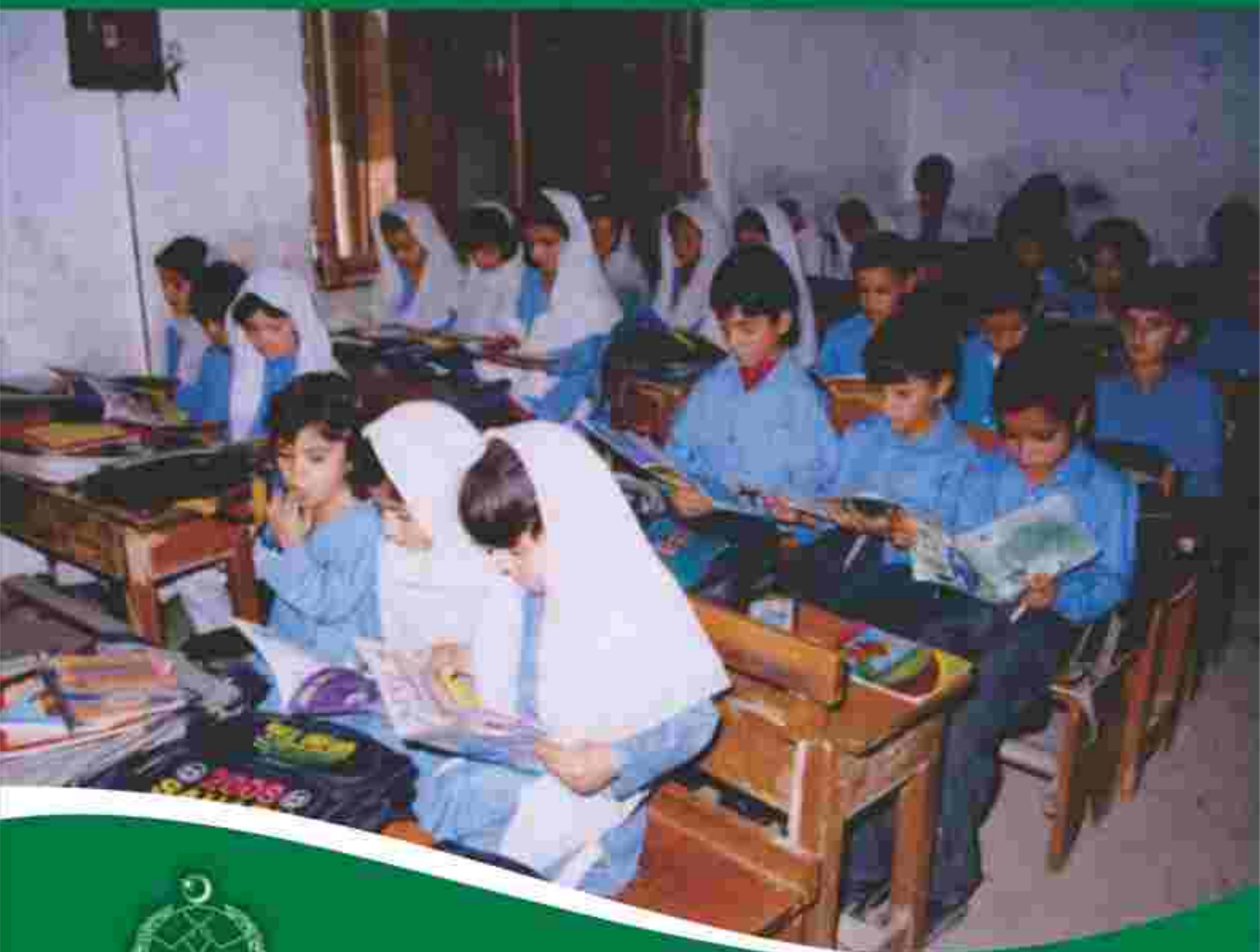


TRIBAL AREAS RURAL-TO-URBAN CENTERS CONVERSION INITIATIVE (T.A.R.U.C.C.I)

Social Transformation through Urbanization



FATA Secretariat Peshawar PAKISTAN



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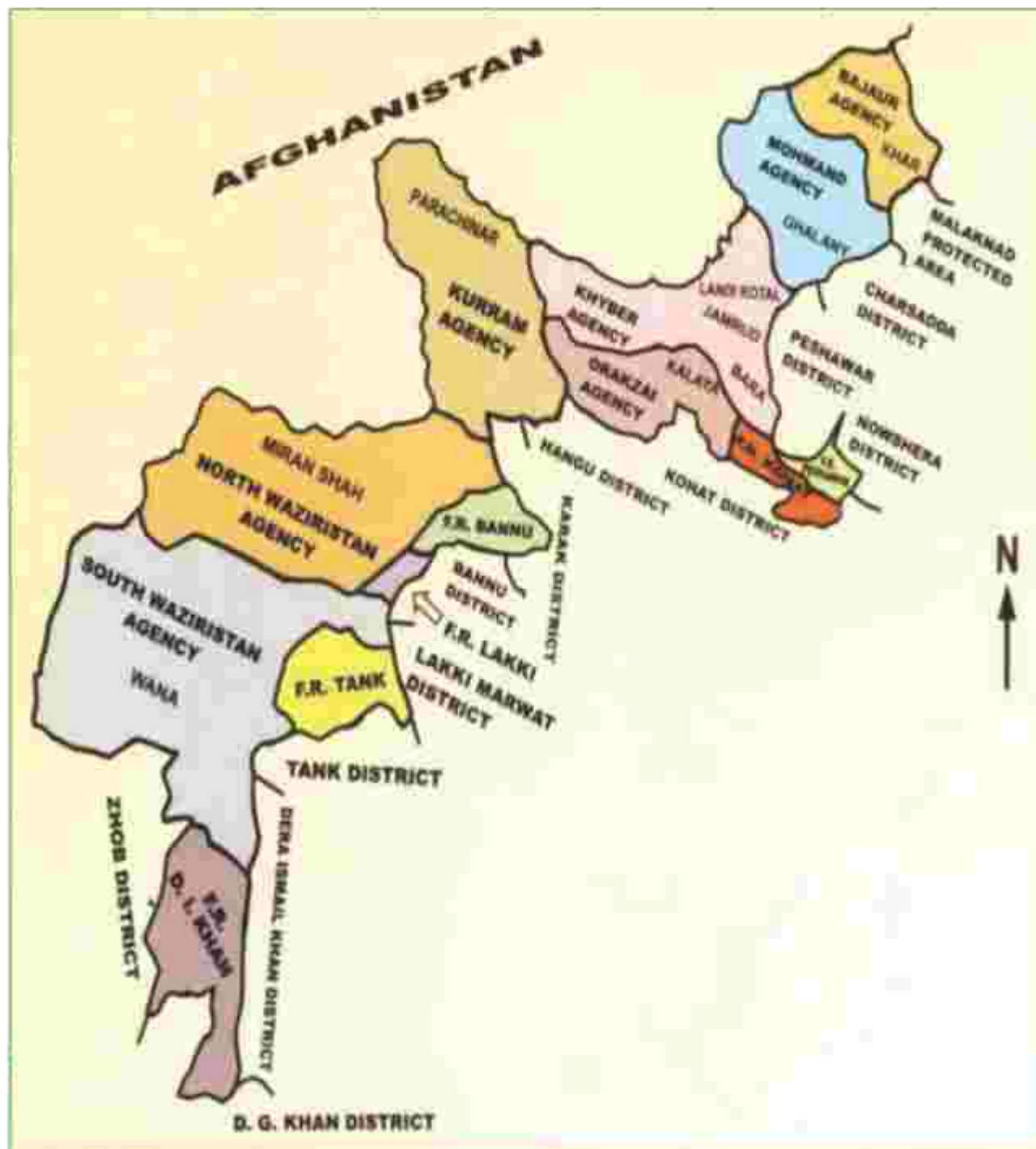
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FATA MAP



Abbreviation

A&C	Administration & Coordination
ACS	Additional Chief Secretary
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AHQ	Agency Headquarter
DG	Director General
DCO	District Coordination Officer
EOI	Expression of Interest
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FR	Frontier Region
FMR	Farm to Market Road
FC	Frontier Corp
HQ	Head Quarter
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LPG	Liquid Petroleum gas
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
L&O	Law & Order
MCH	Mother Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NWA	North Waziristan Agency
OT	Operation Theater
OSR	Own Source of Revenue
PA	Political Agent
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PMU	Project Management Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
P&D	Planning & Development
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
SWA	South Waziristan Agency
THQ	Tehsil Headquarter
TARUCCI	Tribal Areas Rural to Urban Centre Conversion Initiatives



FOREWORD



Geo-Political Factors

The character and society of the Pakhtun tribes in Pakistan's rugged North-West Frontier with Afghanistan i.e the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have been shaped by centuries of violent struggle for survival wherein these warlike tribesmen, their mountainous redoubts lying astride a historical geo-political fault-line, have frequently found themselves trapped within conflicts between regional military powers or world empires fighting over the glittering prize of the South-Asian subcontinent or the equally enticing prospects of domination of the overland trade highways of Central Asian and Middle-East regions or the sea lanes of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. The current three decades old conflict in the Pakistan-Afghanistan region is no exception and its sequence and final outcomes are fairly predictable when viewed in the historical context.

In all such conflicts the tribesmen of FATA, their survival instincts fine-honed by their violent history, have been quick to exploit opportunities to their own benefit; some by hiring out as soldiers, others by participating in the war economy as suppliers and transporters, yet others taking advantage of the battling powers pre-occupation with the war to enrich themselves by criminal activities such as kidnappings for ransom, highway dacoities, extortion from traders, smuggling of contraband, bounty-hunting etc. To bring the tribes to heel, the battling powers have resorted to both military force and diplomatic bribery but have invariably been frustrated in their designs and retreated in the face of the savage courage of the tribesmen in battle and their equally adroit and sophisticated wheeling and dealing to turn every opportunity to their own advantage. Similarly attempts by these powers to impose social change on these tribesmen have also failed in the face of their obduracy and their passionate preference for their centuries old way of life.

FATA: A Rural-Tribal Society

For centuries, the tribes of FATA have lived as a rural-tribal society in widely dispersed hamlets scattered throughout the rugged mountains of their homeland. Their incessant internal feuding has shaped their habitats; each house a thick-walled mud and stone fort complete with ramparts and firing ports situated at a respectful out-of-rifle-range distance from each other! Limited agriculture (only 7% of land in FATA is cultivated), equally limited water resource and a largely pastoral economy imposes a semi-nomadic life in many areas which further reinforces the rural-tribal nature of society in FATA. The location of several international trade routes in FATA (i.e, The Gomal, Kurram, Khyber and Bajaur routes) offer some opportunities to supplement meager incomes by activities such as transportation, security to trade routes, smuggling and plain loot! Many able-bodied youth serve in the armed forces in both neighboring countries! All these factors, combined with regular geo-political upheavals, have shaped the character and ways of these formidable warrior tribes who have, for centuries, obstinately clung to their independent ways.

Prospects of Social Change

It is not that the Pakhtun tribes are not amenable to social change or adjusting to the more sophisticated ways of progressive societies. On the occasions that they have left their traditional homeland for more urbanized environs, they have generally excelled in all fields and exhibited great dynamism to the extent of even establishing their own kingdoms in neighboring areas in times gone by. Even today Pakhtun tribesmen figure prominently in the social, political and economic sectors of Pakistan and many have reached high positions in the government services and the armed forces and established large scale businesses and industries.

The trucking fleet, in Pakistan, which keeps the economy of the country churning, is largely owned and operated by Pakhtuns from FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

The port of Karachi today is home to over 2.5 million Pakhtuns making it the biggest urban center for FATA tribesmen even bigger than Peshawar, the so called "Paris" of the Pakhtuns with its population of about 1.5 million. Paradoxically, this very migration to urban centers of Pakistan has resulted in a continuous brain drain from FATA in that dynamic individuals and youth, who have acquired education and skills in the cities and would otherwise have acted as agents of change had they gone back to their homes in FATA, have tended to stay back in the cities of the country for want of economic opportunities, social life and civic amenities in their home areas resulting in deepening of deprivation and backwardness in FATA and further strengthening the rural-tribal culture of its society. Real social transformation in a rural-tribal society only be achieved by encouraging the growth of urban societies in its own area which brings greater integration and homogeneity and weakens tribal divisions resulting in a more cosmopolitan and progressive society. Hence the new approach of "Social Transformation in FATA via Urbanization" by the planning and establishment of small embryo urban hubs in selected locations in every tribal agency of FATA as is now being adopted under the TARUCCI (Tribal Areas Rural-to-Urban Center Conversion Initiative) The past three decades of conflict which has convulsed the Pakhtun heartlands has also thrown open the area to external influences and revealed unto the tribes a much larger world of possibilities outside their isolated mountainous abodes. The same tribes, who in the past resisted every move to bring socio-economic development to their area, are now clamouring for schools, roads, hospitals, electricity etc. If there is a silver lining to these dark decades of blood-letting and destruction it is that the tribes of FATA are finally ready for change.

OWAIS AHMED GHANI

GOVERNOR KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA

The TARUCCI

FATA stands at a critical juncture of its history. It is evident that after such a massive upheaval caused by the militant insurgency and consequent operations for re-establishment of Government's writ, the present system of governance seems to have lost its effectiveness thus necessitating a paradigm shift both in governance and socio-economic approaches. The existing rural-tribal society in FATA and its scattered population is not conducive for provision of facilities and modern conveniences in an efficient and cost effective manner. There is a need to address the drivers of conflict promptly and effectively and offer a new social contract to the residents of FATA ensuring their participation in a sustained economic and social change program. The low socio-economic indicators point to many factors including lack of livelihood opportunities both in agro-based (On-Farm) and non-agro based (off-Farm) sectors, enterprise development and social safety nets which need to be targeted in a focused manner. Local tribes need to be encouraged to move into more concentrated population centers in order to conveniently provide all modern facilities and conveniences and place these areas firmly on the path to progress and social transformation into urbanized societies.



2. The Tribal Areas Rural-to-Urban Centers Conversion Initiative

(TARUCCI) envisages the development of at least two small urban hubs in every tribal agency of FATA. In the first phase every agency headquarter will be targeted for development into a properly-planned urban hub to include facilities such as housing townships for families of government officials, teachers, doctors, officers of local garrisons and the local populace to encourage the local tribesmen to take up abode in urban areas. These hubs will also include bazaars/commercial areas, upgraded Agency Headquarter Hospitals with tertiary care facilities, upgraded residential schools and colleges for girls and boys for residents as well as students from surrounding rural areas, civic amenities and services including sewerage and garbage disposal facilities, fruits and vegetables markets, slaughterhouses, bus and truck terminals etc. Security umbrella to the urban hubs will be provided by the Army or Frontier Corps garrison already present at the selected location.

3. To further support the needs and economy of these urban hubs, a greenbelt of 10-20 kilometers around the urban hubs will be targeted for introduction of modern scientific farming and production of meat, dairy products, fuel wood etc. Water harvesting through small dams and dykes will be planned.

4. Each urban hub will be connected by improved road network to a Border Trade Gateway for developing a trade and transport economy in order to make the urban hubs more sustainable. For this purpose Angoor Adda gateway for South Waziristan Agency, Ghulam Khan gateway for North Waziristan Agency, Kharlachi, Burki, Shahedano Dhand & Tri-Mengal for Kurram and Orakzai, existing Torkham for Khyber and Nawa-pass for Mohmand and Bajaur Agencies are highly suitable.

A New Social Contract for FATA

5. These embryo urban hubs will grow over a short period of time attracting more and more tribesmen towards city life and socially transform their societies to increasingly resemble those of Pakhtuns in the settled districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat etc.

6. Land Settlement will be progressively introduced to encourage individual ownership to replace the present tribal community ownership and "settle" the tribesmen and develop stronger economic stakes and thus promote their interest in peace and order.

7. Administrative and political reforms will progressively follow as the urban environments continue to expand and promote sedentary habits amongst the tribes and render them more amenable to government.

8. The dynamics set in motion by the TARUCCI will transform society in FATA to enable its smooth merger into the existing mainstream system prevailing in rest of Pakistan.

9. The above proposals require that this compartmentalized sustainable development plan is woven into a strategic picture of social transformation of the people of FATA per se into a modern, progressive and urbanized body-politic. Any strategy to achieve lasting peace, sustained development and social transformation has to be based on increased urbanization via the planning and establishment of Urban Centers in selected higher population density areas in every Agency of FATA providing increased access to planned housing, quality education and health care, municipal services, diverse economic opportunities for trade and employment, social recreation and security.

Selected Locations for Urban Hubs

10. Selected location for urban hubs in FATA are;

S#	Location	Agency	Category	Present Population	Area (sq km)	Border trade gateway
1.	Khar	Bajaur	A	10,000	1	Nawa-pass
2.	Ghallani/ Mian Mandi	Mohmand	A	(5,000 + __)	1	Nawa-pass
3.	Kalaya	Orakzai	A	30,000	3	
4.	Parachinar	Kurram	A	80,000	14	Teri Mengal, Burki, Shahedano Dhand
5.	Miranshah	NWA	A	39,000	3	Ghulam Khan
6.	Wana	SWA	A	23,027	2	Angoor Adda
7.	Landikotal	Khyber	B	8,000	2	Torkham
8.	Ghiljo	Orakzai	B	20,000	2.25	
9.	Sadda	Kurram	B	25,000	8	Kharlachi
10.	Mir Ali	NWA	B	15,000	1.5	Ghulam Khan
11.	Sarwakai	SWA	B	31,472 (For Tehsil)=HQ		
12.	Darra Adam Khel	FR Kohat	B	30,000	4	
13.	Darazinda	FR D.I.Khan	B	9,452	3	Gomal Zhob
14.	Jandola	FR Tank	B	17,054	15	

Municipal Services & Housing

11. Standard municipal services provide quality life opportunities to the residents. Planned municipal services and housing are a dream yet to be fulfilled in FATA. The concept is based on standard municipal services under a proper administrative arrangement which provide the basic essentials of roads, streets with street lights, pavements, water supply, sanitation and planned sewerage, commercial centers, sports stadia, community centers, slaughter houses, transport stops etc. These are wed with developed private housing through Public Private Partnership where the Government provides the regulatory framework including building codes and the basic infrastructure and investors develop modern private housing. This partnership is more so important as the private investor would also be encouraged to invest into upgradation of social services delivery mechanism (education and health facilities) as the profitability of such an enterprise increases with the increase of standard and easily accessible facilities (Annex-A).



Education Facilities

12. Access to improved education system is basic human right in terms of international conventions including MDGs and National Policy Framework. In line with this the upgradation of schools, colleges and technical education institutions with boarding facilities for students would on one hand ensure maximum enrollment from far-flung areas of the Agency as well as quality/standard education to them. The establishment of Cadet Colleges and Model Public Schools for both genders would ensure that tribal students develop capabilities which give them the competitive level playing field with students of rest of the country. This will be augmented by the establishment of the FATA University, campuses of University of Engineering, Agriculture and the FATA Institute of Medical Sciences. Future may hold a Board of Technical Education and Information Technology in FATA as a separate initiative (**Annex-B**).



Health Care Set-up

13. Social justice is to ensure equitable access to health care and guarantee quality services to all segments of population particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged. In health sector increased access to secondary and tertiary care health facilities including properly equipped trauma centers is the center piece of improved health care in the urban center. This will be augmented by a ring of Community Health Centers which will cater to the primary health care needs of the public. The very sparsely populated areas would be serviced through the integrated mobile hospital programme which includes specialists, surgical procedures, eye care and preventive programmes (**Annex-C**).



Trade and Transport Infrastructure

14. Harnessing the trade potential is critical for major economic growth. To increase access to the urban hubs and connect them with the trade routes proper road infrastructure would be developed. Well designed passenger and goods transport terminals would be established in each Urban Center to encourage the private sector to go for investment in better transport facilities for the public. This effort, coupled with slaughter houses, community and commercial centers, fruit and vegetable markets would be a source of revenue for the Municipal Administration of these Urban Centers- Border Trade Gateways (Annex-D).



Small businesses, industry and mining

15. Local enterprises form the backbone of any developing economy. Indigenous enterprise development would form the basis of kick start of economic activity in and around the Hubs. In this regard emphasis has been laid on exploring and encouraging local industry – be it marble and minerals in Mohmand and Bajaur, Food Processing in North and South Waziristan, leather goods and carpet weaving etc in other Agencies (Annex-E). The benefits from “oil” for FATA, that is the Dimension stone and mineral deposits, would remain untapped if these are not scientifically mined and value addition is not carried out locally by introducing modern technology and techniques. In order to have a base of skilled people for such a purpose, skill-development has to be invigorated into a methodology which is based on market assessment and future absorbability.



Agriculture and Green Belt Development

16. Food Security through agriculture promotion ensures job creation and productive engagement of the local population. Augmentative services of Agriculture model farms and livestock management/improvement are also part of the proposed initiative. The modeling of best practices in these fields would be encouraged to be replicated by common people to value add to their product by enhancing their capacity and quality of produce and providing a market in the urban hub for their consumption. Similarly, in order to improve the eco system of the hub proper green areas and parks have been proposed which will include ornamental plants and water falls for the pleasure of the people. The initiative also includes fish farms both as entertainment spots as well as commercial enterprise (Annex-F).



Energy Sector Plans

17. Development of alternate and eco-friendly energy resources ensure improved availability and sustainability of the resources resulting in cost effective quality of life. Electricity network will be extended to all parts of FATA especially within the urban hubs. Concerted efforts will be made to tap solar energy as a primary source in far-flung areas for the purpose of lighting, domestic cooking, pumping machines for water and sanitation system and micro irrigation. Other means of cheap power such as coal briquettes and LPG will be encouraged thus reducing dependence on firewood; forests would be saved. The hydel power potential will be harvested through public private partnership based enterprises.



Community Ownership

18. Participatory decision making process is the lynchpin for successful governance model. The Urban Centers cannot bring about social change if these are devoid of citizens-centered management. The Urban Growth Boundary of these areas is set as, in the initial stage, 25 square kilometers. The area will enhance the existing protected area of these towns at the moment and allow the Government to introduce the normal laws of the land in these protected areas under a phased plan. Self-governance as a municipal area forms the basis of this initiative and we have planned for an elected Committee headed by an elected "Chairman" to manage the affairs of the Urban Center. The chairman will be assisted by a mini-Secretariat consisting of Engineers, water supply and sanitation staff etc to manage the multifaceted affairs of the Urban Hub. The security environment would be much improved as urbanization in itself enhances security. Moreover, most of the existing LEA garrisons are already co-located with the proposed centers.



Employment Generation

19. Internal conflicts are avoided by engaging the local population in livelihood development initiatives and productive activities. The TARUCCI PROJECT would serve as a catalyst of local employment generation as the moment civil work starts on various activities at least 5000 people from the locality would be employed in labour for at least 3 years period. These individuals would be trained on job to develop and enhance various skills so that they would continue getting employment even after the completion of the civil work. This will also boost the micro economic condition and confidence of the local population and, by generating self employment opportunities afterwards, tie their feet down to the urban area.



Women Empowerment

20. Development of vibrant society entails active involvement of women in decision making processes both at home and work. Women development and empowerment is one of the most critical aspects of the TARUCCI. It is firmly believed that without bringing about social change in the status of women in FATA no measure would succeed. Multi-pronged strategy is required for such a change. First is to improve the technology at their work environment to reduce physical burden on them. For example by introducing micro hydel power generation schemes or solar powered kilns women would get significant respite in labour connected with grinding of wheat etc and cooking within the family. Similarly if the present labour intensive tasks of women are converted into less laborious but equally paying economic activities such as embroidery, gem polishing, carpet weaving etc their quality of life as well as span would increase and the family would also benefit from lesser requirements of health expenditure – enabling them to give quality time to their families especially the children.



Implementation Framework

21. An effective implementation framework is pre-requisite for the success of any initiative. A comprehensive Implementation mechanism has therefore been designed for TARUCCI consisting of the following components:

Oversight Committee:

22. There would be an Oversight Committee headed by the Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which would provide strategic directions for the initiative and would include the following:

(i)	Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Chairman
(ii)	ACS (FATA)	Vice Chairman
(iii)	Chief Executive FDA	Member
(iv)	Secretary A&C FATA	Member-cum-Secy
(v)	Secretary P&D FATA	Member
(vi)	Secretary L&O FATA	Member
(vii)	Secretary Finance FATA	Member
(viii)	Secretary Social Welfare FATA	Member
(ix)	Senior Rep of 11 Corps HQ	Member
(x)	Concerned Commissioner	Member
(xi)	Rep of HQ Frontier Corps	Member

Steering Committee

23. A Steering Committee headed by the ACS FATA and comprising the following would provide tactical level decision making in terms of funding, work plan approvals, monitoring and review on at least quarterly basis:

(i)	ACS FATA	Chairman
(ii)	Secretary P&D FATA	Member
(iii)	Secretary A&C FATA	Member
(iv)	DG Projects FATA	Member
(v)	Chief Economist FATA	Member
(vi)	Project Director TARUCCI	Member-cum-Secy
(vii)	All Heads of Directorates	Member
(viii)	Concerned Political Agent/ DCO/Commissioner	Member

Project Management Unit & Project Implementation Units

24. A Project Management Unit has been institutionalized through FATA ADP 2010-11 at FATA Secretariat to have a focused entity for the initiative. PMU, headed by Project Director, would be responsible for overall coordination with all stakeholders and ensure effective implementation through PIUs at each Urban Centre level. The PIUs headed by Project Managers would be housed in each Agency and FR.

Progress and Way Forward

25. Consultants have already been hired to have the area urban-planned and propose a governance structure for the Municipalities keeping in view the already existing municipalities of Parachinar, Sadda and Miranshah and the requirement of social change through extension of normal laws to these areas.

- I. Preliminary proposal + Estimates
- II. Consultancy for urban planning and urban economic sector development
- III. Funding resource
- IV. Plantation mechanism based on local military garrison + community involvement through nomination.

Cost Estimates

26. Initial Rough Cost Estimates show a financial implication ranging from Pak Rs.1800 to 3000 Million (US\$ 21-25 million) as cost of establishment of each Hub. This cost is mitigated to some extent by the fact that 20-30 % of the schemes are already in FATA ADP and also that in future all development in FATA is oriented towards this end. The sector wise/Hub wise detail of various components is at (Annex-G).

ANNEXURES

Municipal Services

Annex-A

Item	Category A	Category B
Urban Growth Boundary	15 - 30 Sq km	10 - 20 Sq km
Roads-min 40ft, Paved streets-min 12 ft	Yes	Yes
Garbage Collection Points	Yes	Yes
Dumping ground	10 Kanal	5 Kanal
Street lights	Yes	Yes
Fire Brigades/Bowser	Two	One
Community Centre (City Hall and Library)	Yes	Yes
Sports Stadium or Complex	Stadium	Complex
Transport	100 vehicles	50 vehicles
Cattle Fair Center	Yes	Yes
Overhead tanks and tube wells	Yes	Yes
Building codes	Yes	Yes
Planned sewerage	Yes	Yes

Education

Annex-B

Institution	Students (Cat A)	Boarding (Cat A)	Teachers (Cat A)	For Category B
Boys Degree College	1500	750	20	Students = 1000 Boarding = 500
Girls Degree College	1500	750	20	Students = 1000 Boarding = 500
Boys High Schools (4)	800	400	40	Same as Cat A
Girls High Schools (4)	800	400	40	Same as Cat A
Cadet College	600	600	Standard	None
Modern English Medium School for both Boys and Girls (Independent BoG)	500	500	20	Same as Cat A

Technical Education

Institution	Degree / Technologies	Students	Boarding	Teachers
College of Technology	B.Tech (4)	320	200	26
Polytechnic Institute	Diploma (4)	600	100	28
College of Business & Management Sciences	M.BA, M.Com	200	100	24
	B.BA, B.Com	400	100	28
	D.Com, DBA, DIT	200	100	30
Short Course Survey, auto-tech, electrician etc	6 - 12 months	As required	-	-

Annex-C

Health

Facility	Detail
Hospital	At least 40 bedded
Specialists	10 including Physician, Surgeon, Gynecologist, Pediatrician, Pathologist
Sentinel Sites	AIDS and Hepatitis
Waste management	Incinerator & Autoclav Shred Compact
Trauma Center	Disaster Management
Diagnostic Facilities & Pharmacy shop	-
Solar Power	OT, ICU and Cold Chain
Ambulances	8 Units
Mortuary Refrigerators	16 bodies
Reproductive Health Service Center	Contraceptive surgery, treatment of STIs, infertility diction etc.

Trade Gateways & Transport

- Trade Corridors Improvement - Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, NWA & SWA, Kurram
- Customs clearing houses and immigration facilities on these corridors
- Transport terminals for passengers and goods transport
- FMRs
- By passes to major hubs
- Improvement in transport vehicles.

Local Industries

Agency	Enterprise	Activity
Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur	Mining (Dimension stone and minerals)	Marble & granite cutting & polishing. Testing laboratory Model quarry
SWA	Copper, Chromites	Mining & up gradation
SWA	Woolen, leather products	Improvement I technique and material
SWA, Kurram	Honey, fruits	Value addition through processing & packaging
NWA, SWA	Transport body making	Improvement in technique, machinery and material
FR Peshawar	Carpet weaving	
FR D.I.Khan & Tank	Embroidery, wood works	
FATA level	Coal washing plant	Value addition

Livestock

Annex-F

Item	Category A	Category B
Model Broiler Farm	5000 birds	3000 birds
Model Layer Farm	5000 birds	3000 birds
Model Dairy Farm	90 cattle	30 cattle
Model Fattening Farm	200 heads	200 heads
Model Slaughter house	Yes	Yes
Veterinary/Artificial Insemination center	Yes	Yes
Diagnostic Laboratory (Livestock plus Poultry)	Yes	Yes

Forests & Fisheries

Item	Category A	Category B
Green Spots	400-500 acres	200-300 acres
Parks	10-15 acres	8-10 acres
Linear plantation	50 Av.Km	30 Av. Km
Stream/River Bank Stabilization	Yes	Yes
Integrated Forest park		
Nursery	Yes	Yes
Ornamental Plants Nursery	Yes	Yes
Model Fish Farm	One	One
Peasantry	Yes	Yes
Rockerries	Two	One
Mushroom cultivation	Yes	Yes

Cost Estimation of Urban Centers under TARUCCI (Rs in Millions)

Urban Hub	Sectors											Total
	Municipal Services	Education	Technical Education	Health	Livestock & Dairy Dev.	Forestry	Local Industry	Minerals	Agriculture	Public Health	Housing	
Khar, Bajaur Agency	175.91	583.517	382.584	436.18	142.244	37.03	179.409	397.038	69.004	141.07	90.846	2634.8
Gallanai Mohmand Agency	261.088	429.584	140.57	891.05	119.622	78.627	700	80	73.724	200	90.84	3065.1
Landi Kotal Khyber Agency	180	292.668	41.909	878.6	76.246	45.511	300	50	73.724	185	75	2198.7
Kalaya Orakzai Agency	201.201	288.584	41.909	1026.8	40.054	48.291	700	55	100	150	90	2741.8
Ghiljo Orakzai Agency	188.212	200	41.909	868.28	20	47.438	400	45	50	110	70	2040.8
Sadda Kurram Agency	206.212	269.486	292.51	894.16	107.27	54.841	250	50	55	120	70	2369.5
Parachinar, Kurram Agency	189.023	161.356	120.8	808.74	73.046	77.399	710	40	64.841	125	90	2460.2
Miranshah, NWA	200	190.584	120.8	739.55	119.622	85.252	300	35	73.724	100	90	2054.5
Mir Ali, SWA	185	195	120.8	868.28	35	49.507	195	50	45	95	75	1913.6
Wana, SWA	191.151	515.289	128.8	839.69	200.956	65.02	300	90	123.466	341.84	99	2895.2
Sarwakai, SWA	180	852.016	120.8	868.28	40.174	53.568	150	50	50	85	70	2519.8
Darra Adam Khel, FR Kohat	200	199	41.909	868.28	30.746	50.718	500	50	50	125	60	2175.7
Darazinda, FR D.I.Khan	150	301.584	120.8	868.28	30.746	49.733	150	35	50	110	60	1926.1
Jandola, FR Tank	175	205.584	128.8	868.28	30.746	52.46	150	35	50	100	70	1865.9
Total	2682.8	4684.25	1844.9	11724	1066.5	795.4	4984.41	1062	928.483	1988	1100.7	32862

Brief Profile of Each Urban Centre

Khar

Khar is an Agency Headquarter where office of PA and Commandant Bajaur Scout are situated lying over an area of 1 Sq.Km. The population of Khar is 10,000 people. Main tribes residing in Khar area are Tarkhani and utmankhel. There is one Agency Headquarter hospital, degree colleges for girls and boys. People of Khar are quite enterprising actively engaged in trade, government service and working as labourers in Middle East and down districts of KP and Pakistan. A net work of roads mostly black topped are available in and surrounding of Khar. Water are provided by PHED.

Ghallani

Ghallani is a town of Tehsil Halimzai in Mohmand Agency with an area of 18 Sq.Km having population of 5,000+ people. People living in Ghallani area are Hamza Khel, Walibaig, and Kadi Khel. Basic facilities of health and education are available to the residents. People of the Ghallani area are involved in Agricultural, Business and services abroad. Mian Mandi falls in Ghallani area being one of the signification business centres for trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan. A little bit of efforts would turn the area into more vibrant and dynamic business place with a lot of trading activities which will ultimately be a main source of OSR for the budding urban centre.

Landi Kotal

Landi Kotal is most important town of the Khyber Agency as it is lying on the international border a gate way to Afghanistan and central Asian countries. Khyber Agency derives its name from the world famous Khyber Pass which is situated at a height of 3870 feet and forms the most vital and important link between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Landi Kotal town is having an area of 2.4245 Sq: Km with a population of 8,000 people. There is a full fledged Agency Headquarter Hospital In addition to an MCH centre. Total metalled road is around 10 Km in the jurisdiction of Landi Kotal Town. There are a number of good schools, colleges both for girls and boys. Main tribes are Shinwari, Zakah Khel, and Shalmani. Sources of income of the people are business and transport. It is cantonment manned by Pakistan army and Khyber Rifle of FC. Landi Kotal is a business hub, main supply route to Afghanistan and central Asian countries.

Kalaya

Kalaya falls in lower sub division of Orakzai Agency sprawling over an area of 3 Sq.Km with a population of 30000 people. Two sub tribes living in the area are Bar Mohammad Khel & Saidan. Majority of the local folk are dependent on subsistence level of farming, raising of livestock, Transport business and Government Service. Some of the people are in the Middle East and support their families through a flow of foreign remittances. Basic infrastructure of roads network, education and health to a reasonable level are in place. with population of 25000 people. It is situated on an area of 8 Sq Km

Ghiljo

Ghiljo is situated in upper sub division of Orakzai Agency having an area of 2.25 Sq.Km. Main tribe in Ghiljo area is Ali Khel. Agriculture farming is the main source of livelihood of people in the Ghiljo in addition to a transport sector. In Ghiljo there is a Civil Hospital, a degree college, vocational institute and a couple of girls and boys school.

Sadda

Sadda is the second large town in Kurram Agency situated on the main Thall Parachinar road with population of 25000 people. It is situated on an area of 8 Sq Km. It is big trade market for the people of lower Kurram and Central Kurram. The majority tribes are Paracha, Para and Tori. Sadda is a functioning town committee where all essential municipal services are provided to the residents. Sadda has grown enormously over the last ten-fifteen years due to a presence of a large number of Afghan refugees. Which proved instrumental in accelerating economic activities? A border gateway Kharlachi also fall in Sadda which is a plus point for development of Pak-Afghan trade in the future.

Parachinar

Parachinar is the capital of Kurram Agency and a functional Town Committee since 1960. It is bounded by Afghanistan in the North and West, Kohat in the South East, North Waziristan in the South and Khyber and Orakzai Agencies in the East. There are two major tribes in Agency namely Bangash and Turi. It is situated on an area of 14 Sq.Km. Population of Parachinar is 40000 people. People mainly rely on business, government service, remittances from abroad and transport. All basic health and educational facilities are available to the residents of the town with essential municipal services including WatSan services, streetlights etc. Town Committee Parachinar is working for almost four decades it is providing all municipal services to its resident in an effective. It is a big market for the people of surrounding area. Parachinar is famous for timber and dry fruits. Interestingly Kurram is the only agency in FATA where land record has been carried out in years 1905-06 and 1943-44.

Miranshah

Miranshah is a Headquarter of North Waziristan Agency (NWA) and a functional town committee a unique experience in the FATA. The name of the Agency is derived from the famous Wazir tribe. It is bounded on the north by Afghanistan, Kurram and Kohat, on the east by FR Bannu, on the south by SWA and on the west also by Afghanistan. Miranshah is situated on 3 Sq.Km area with a population of 39000 people. Main tribes are Wazir and Dawar. There is an Agency HQ hospital besides a number of educational institutions including a public school. Water supply is provided in addition to other municipal services by the Town Committee Miranshah. Major source of livelihood of people are business including small arms, transport etc. population of Miranshah town Committee is only 1.7% of the total population of NWA.

Mir Ali

Mir Ali is another town of NWA with a population of 15000 people. It is situated on an area of 1.5 Sq.Km. Education and health facilities are available to the residents of the town with a minimum municipal services provided by the TC Miranshah being its extension. Mir Ali is inhabited by Wazir and Dawar tribe. Main source of livelihood of people are business.

Wana

Wana is a town of South Waziristan Agency in addition to its summer Headquarter. It is situated on 2 Sq.Km with a population of 23027 people. The population is mostly of Ahmadzai Wazir. It has a vast plain and extensive valleys surrounded on all sides by hills. Wana are inhabited by the Zilli Khel & Khojal Khel sub tribe. Wana is the main trade centre. There is a functioning Agency Headquarter hospital and a degree college for boys. Main source of livelihood of people in Wana is business, transport and jobs in Middle East.

Sarwakai

Sarwakai falls in South Waziristan Agency sprawling over an area of 4 Sq.Km with a population of 1000 people. It is inhabited by Shaman Khel Mehsud tribe. Main source of livelihood of people are Farming, Transportation, Government Servant and Abroad. Health and education facilities are available to the residents.

Darra Adam Khel

Darra Adam Khel is a business hub especially for small and medium type of arms lying on the Indus highway of FR Kohat sprawling over an area of 12 Sq.Km with a population of 30000 people. Major tribes residing in Darra Adam Khel are Zarghun Khel, Sherakai, Bosti Khel and Bazi Khel sub tribe of Afridi tribe. Major source of income of the people are arms manufacturing factories, arms trading and transport business. Basic Health and education facilities are available with a 20 Km metalled road in and surrounding of Darra. In view of its strategic importance, the role of Darra in the overall socioeconomic development especially of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which opens up the Southern Distts: from Peshawar is of great value. Above all, the region carries the fame of international importance in view of its armament industries known the world over.

Darazinda FR DIKhan

Darazinda is important town of FR DIKhan inhabited by Sherani Obe Khel (Land Ahmad & Isazai). It is situated on an area of 3 Sq.Km with a population 9452 people. Main source of livelihood of people are Livestock & Agriculture. Health and education facilities are available. There are around 10 KM of metalled road in the jurisdiction of Darazinda. The climate of the area is moderate. Most of the land is barani except the land of Sohbatl Katch area, where some cultivated land is available and the farmers get water from Tank Zam for the irrigation purpose.

Jandola, FR Tank

Jandola falls in FR Tank lying on an area of 15 Sq.Km with a population of 17054 people. FR Tank area is bordering with South Waziristan Agency, F.R Bannu and two settled areas of DIKhan Division. There are three tribes i.e. Tatta .Waras Poon and Dhana in F.R. It is inhabited by Bhattani tribe. Main source of income of the people of Jandola are farming, and businesses. Basic education and health facilities are available through the network of essential infrastructures.

Social Indicators FATA

Estimated population of FATA as of 2008 Bureau of statistic report stands at 4.016 million people with an area of 27220 Sq.Km. FATA population and area is 2.47% , 3.41% of the total Pakistan respectively . Similarly in comparison with KP its population and area are 16% and 37% respectively.

FATA is the most under developed region in Pakistan with 60 % of its people living below national poverty line. FATA is characterized by a high incidence of poverty ratio, high un-employment and under developed infrastructure. Most of population depends upon subsistence agriculture with a per capita income of \$ 250 per annum which is half of the national per capita income.

Literacy Ratio Comparison

It is evident from the graph that in Pakistan total literacy ratio is 56%. For Male and female the ratio is 69% and 44% respectively. In case of KP the situation is comparatively better as over all literacy ratio is 49% with 68% for male and 33 % for female. In FATA, the overall literacy ratio is 21% which is 23 % for male and 7.5% for female.

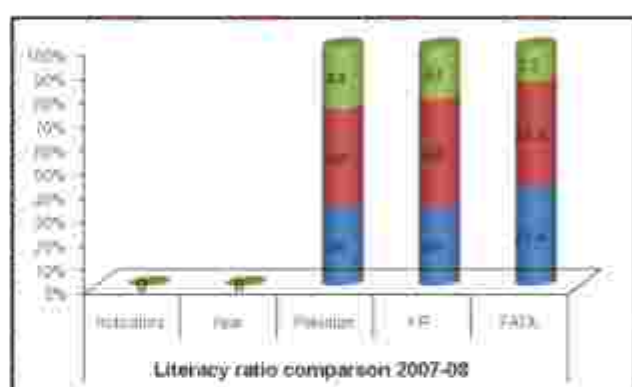
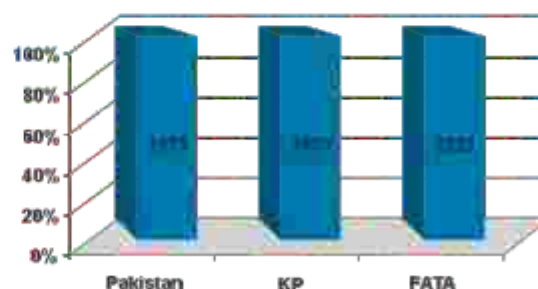


Figure-II an III shows a comparison of population per hospital bed and doctor. In Pakistan average population per hospital bed is 1575 which is 1679 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa against 2127 in FATA. Similarly population per doctor in Pakistan is 1212 which is 6407 in KP and 5446 in FATA.

Population Per doctor 2007-08



Population Per hospital bed, 2007-08



TARUCCI Presentation

Tribal Areas Rural-to-Urban Centres Conversion Initiative

(T.A.R.U.C.C.I)

Objective

Social Transformation of FATA from a scattered Rural-Tribal Society to a more Urbanized, Cosmopolitan and Progressive Society.

Strategy

Increased Urbanization via the Planning & Establishment of Urban Centres/Hubs in selected higher population density areas in every Agency of FATA providing increased access to Planned Housing, Quality Education & Health Care, Municipal Services, Diverse Economic Opportunities for Trade and Employment, Social Recreation & Security

New Social Contract

- Embryo urban hubs to grow over short period attracting more tribesmen towards city life
- Socially transform their societies
- Land Settlement to be progressively introduced to promote interest in peace and order.
- Administrative and political reforms
- Transform society in FATA to enable its smooth merger into the existing mainstream system.
- Require this compartmentalized sustainable dev. plan is woven into a strategic picture of social transformation of FATA per se into a modern, progressive and urban society

Proposed Urban Centres

Agency	Category A	Category B
Bajaur	Khar	-
Mohmand	Ghallaanay	-
Khyber	Landikotal	-
Kurram	Parachinar	Sadda
North Waziristan	Miranshah	Mirali
South Waziristan	Wana	Sarwakai(?)
Orakzai	-	Ghiljo Kalaya
FR Kohat	-	Darra Adam Khel
FR DI Khan	-	Darazinda
FR Tank	-	Jandola

Proposed Standardization -Sectors

Main Sectors	Augmentative / Complementary Sectors
Housing	Agriculture
Health	Livestock
Education	Forests
Technical Education	Fisheries
Municipal Services	
Local Industries	

Housing

Township for following sectors

- Government employees
- Pol. Admn staff
- Doctors, Paramedics, Teachers etc
- Staff of line departments
- Commercial area – Bazaar etc
- Space for private housing (to be touched in the end)
- Recreational area – Parks, Sports
- Special emphasis on "Security"

Housing - continued

- Already dev. Area to be provided municipal services and building codes
- Private sector to develop private housing
- Municipal administrations with Municipality Boards
- Retired army / civil officer or prominent citizen its Chairman
- Additional PA its Secretary
- Urban planner to map out facilities

Health

Facility	Details
Hospital	At least 40 bedded
Specialists	10 including Physician, Surgeon, Gynaecologist, Pediatrician, Pathologist
Sentinelites	AIDS and Hepatitis
Waste Management	Incinerator & Autoclave Shred Compact
Trauma Centre	Disaster Management
Diagnostic Facilities & Pharmacy Shop	
Solar Power	OT, ICU and Cold Chain
Ambulances	8 units
Mortuary Refrigerators	16 bodies
Reproductive Health Services Centre	Contraceptive surgery, treatment of STIs, infertility detection etc

Management Committees

- Tertiary level Hospitals to have Management Committees headed by independent Chief Executive
- One liner Budget with financial control except pay
- Exceptional service delivery
- Inter-linked with FATA Institute of Medical Sciences (Medical & Dental College with Public Health School and Prosthetic Limb Workshop)
- Institution Based Practice ???
- Public Private Partnership to provide special services such as Burn Unit, Pulmonology
- Linkage to Private Practitioners

Education

Institution	Students (Cat A)	Boarding (Cat A)	Teachers (Cat A)	For Category B
Boys Degree College	1500	750	20	Students = 1000 Boarding = 500
Girls Degree College	1500	750	20	Students = 1000 Boarding = 500
Boys High Schools (4)	800	400	40	Same as Cat A
Girls High Schools (4)	800	400	40	Same as Cat A
Cadet College	600	600	Standard	None
Model English Medium School for both Boys & Girls (independent BoG)	500	500	20	Same as Cat A

Public Private Sector Partnership

- Voluntary Educators Community Schools
- Integrated Model Schools with BoG
- Froebels offer for exceptional standard English Medium Schools
- Backstopping support to private sector initiatives
- FATA and Virtual University

Technical Education

Institution	Degree/ Technologies	Students	Boarding	Teachers
College of Technology B.Tech(4)		320	200	26
Polytechnic Institute	Diplomas(4)	600	100	28
College of Business & Management Sciences	M.BA,M.Com	200	100	24
	B.BA,B.Com	400	100	28
	D.Comp DBA, DIT	200	100	30
Short Courses Survey, auto-tech, electrician etc	6-12 months	As required	-	-

Skill Development

- Skill Development Unit established
- Market assessment of requirement for next 10 years
- Module development into macro template
- Data base
- Placement office
- Scholarships & Apprenticeships
- Coupled with enterprise development to avoid brain drain - self employment
- Re-integration instead of de-radicalization

Municipal Services

Item	Category A	Category B
Urban Growth Boundary	15-30 Sq km	10-20 Sqkm
Roads- min 40 ft, Paved streets-min 12 ft	Yes	Yes
Garbage Collection Points	Yes	Yes
Dumping ground	10kanal	5 kanal
Street Lights	Yes	Yes
Fire Brigades / Bowser	Two	One
Community Centre (City Hall and Library)	Yes	Yes
Sports Stadium or Complex	Stadium	Complex
Transport	100vehicles	50 vehicles
Cattle Fair Centre	Yes	Yes
Overhead tanks and tubewells	Yes	Yes
Building codes	Yes	Yes
Planned sewerage	Yes	yes

Local Industries

Agency	Enterprise	Activity
Bajaur	Mining	Marble & Granite cutting & polishing Testing laboratory Model quarry
	Gems & Gemology	Cutting & polishing centre
	Mizzary	Products & Show room
	Honey, fruit	Value addition through processing, packaging etc
Mohmand	Mining	Marble & Granite cutting & polishing Testing laboratory Model quarry
Orakzai	Mizzary	Products & show room
Kurram	Honey, Fruits	Value addition through processing & packaging

Local Industries

Agency	Enterprise	Activity
Khyber	Mining	Marble & granite cutting & polishing Testing laboratory Model quarry
SWA	Copper, Chromite	Mining & upgradation
	Woolen, leather products	Improvement in technique and material
	Honey, fruits	Value addition through processing & Packaging
	Transport body making	Improvement in technique, machinery and material
FRPesh	Carpet weaving	
FR Di Khan & Tank	Embroidery, wood works	
FATA level	Coal Washing Plant	Value addition

Value Addition

- Value Addition on spot – dimension stones and gems/gem-stones
- Through processing plants for fruits, olives and agricultural produce
- Coal processing to upgrade coal
- Provision of security as in-built in EOI

Agriculture

Item	Category A	Category B
Seed Model Farm	240kanals	80kanals
Land leveling	1600kanals	1200 kanals
Offseason vegetables –tunnel farming	100 tunnels	70 tunnels
Fruit orchards	240kanals	120 kanals
Floriculture	32kanals	16kanals
Drip irrigation	30 schemes	20 schemes
Fruit & vegetable market (revenue earning)	One	One
Farm Service Centres	Yes	yes

Livestock

Item	Category A	Category B
Model Broiler Farm	5000 birds	3000 birds
Model Layer Farm	5000birds	3000 birds
Model Dairy Farm	90 cattle	30 cattle
Model Fattening Farm	200 heads	200 heads
Model slaughter house	Yes	Yes
Veterinary / Artificial Insemination Centre	Yes	Yes
Diagnostic Laboratory (Livestockplus Poultry)	Yes	Yes

Forests & Fisheries

Item	Category A	Category B
Green Spots	400-500 acres	200-300 acres
Parks	10-15 acres	8-10 acres
Linear plantation	50 Av. Km	30 Av.Km
Stream/River Bank stabilization	Yes	Yes
Integrated Forest Park		
Nursery	Yes	Yes
Ornamental Plants Nursery	Yes	Yes
Model Fish Farm	One	One
Pheasantry	Yes	Yes
Rockerries	Two	One
Mushroom cultivation	Yes	yes

Salient Features of Implementation

- 20% schemes already incl. in ADP/Fed funded projects – ADP re-oriented towards TARUCCI
- Existing Educational Institutions will be target for up-gradation/completion
- Existing AHQ and THQ Hospitals will be targeted for up-gradation
- Existing areas adjacent to garrisons selected for housing
- Existing security system will be improved/upgraded
- Green belt to be developed around Urban Hub for provision of its needs – food, vegetable, fruits, dairy products etc

Salient features of implementation

- Commercial type infrastructure, Bus Terminal, Vegetable Markets, Cattle Fair area, Slaughter House will preferably be developed under Public Private Partnership
- Development expenditure will be phased over 5-7 years
- Considerable job creation during development phase—to be trained into basic and advanced skills—chain reaction

Agro based livelihood development (boots stuck to land)

1. Strategic template of Dams, Run of River Dams and water channels at FATA level
2. Land leveling
3. Dams construction both for power and water—Munda (742 MW), Bara, Kurram Tangi etc
4. Solar powered micro irrigation schemes
5. Cooperative farming through Farm Services Centers for seeds, fertilizer, agri equipment—land in name of Qaum
6. Capacity building— model farms, plastic tunnel farming etc
7. Value addition through processing, packaging, quality control, FMRs, enterprized development through PPP

Non-Agro Based Livelihood Development (skills & value addition)

- Dimension stone (Marble & Granite) scientific mining
- Copper and Manganese mining
- Gems & minerals regulation & control setup including dev Within the Agency
- Training plus model
- Internship at mine-placement

Trade Gateways & Transport

- Trade Corridors Improvement – Khyber, Mohmand, Bajaur, NWA & SWA
- Customs clearing houses and immigration facilities on these corridors
- Transport terminals for passengers and goods transport
- FMRs
- Bypasses to major hubs
- Improvement in transport vehicles

High Signature Projects

- Trade routes improvement
- Dams, water channels
- FATA University, Medical College, Cadet Colleges
- Marble machinery pools (Mohmand & Bajaur)
- Area Dev Projects in recently opened areas

Trade and Transport Infrastructure

- Harnessing the trade potential critical for major economic growth.
- To increase access to the urban hubs and connect them with the trade routes proper road infrastructure to be developed.
- Well designed passenger and goods transport terminals to be established to encourage the private sector investment in better transport facilities
- Source of revenue for the Municipal Administration of these Urban Centers Border Trade Gateways

Energy Sector Plans

- Dev. of alternate and eco-friendly energy resources to ensure improved availability and sustainability of the resources resulting in cost effective quality of life.
- Electricity network to be extended.
- Tap solar energy as a primary source for lighting, domestic cooking, pumping machines for water and sanitation system and micro irrigation.
- Other means of cheap power such as coal briquettes and LPG to be encouraged thus reducing dependence on firewood; forests would be saved.
- Hydel power potential will be harvested through public private partnership based enterprises.

Community Ownership – System of Governance

- Participatory decision making process - citizens-centered management
- UGB initially at 25 square kilometers.
- Enhance existing protected area
- Allow Govt to introduce the normal laws of the land in these protected areas under a phased plan.
- Self-governance by an elected Committee headed by an elected "Chairman" to manage the affairs of the Urban Center - assisted by a mini-Secretariat consisting of Engineers, water supply and sanitation staff etc to manage the multifaceted affairs of the Urban Hub.
- Bridge financing on local taxes in transitionary period

Women Empowerment

- Development of vibrant society entails active involvement of women in decision making processes both at home and work.
- Multi-pronged strategy is required for change.
 - Improve technology at their work environment to reduce physical burden on them introducing microhydel power generation schemes or solar powered kilns
 - If the present labour intensive tasks of women are converted into less laborious but equally paying economic activities such as embroidery, gem polishing, carpet weaving etc their quality of life as well as span would increase and the family would also benefit from lesser requirements of health expenditure – enabling them to give quality time to their families especially the children.

Implementation Framework

- Oversight Committee:
- Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chairman
- ACS (FATA) Vice Chairman
- Chief Executive FDA Member
- Secretary A&C FATA Member-cum-Secy
- Secretary P&D FATA Member
- Secretary L&O FATA Member
- Secretary Finance FATA Member
- Secretary Social Welfare FATA Member
- Senior Rep of 11 Corps HQ Member
- Concerned Commissioner Member
- Rep of HQ Frontier Corps Member

Steering Committee

23. A Steering Committee headed by the ACS FATA and comprising the following would provide tactical level decision making in terms of funding, work plan approvals, monitoring and review on at least quarterly basis:

(i) ACS FATA	Chairman
(ii) Secretary P&D FATA	Member
(iii) Secretary A&C FATA	Member
(iv) DG Projects FATA	Member
(v) Chief Economist FATA	Member
(vi) Project Director TARUCCI	Member-cum-Secy
(vii) All Heads of Directorates	Member
(viii) Concerned Political Agent/ DCO/Commissioner	Member

Project Management Unit & Project Implementation Units

A Project Management Unit has been institutionalized through FATA ADP 2010-11 at FATA Secretariat to have a focused entity for the initiative. PMU, headed by Project Director, would be responsible for overall coordination with all stakeholders and ensure effective implementation through PIUs at each Urban Centre level. The PIUs headed by Project Managers would be housed in each Agency and FR.

Private Housing

- FDA carried out Social Acceptability study (Financial study awaited)
- Requirements include
 - Identification of land
 - Detailed topographic survey & economic analysis
 - Design parameters and cost estimation
 - Building codes and reserved areas (Green/Open)
 - Investment by private sector
 - Provision of security & municipal services by govt
 - Is it possible in present decline in real estate sector

Way Forward – private housing

- EOI from leading Real Estate Developers
- Develop township as per building codes
- Provide municipal services or offer them to govt against nominal taxation
- encourage private enterprises by acquiring land and contributing it as equity – Reclaim price in 7-10 years
- Political Agents to play lead role in identification of land, acquisition and clearance
- Target Khar and Parachinar in first instance
- Negotiate with private sector – others will follow
- Directorate of Housing required

Way Forward -Overall

- Establishment of TARUCCI PMU in the Secretariat
- USAID intends to pick Khar Bajaur
- World Bank has shown willingness to take Sadda and Parachinar
- UAE is interested in Wana and Sarwakai
- Interdependent Project Director for TARUCCI being appointed
- Concept would be shared with other donors for funding

Thank You

Khar, Bajaur-2 square km24



Khar, Bajaur-5 square km25



Khar, Bajaur-25 square km26



Parachinar-2 Km27



Wana-25 km32



LandiKotal-2 km33



Landikotal-5 km34



Landikotal-25 km



Ghalanai-2 sq km36



Ghalanai5 sq km37



Ghalanai25 sq km



Miranshah2 sq km



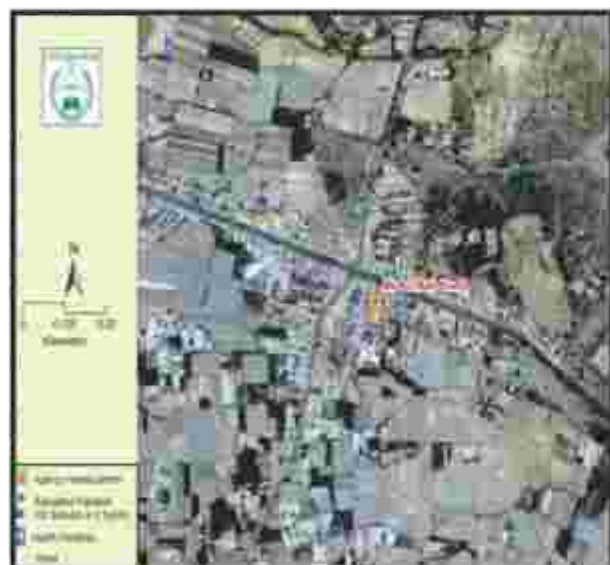
Miranshah5 sq km



Miranshah25 sq km41



Mir Ali -2 sq km



Mir Ali -5 sq km



Mir Ali –25 sq km



Sarwakai2 sq km



Sarwakai5 sq km



Sarwakai25 sq km



Ghiljo2 sq km



Ghiljo25 sq km



Ghiljo5 sq km



Sadda2 sq km



Sadda5 sq km



Sadda25 sq km



Darazinda2 sq km



Darazinda5 sq km



Darazinda 25 sq km



DarraAdam Khel-2 sq km



DarraAdam Khel-5 sq km



DarraAdam Khel-25 sq km



Jandola-5 sq km



Jandola-2 sq km



Jandola-25 sq km



Kalaya-2 sq km

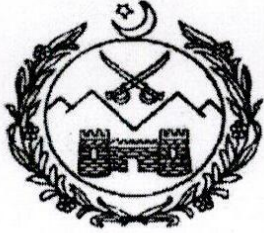


Kalaya-5 sq km



Kalaya-25 sq km





FATA SECRETARIAT

(Administration & Coordination Department)

Dated Peshawar the 25th of November, 2010

NOTIFICATION

No. PD/TARUCCI/MCs/1-1/2010: The Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is pleased to approve the constitution of Municipal Committees in the 14 urban hubs identified under TARUCCI including Khar in Bajaur Agency, Ghalanai in Mohmand Agency, Landikotal in Khyber Agency, Kalaya and Ghiljo in Orakzai Agency, Parachinar and Sadda in Kurram Agency, Miranshah and Mirali in North Waziristan Agency, Wana and Sarwakai in South Waziristan Agency, Dara Adamkhel in FR Kohat, Jandola in FR Tank and Darazinda in FR D.I Khan, as per the following constitution and Terms of Reference and with defined Urban Growth Boundary as determined under TARUCCI:-

(i) Composition of Municipal Committee

- a. 6 x General Councilors - elected Members
- b. 1 x Councilor from peasants /workers – elected Member
- c. 1 x Councilor from traders / merchants – elected Member
- d. 1 x Councilor from women – elected Member
- e. 1 x Councilor from minorities – elected Member
- f. 4 x Elders nominated by FATA Sectt as Councilors/Members
- g. Additional Political Agent for an MC at Agency Head Quarter or APA for Tehsil/FR - ex officio Member
- h. Chief Officer of the MC – ex-officio Member-cum-Secretary
- i. XEN C&W – ex-officio Member
- j. XEN PHE – ex-officio Member
- k. DFO – ex-officio Member
- l. Agency Agriculture Officer – ex-officio Member

- (ii) The Chairman shall be elected by simple majority from amongst Councilors. Tenure of Chairman, elected and nominated Members, except ex-officio Members, shall be 3 years from the date of taking of oath;
- (iii) The Additional Political Agent, or as the case may be, the APA shall be the Vice-Chairman of the MC.
- (iv) Till such time proper delimitation of wards for election to the MCs is not carried out the Political Agent concerned shall act as the Chairman of the MC concerned provided that in case of an FR, the DCOs concerned shall act as such.

(v) Functions and Powers of MC

- a) Frame, manage and execute development plan for the town;
- b) Exercise control over land use, land development and zoning;
- c) Enforce all municipal laws, rules and bylaws governing its functions
- d) Provide, manage, operate, maintain and improve municipal services;
- e) Prepare budget and develop multiple-year plan;
- f) Propose and collect taxes, cess, fees, rates, rent, tolls etc;
- g) Carry out commercial activity on its property and acquire property and assets for the purpose;

- h) Prepare financial statements and present them for internal and external audit in the manner prescribed;
- i) Authorize officer or officers to issue notice to a person committing any municipal offense and initiate proceedings for continuance of such offense or for failure to comply with directions contained in such notice;
- j) Regulate affixing of sign boards and advertisements; and
- k) Any other function assigned by the Government

(vi) Standard Services to be Provided and Maintained by MC

- a) Water Supply & Sanitation
- b) Street lights
- c) Small roads and foot paths
- d) Building codes
- e) Fire brigades
- f) Maintenance of small parks/green areas
- g) Slaughter house
- h) Garbage collection and dumping grounds
- i) Bus and Truck terminals
- j) Enterprises/Markets management
- k) Any other service indicated as such by the Government

2. The Directorate of Local Government FATA shall be the administrative Directorate for all affairs connected to the MCs in FATA including:

- a) Determination of exact/standard municipal services for the MC and developing towards that standard;
- b) Clear identification and delineation of revenue sources, assets, expenditure heads and proper accounting procedure; and
- c) Formation of Human Resource structure and linkage at the MC, Assistant Director Local Government and Directorate of Local Govt FATA level.

3. The Directorate of Local Government shall form a separate cadre for the employees of these MCs including the permanent employees, the Assistant Directors / Planning Officers, the Chief Officers, the ministerial staff of the MCs as well as the Directorate of Local Government and officer cadre. The Directorate of Local Government shall develop service rules not in conflict with other prevalent service rules and policy and linkages amongst various cadres in lateral and vertical hierarchy. This shall include proper service structure including disciplinary and other rules applicable to similar staff elsewhere.

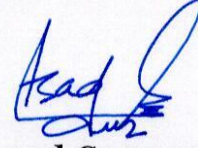
4. The Director of Local Government shall frame detailed bylaws for MCs including bylaws on financial and administrative management, enterprise development and market regulation, building codes, legality and penalties and other allied matters.

5. In all matters not expressly provided for in the above provisions, the Directorate of Local Government FATA shall submit proper proposal to the competent authority for orders.

Additional Chief Secretary FATA

Endst No and Date even:

1. Secretary to Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2. All Secretaries FATA
3. DG Projects with the request to circulate it amongst the donors
4. All Commissioner FATA
5. Chief Economist FATA
6. All Political Agents FATA
7. All DCOs FRs FATA
8. All Heads of Line Directorates FATA
9. P.S to ACS FATA



(Asad Sarwar)
Project Director TARUCCI



FATA SECRETARIAT
(Administration & Coordination Department)

No. FS/PD(TARUCCI)/01-01/ **#769-75**
Dated: 15/11/2010

Subject: **INCLUSION OF MODEL DAR-UL-ULUM IN URBAN CENTRES UNDER TARUCCI**

The Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has already approved a plan of social transformation of FATA under the 'Tribal Areas Rural to Urban Centres Conversion Initiative' which includes standardization of education, health, technical education, housing and municipal services, amongst other sectors. However, the important sector of traditional religious education has now been included under TARUCCI through the establishment of a "**Model Dar-ul-Ulum**" in each urban hub with the following parameters:

A. Objectives:

- (i) To prepare such ulema and preachers of Islam who are highly qualified theologians equipped with qualities of piety, sincerity and dedication and have full knowledge of current advancements in natural and social sciences;
- (ii) To integrate religious education with formal education and bridge the gulf between the two parallel streams so that the peace-centric tenants of Islam are safeguarded and propagated;

B. Rationale

- (i) Out of a total of 465 deeni madaras in FATA, 318 are provisionally registered with the Directorate of Education FATA. Accordingly to available data of these madaras over 48,000 students are getting education from them;
- (ii) A nation-wide federal PSDP funded programme titled 'Madrassa Reform Project' was launched in FY 2002-03. Under this programme 106 madaras were provided teachers for teaching of school subjects of primary, middle and high in FATA;
- (iii) Realizing the importance and success of this initiative, FATA also launched an ADP scheme titled 'Strengthening of Deeni Madaras in FATA' in FY 2010-11 which includes provision of formal education at middle level in 65 madaras of FATA, construction of 52 additional rooms and a female student hostel;
- (iv) The present FATA ADP cannot cope with the requirements regarding provision of formal and religious education both and therefore model Dar-ul-Ulum with comprehensive capacity to

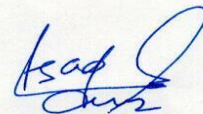
impart religious, formal and vocational education are required to be established all over FATA. This will enable the graduates of such Madarras to have the option of adopting a profession in one of the subjects taught to them;

- (v) Lastly, people of FATA send their children to Madaras out of poverty as well as love of religion. By having such institutions which impart both sections of knowledge quite a significant majority of population would be able to access quality education while not compromising on their otherwise strict beliefs – which will lead to social change in the coming generation.

C. Departments (Courses)

- (i) Nazirah-e-Quran
- (ii) Tahfeez-ul-Quran
- (iii) Tajweed
- (iv) Dars-e-Nizami
- (v) Urdu, English, Science, Maths, Computer/IT upto intermediate level (SSC if its a smaller area)
- (vi) Vocational Training
- (vii) Tafseer
- (viii) Hadith
- (ix) Fiqah
- (x) Arabic Literature

2. The Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has expressly approved the above.

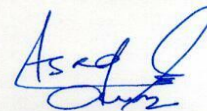


(Asad Sarwar)

Project Director TARUCCI

For information:

1. Secretary to Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2. All Secretaries in FATA, DG Projects FATA (he is requested to kindly circulate this amongst donors), DG FDMA
3. All Commissioners FATA
4. All Heads of Line Departments FATA
5. All Political Agents of Tribal Agencies/DCOs of FRs
6. PSO to Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
7. PS to ACS(FATA)



Project Director (TARUCCI)



FATA Secretariat Peshawar PAKISTAN