

Agency Profile Bajaur Agency

Federal Administrated Tribal Area (FATA)



Turn Potential into Profit

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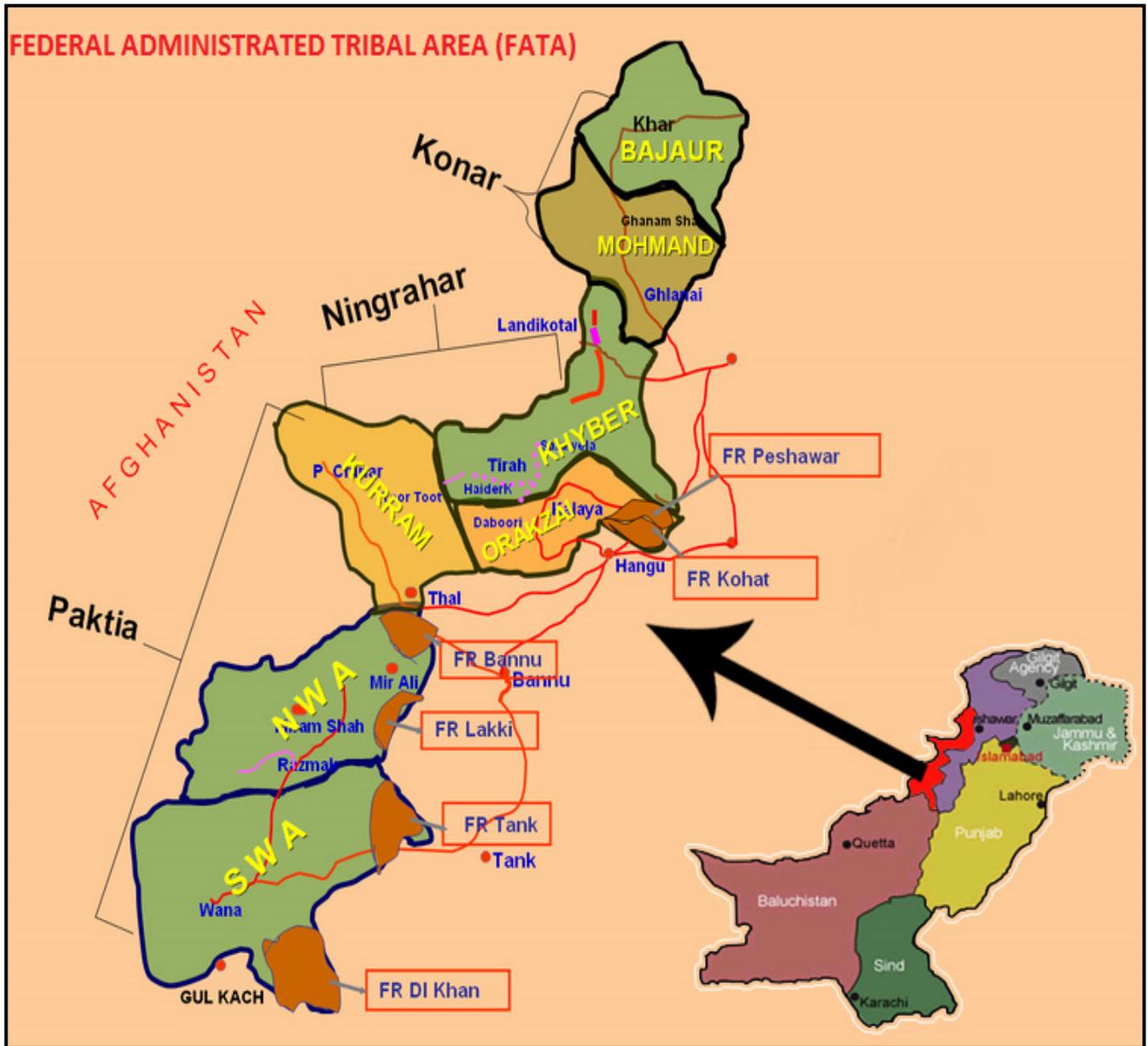
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Map of Federal administrated Tribal Area (FATA)



Map of Bajaur Agency



INTRODUCTION

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are located along Pakistan's north-western Hamalaya zone and south-western Sulaiman Mountains and runs as a narrow tract along the river Indus with the parallel lines almost north to south. It consists of seven semi-autonomous agencies or administrative units – Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. Additionally, the FATA includes 'frontier regions' that adjoin the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Tank and Dera Ismail Khan. This tangled mass constitutes an area of 27224 sq kilometres and is inhabited by around 3.17 million people belonging to different Pukhtoon or Pushtun tribes. The 1400 miles (2500 KM) long Durand Line, which was drawn in 1893 by the British colonial rulers of India, geographically divides the Pushtun tribes in the region between Afghanistan and the FATA of Pakistan. The FATA has remained strategically important since the times of "the Great Game" for imperial domination that took place in the 19th century.

Khyber Agency

The British rulers first established the Khyber Agency in 1879. Though initially there was to be a Political Officer acting as the Administrative Head of the Khyber Agency (Political Agent's Officer, Khyber Agency), in actual fact in 1902 a full-fledged Political Agency was assigned here. It draws its name from historic Khyber Pass and covers an area of 2576 sq. km. The famous Torkham border links the Khyber agency with Afghanistan's Nangarhar province. It has an estimated population of 546730 and is comprised of people from Afridi, Shinwari, Mulagoori and Shalmani tribes.

Kurram Agency

This Agency was created in 1892, a year before the demarcation of the Durand Line. It covers an area of 2296 sq. km and has a population of 448,310. It is inhabited by several tribes, the major tribal composition being the Turi, Bangash, Parachinari and Masozai - both Sunni and Shia sects. The Kurram Agency borders Afghanistan's Nangarhar province in the North West and Paktia province in the South West.

South Waziristan Agency

Two more agencies were created along the Pak-Afghan border in 1895 through the division of what became known as Waziristan. South Waziristan, the largest of all tribal agencies at 620sq. km and is inhabited by a population of around 429,841 persons. The major tribal composition is derived from the Mehsud and Ahmadzai Wazir tribes. South Waziristan borders with Afghanistan's Paktia and Khost provinces to the west, Pakistan's Balochistan province to the South, Pakistan's Dera Ismail Khan district to east and the FATA agency of North Waziristan to the north.

North Waziristan Agency

Created in 1895 along with South Waziristan, the North Waziristan Agency is the second largest agency in size, covering an area of 4,707 sq. km. It has a population of 361,246 people mainly from the Utmanzai Wazir, Dawar, Saidgai, Kharasin and Gurbaz tribes. The North Waziristan Agency borders the Paktia and Khost provinces of Afghanistan.

Mohmand Agency

The Mohmand Agency was created in 1951, four years after creation of Pakistan as sovereign state in 1947. It covers an area of 2,296 sq. km. and its population is estimated to be around 334,453. The major tribes inhabiting the area are the Mohmand, Safi and Uthmankhel tribes. The Mohmand Agency shares a border with the Bajaur Agency to the north, the Dir district to its east, the district of Peshawar to its southeast and Afghanistan to the west.

Bajaur Agency

Bajaur Agency, the smallest in size at 1290 sq. km, was created in 1973. It has a population of 595,227 persons with tribal composition drawing from the Uthmankhel and Tarkani tribes. Bajaur shares a border with Afghanistan's Kunar province to the north west; Pakistan's Dir district to its north east and the Mohmand agency to its west.

Orakzai Agency

The Orakzai Agency is the only tribal agency that does not share a border with Afghanistan. Created in 1973, it covers an area of 1538 sq. km and has a population of 225,441 persons. It is bound in the north by the Khyber Agency; in the east by the Frontier Region (FR) Kohat; in the south by both FR Kohat and the Hangu districts; and in the west by the Kurram Agency. The major tribal groups are the Orakzai and the Bangash – both Shia and Sunni sects.

FR Peshawar (Tribal Area Adjoining Peshawar District)

FR Peshawar covers a total area of 261 sq. km, with a population of around 53,841. The Afridi tribe is the only major tribe inhabiting FR Peshawar. It is bounded on the north and west by the Peshawar District, on the south by Tribal Areas Adjoining the Kohat District, and on the east by the Nowshera District.

FR Kohat (Tribal Area Adjoining Kohat District)

FR Kohat covers a total area of 446 sq. km and has a population of around 88,456. The Afridi tribe is the only major tribe inhabiting FR Kohat. It is bounded on the north by FR Peshawar, on the east by the Nowshera District, on the south by the Kohat District and on the west by the Orakzai & Khyber Agencies.

FR Bannu (Tribal Area Adjoining Bannu District)

FR Bannu covers a total area of 745 sq. km and has a population of around 19593. The Wazir tribe is the only major tribe inhabiting FR Bannu. It is bounded to the north by the Karak District, on the east by Bannu District, on the south by FR Lakki Marwat and on the west by the North Waziristan Agency.

FR Lakki Marwat (Tribal Area Adjoining Lakki Marwat District)

FR Lakki Marwat covers a total area of 132 sq. km and has a population of around 6987. The Bhattani tribe is the only major tribe inhabiting FR Lakki Marwat. It is bounded on the north by the Karak District, on the east by the Bannu District, and on the west by the North Waziristan Agency.

FR Tank (Tribal Area Adjoining Tank District)

FR Tank covers an area of 1,221 square kilometres and has a population of around 27,212. The Bhattani tribe is the only major tribe inhabiting FR Tank. It is bounded on the

north, south and west by the South Waziristan Agency, on the north-east by the Lakki Marwat District and on the south-east by the Tank District.

FR D.I. Khan (Tribal Area Adjoining Dera Ismail Khan District)

FR D.I. Khan covers a total area of 2,008 sq. km and has a population of around 38,990. The Ustran and Sherani are the major tribes inhabiting FR D.I. Khan. It is bounded on the north by the South Waziristan Agency, on the east by the Kulachi Tehsil of D.I Khan District, on the south by D.G. Khan Districts and on the west by the Zhob District.

1. Introduction and History

BAJAUR AGENCY

Bajaur is about 45 miles (72 km) long by 20 miles (32 km) broad, and lies at a high level to the east of the Kunar Valley, from which it is separated by a continuous line of rugged frontier hills, forming a barrier easily passable at one or two points. Across this barrier, the old road from Kabul to Pakistan ran before the Khyber Pass was adopted as the main route. To the south of Bajaur is the wild mountain district of the Mohmands. To the east, beyond the Panjkora River, are the hills of Swat, dominated by another Pashtun group. To the north is an intervening watershed between Bajaur and the small tehsil of Dir. It is over this watershed and through the valley of Dir that the new road from Malakand and the Punjab runs to Chitral. The drainage of Bajaur flows eastwards, starting from the eastern slopes of the dividing ridge, which overlooks the Kunar and terminating in the Panjkora River, so that the district lies on a slope tilting gradually downwards from the Kunar ridge to the Panjkora. Nawagai is the chief town of Bajaur, and the Khan of Nawagai was previously under British protection for the purpose of safeguarding of the Chitral road. Jandol, one of the northern valleys of Bajaur, has ceased to be of political importance since the 19th century, when a previous chief, Umra Khan, failed to appropriate him Bajaur, Dir, and a great part of the Kunar valley. It was the active hostility between the amir of Kabul (who claimed sovereignty of the same districts) and Umra Khan that led, firstly to the demarcation agreement of 1893 which fixed the boundary of Afghanistan in Kunar; and, secondly, to the invasion of Chitral by Umra Khan (who was no party to the boundary settlement), and the siege of the Chitral

fort in 1895. Major towns are Khaar and Inayat Killi. An interesting feature in the topography is a mountain spur from the Kunar range, which, curving eastwards culminates in the well-known peak of Koh-I-Noor, which is visible from the Peshawar valley. It was here, at the foot of the mountain, that Alexander the Great founded the ancient city of Nysa and the Nysaeon colony, traditionally said to have been founded by Dionysus. The Koh-I-Noor has been identified as the Meros of Arrian's history—the three-peaked mountain from which the god issued. The area was the site of the ancient Scythian kingdom of Apraca from the 1st century BCE to the 1st century CE, and a stronghold of the Aspasioi, a western branch of the Ashvakas (q.v) of the Sanskrit texts who had earlier offered stubborn resistance to the Macedonian invader Alexander the Great in 326 BCE.

2. Geography

Bajaur is about 45 miles (72 km) long by 20 miles (32 km) broad, and lies at a high level to the east of the Kunar Valley, from which it is separated by a continuous line of rugged frontier hills, forming a barrier easily passable at one or two points. Across this barrier, the old road from Kabul to Pakistan ran before the Khyber Pass was adopted as the main route.

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(Source: FATA Development Statistics 2012)

3. Social Environment

The Agency is dominated by rural characteristics and people prefer to live in a joint family system. Hujra has been an integral part of the social life in Bajaur Agency. People used to sit in Hujra to share their views and spend their leisure time. But urbanization has diminished its role and now the traditional significance of Hujra has subsided to a large extent. Now the Hujra tradition has been replaced with Behtak (a kind of drawing room) system.

4. DEMOGRAPHY

The district is almost 100 percent Muslim, with only 0.2 percent of the population following Shia Islam.

5. AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

Local administration in each agency is run by the Political Agent (PA) who is a Federal civil bureaucrat and performs several functions, such as, acts as: an executive; a judge;

a revenue collector ;and head of the Agency Council. The PA also oversees all development activity and line departments come under his jurisdiction. Furthermore, the PA is responsible for maintaining law and order through Khassadars/Levies⁷ and Maliks or Lungi Holders. The regulatory framework in place in FATA is based upon the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR).Under this system, the PA is the District Magistrate. Furthermore, the Political Parties Act of Pakistan has not been extended to FATA and adult franchise system was only introduced over the 1997 generalelections⁹. As per the Constitution of Pakistan no act passed by the parliament is applicable to FATA. Also, the constitution protects fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan and same rights are extended to the FATA population. However, Supreme Court that guarantees these fundamental rights does not have jurisdiction in FATA.

6. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation. We can't single out a single country which has progressed without education. Academic intuitions are established to spread education. But unfortunately the data of Bajaur that there are few schools and colleges. In addition to this, there is not



even a single university in the entire Bajaur agency. As a result, the district is lagging far behind in terms of education while on other hand; it also paves way for interested people to start private school or college in the district.

Status of Government Educational Institutions in Bajaur Agency

Institute Name	Boys	Girls	Total
Govt: Primary schools	333	157	490
Govt: Middle schools	28	20	48
Govt: High schools	29	8	37

Govt High Secondary School	1	0	1
Govt: Degree Colleges	3	1	4
Community	27	26	53
I.H.C	0	6	06
Mosque	11	0	11

(Source: Fata.gov.pk)

7. HEALTH FACILITIES

Health is the most important factor which plays a key role in determining the human capital. Better health improves the efficiency and the productivity of the labor force and thus ultimately contributes the economic growth and leads to human welfare. On the other hand, there is a strong relationship between poverty and the poor health.



8. HOSPITALS

Bajaur Agency has the following hospitals.

Hospitals in Bajaur Agency

S. No	Institute Name	Total No
1	BHU	19

2	Dispensary	8
3	Hospital	373
4	CMH CENTER	0
5	RURAL HEALTH CENTER	40
6	SUB-HEALTH CENTRE	0
7	TB CLINIC	3

(Source: Health department Fata)

9. ECONOMICS SCENARIO

From investment point of view FATA is a tax exempted area. So the investors get about 10% of relaxation while investing in a business venture. The investor might also invest in Bajaur Agency because it has abundance of specialty goods. Bajaur agency is situated near to Mohmand agency, Charsada, Mardan and Peshawar which makes its location ideal for trade within the country. People of Bajaur are not will educate but skilled in different field such as agriculture, horticulture, technical work and industry. Labor in Bajaur is cheap and is easily available to producers which affects the production cost to produce goods at low cost. In bajaur their as no industrial sector in no business zone. Mineral are also found in Bajuar. In Bajaur the mineral which are found are Marble production in tons are 9719, Chromite 3080 tons and Manganese 150 tons which are export inside the country and also outside the country In Bajaur the production of plums is high of all fruits. The cultivated area of plums in 2013-14 was 140 hectares. The production of plums in 2013-14 was 1321tones. This was exported to various district of Pakistan.

10. ECONOMICS POTENTIAL

The area has strong infrastructure with small industries. The economy is based on private sectors, firms and small industries are listed below in the table.

11. Small and Medium Sized Potential Investment Project

S.No	Description	Total No
1	Wood factory	52
2	Marble factory	15
3	Crush plant	15
4	Flour mills	01
5	Pipe making plant	05
6	Cement based factory	150
7	Brick kiln units	03
8	Snuff making units	100
9	Poultry farm	150
10	Biscuits Mills	10
11	Ice Factory	10
12	Paper Mills	02
13	Carpet Factory	02
14	Plastic, Rubber Production	01
15	Soap Factory	09

(i) Agriculture



The total cultivated area of the agency is 75,480 hectares, while the uncultivated area is 53,685 hectares. Land under irrigation is around 13,890 hectares and un-irrigated area is over 54,000 hectares.³¹ Cultivable area is 0.086 million hectares and only 0.020 million hectares are irrigated, representing 23 percent of cultivable or 27 percent of cultivated area. Three-fourths of the cultivated area is under Barani and Spate irrigation and managed by farmers. In the Bajaur Agency there is a potential for developing agriculture, however, most of the agriculture is dependent on groundwater. ³² There are two distinct seasons in Bajaur, Rabi and Kharif, and Wheat, Barley, Maize, Rice, Rapeseed and Mustard are the main crops grown in the agency.

Area and Production of fruits (2013-014)

Names (Kharif Season)	Area (hectares)	Production (tones)
Apricot	67	595
Apple	43	508
Figs	18	188
Pear	18	192
Peaches	45	476
Plums	140	1321
Walnut	45	400
Persimmon	63	651
Grapes	7	26
Names (Rabi Season)	Area (hectares)	Production (tones)
Citrus	310hect	1763

Loquat	11hect	65
Guava	8hect	62
Mulberry	15hect	60

Production of Vegetables (2013-14)

Name (Kharif Vegetables)	Area (hectares)	Production (tones)
Lady Finger	75	380
Tinda	38	185
Bringal	30	144
Pumpkin	5	23
Bitter Gourd	10	41
Bottle Gourd	10	34
Tomato	115	634
Arum	5	25
Name (Rabi Vegetables)	Area (hectares)	Production (tons)
Turnip	428	6012
Spinach	376	2500
Tomato	67	525
Cauli flower	240	1489
Cabbage	20	130
Radish	38	189
Others	0	0

(Source: Agriculture extension Department KP %& Fata)

12. Cluster

(a) Mineral



Extensive deposits of marble are found at several places in Bajaur Agency. The marble is associated with the Calcareous rocks in the malange zone. The marble is processed in different green and block colors. The marble is processed in different marble factories in KPK, and in other parts of the country.

Detail of Mineral

S.No	Bajaur	Production	%Age
1	Marble	9719	2.03
2	Chromites	3080	20.85
3	Manganese	150	41.67

(Source: Bureau of Statistics Planning & Development Department FATA)

(b) Marble



Bajaur is blessed with more marble and granite and this probably make it unique in the country and other parts of the world. In Bajaur there are 9719 tons marble are there. When properly applied, mosaic products permit to décor environment beautifull. It look is sophisticated, warm, elegant and sumptuous. The proposed project envisaged the manufacturing of marble mosaic in various sizes and their sales in the local and export market.

(Source: Bureau of Statistics Planning & Development Department FATA)

(c) Poultry Farming

The broiler farm is the project of life stock sector, in which, the day old chicks (DOCs) are raised on high protein feed for a period of six weeks. The business can be started both in rural and semi urban areas in sheds. The broiler birds are sold to traders and in urban areas sometimes while the birds can also be sold to the shopkeepers in the urban markets.



Bajaur big agency consists of rural, semi urban and urban areas. Climate of the district is also ideal for poultry farming. It means that there is great potential and good opportunity for investors to come and invest in this sector and get benefits from it. In Bajaur agency there are 120 poultry farm. The broilers are exported outside the country like Afghanistan.

(a) Dairy farming

In Bajaur Agency it's easy to buy land for shade and the animal fodder. Labor is also easy to available at low cost milk and dairy products can be easily transported to different cities like Karak, Bunne , Kohat etc.The dairy farms can be started in small scale in with 25 animals, economical to justifying the overhead cost. The farm size can increase to 125 animals within 10 years. Herds mix of 80% cows and 20% buffaloes are recommended to get the maximum milk production round the year. A cow, on average, yields 15 liters of milk a day over a lactation period of 280 days whereas a buffalo, on average, yields 8 liters a day over a lactation period of 305 days. About 1.0 acres of land will be purchased for building a dairy farm project of animals starting from 25 animals and at a target herd size of 125 animals in a period of 10 year. The total cost of the project is Rs.5, 189,472.Out of which capital cost of the project isRs.4, 928,874, for purchasing the animals and constructing the building and the rest issued to meet the working capital requirement.

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