (RETURN PACKAGE-III)	Rs. 2,000.000 Million
MAY, JUNE & JULY, 2015	Rs. 3,718.043 Million
SEPTEMBER, 2015	Rs. 924.306 Million
OCTOBER & NOVEMBER, 2015	Rs. 1,845.916 Million
DECEMBER, 2015	Rs. 953.549 Million
JANUARY, 2016	Rs. 837.117 Million
FEBRUARY, 2016	Rs. 820.632 Million
MARCH, 2016	Rs. 819.474 Million
MARCH, 2016 (RETURN PACKAGE-IV)	Rs. 1,931.972 Million
APRIL, 2016	Rs. 811.062 Million
MAY & JUNE, 2016	Rs. 1,530.953 Million
JULY, 2016	Rs. 699.560 Million
AUGUST & SEPTEMBER, 2016	Rs. 1,223.361 Million
OCTOBER, 2016	Rs. 5,73.849 Million
NOVEMBER, 2016	Rs. 537.821 Million
JANUARY, 2017 (RETURN PACKAGE-V)	Rs. 2,162.000 Million
DECEMBER, 2016	Rs. 437.518 Million
JANUARY, 2017	Rs. 330.880 Million
FEBRUARY & MARCH, 2017	Rs. 562.667 Million
APRIL, 2017	Rs. 191.509 Million
MAY & JUNE, 2017	Rs. 394.354 Million
TOTAL →	Rs. 42,288.311 Million

Finance Division has released Rs.13 Billion directly to FATA Secretariat for TDPs.

- Rs. 13.00 Billion fund was released to FATA Secretariat directly by Finance Division in addition to Rs. 35,808.901 Million released to FATA Disaster Management Authority by Ministry of SAFRON in 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 to facilitate transport and return grant to TDPs.
- Funds to the tune of Rs.240.00 Million have also been released to FDMA by Ministry of SAFRON for the procurement of 24,100 tents to TDPs of FATA.
- Rs.645, 350,000/- as compensation package I to earth quack affectees on 23-11-2015.
- Rs.122, 700,000/- as compensation package II to earth quack affectees on 18-12-2015.
- Rs.591, 300,000/- for establishment of Camp at Nawab Mandi on 18-03-2016.
- Rs.400, 000,000/- for shifting 2500 TDPs families of NWA living at Khost (Afghanistan) to TDPs Camp Bakka Khel, Bannu on 29-09-2016.
- Release of Rs. 330,880,000/- as monthly cash assistance for the month of January, 2017 is under process.
- Each registered TDP family gets the following:-

○ Transport Grant.	=	Rs. 10,000/-
○ Return Cash Grant.	=	Rs. 25,000/-
○ Emergency Recovery Project.	=	Rs. 16,000/- (EAD/NADRA)
○ Child Wellness.	=	Rs. 7,500/-
TOTAL	➔	Rs. 58,500/-
- Each Un-registered TDP family receives:-

○ Emergency Recovery Program.	=	Rs. 16,000/-
○ Child Wellness.	=	Rs. 7,500/-
TOTAL	➔	Rs. 23,500/-
- Housing Subsidy:

○ Rs. 400,000/- for a fully damaged house.
○ Rs. 160,000/- for a partially damaged house.

Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) *vide* its subsequent decisions has approved release of wheat for Temporarily Dislocated Persons (TDPs) of FATA as per following table:

Agreement of wheat for Temporarily Dislocated Persons (TDPs) of FATA & KP				
Sr. No.	Year	Quantity of Wheat	Cost of wheat As approved by ECC	Remarks if any
		<u>(M. Tons)</u>	<u>(Amount in Rs.)</u>	
1.	2014-15	150,000.00	5,702,000,000.00	Completed
2.	2014-15	155,000.00	6,193,000,000.00	Completed
3.	2015-16	64,000.00	2,569,000,000.00	Completed
4.	2015-16 2016-17	124, 000.00	4,977,000,000.00	Completed
5.	June, 2017	50, 000.00	2.007 Billion	Completed

LIST OF LAWS EXTENDED TO FATA & PATA OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
DURING THE YEAR 2016-17

S. No.	LIST OF EXTENSION OF LAWS
1.	AMENDMENT IN SHARIAH NIZAM-E-ADL REGULATION, 2009.
2.	EXTENSION OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROMOTION, PROTECTION & ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 2014 & THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL MOBILE COURTS ACT, 2015 TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP).
3.	EXTENSION OF THE FEDERAL TAX LAWS TO THE PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE.
4.	EXTENSION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RELATED LAWS ACTS TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA).
5.	EXTENSION OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA POLICE ORDER (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2015 TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.
6.	EXTENSION OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2016 (KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ACT NO. XIV OF 2016) TO THE PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
7.	EXTENSION OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROHIBITION OF INTEREST ON PRIVATE LOANS ACT, 2016 (KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ACT. NO. XVII OF 2016) TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA)
8.	EXTENSION OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA EMERGENCY RESCUE SERVICE ACT, 2012 (ACT NO. XV OF 2012) & THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA EMERGENCY RESCUE SERVICE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014 (ACT NO. XXXIX OF 2014) TO PATA OF KP
9.	EXTENSION OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 2014 (KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ACT NO: XXXVIII OF 2014) TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA)
10.	EXTENSION OF 13 LABOUR DEPARTMENT RELATED LAWS TO THE PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
11.	EXTENSION OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ESTABLISHMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BOARD ACT, 2011 (KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ACT NO. XI OF 2011) TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
12.	EXTENSION OF FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY ACT, 1974 (VIII OF 1975) TO FATA
13.	EXTENSION OF THE SHARIAH NIZAM-E-ADL (AMENDMENT) REGULATION, 2016 TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
14.	EXTENSION OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ACT, 2016 (KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA XXVII OF 2016) TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
15.	EXTENSION OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AUTHORITY ACT, 2015 TO PROVINCIALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (PATA) OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

