



Accelerated Implementation Programme

Findings from the
Baseline Survey

April **2021**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Accelerated Implementation Programme (AIP) Baseline Survey 2020 is a household survey covering 4,650 household respondents in the seven newly merged districts including Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan, Orakzai, and South Waziristan. The survey provides district-level baseline data for AIP sectors such as education, health, agriculture, road connectivity, agriculture and livestock, poultry and livestock, municipal and urban development, governance as well as water and sanitation.

The Merged Areas (MAs) currently exist in a data oblivion due to lack of functioning data systems to collect, analyze and utilize data at different levels of governance institutions. The AIP Baseline Survey was conducted to address and fill the data gaps that are necessary for prioritizing and planning socio-economic development schemes and interventions in the MAs. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics (BOS) implemented the survey with technical assistance from the Merged Areas Governance Project, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The survey collected information from respondents using one questionnaire consisting of 13 different modules. The first module also collected basic demographic information of all household members providing a detailed profile of 36,598 residents of MAs.

This report contains district-level disaggregated data and findings of the survey to enable the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to adopt a data-driven and result-oriented approach to the development planning of MAs.

Household Member Characteristics

Data collected on household members revealed that 47% were females and 53% were males and almost 70% were married. Overall, the level of education was found to be extremely low for the MAs with more than half (52%) having no education and 41% educated up to secondary school only. Only 7% of household members were educated beyond secondary school. South Waziristan had the highest proportion of uneducated population (61%) while Kurram had the lowest (38%). The gender disparity in education levels was high as three-fourth of females were not educated compared to 31% of males whereas only 22% of females were educated up to secondary level compared to 41% of males.

40% of women were engaged in unpaid housework and there was very low female representation in private or public sector jobs. Male household members were primarily daily wage earners (14%) indicating uncertain and unstable income streams, followed by 5% self-employed/business owners, and 3% each employed in the government and private sector jobs. The proportion of unemployed household members was highest in South Waziristan at 12% and lowest in Kurram at 5%.

Further, respondents with higher education (BA/BSc and above) were employed in the private and public sectors. Further analysis showed that out of those who had attained a master's degree, 12% were unemployed¹. This was the highest proportion of unemployed when compared with other levels of education such as matriculation (6%), intermediate (7%) and BA/BSc (8%), perhaps due to limited opportunities for skilled workers.

Housing Characteristics

Almost 85% of the households had natural flooring made from mud or earth and 15% had finished flooring made of cement/ tiles/wooden/chips etc. The percentage of finished roofing was higher; 42% of surveyed houses had finished roofing (such as tin, wooden, bricks, cement) and the remaining 58% had basic roofing (such as wooden planks). Almost one-third had finished exterior walls and the majority (80%) had two or more rooms for sleeping in their houses.

One-third of households owned agricultural land; Kurram had the highest proportion of households owning agricultural land at 55% whereas Khyber had the lowest at 17%. Bank account ownership was extremely low in the MAs at 22% for the entire sample.

Water and Sanitation

Almost 97% of households did not treat water before drinking to make it safer and cleaner. Protected wells (19%), unprotected springs (15%), and pipes inside dwellings (14%) were the leading sources. Similarly, only about one-third (32%) had access to piped water used for cooking and handwashing. For two-thirds of households, the water source was located outside their dwelling/yard/plot and the burden of collecting water from external sources fell disproportionately on women.

67% of the households had toilet facilities either through a flush or pit latrine but waste was not disposed through septic tanks. 22% of households had no toilet facilities and maybe practicing open defecation especially in North Waziristan, Mohmand, Orakzai, and South Waziristan. A majority of household toilets

¹ The rest were either govt employees (24%), private employees (23%), homemakers (6%), self-employed (7%), engaged in making handicrafts (4%), etc. – all other categories adding up to 100%.

(81%) were not connected to covered drains, posing a public health hazard to the people living in these areas as they are more at risk for waterborne diseases.

Electrification

A majority (80%) of the households reported having any electricity at home; only 20% did not have an electricity connection at home. The situation in South Waziristan was alarming with 81% of households without an electricity connection. On average, electricity was only available for 3.4 hours per day in the MAs with slight variation across the seven districts.

Agriculture

Almost one-third of the households owned agricultural land in MAs. Out of those who owned agricultural land, it was cultivated by themselves or by a family member. Major crops grown included maize, wheat, and rice. Only 14% of these households traded their produce in the local markets, indicating that most are engaged in subsistence farming.

Livestock and Poultry

Less than 1% (n=13) of the landholders were engaged in horticulture. Relative to major crops, the proportion of households trading horticulture products was higher (77%), perhaps due to higher earnings. Almost half (48%) of the households in MAs owned livestock, mainly for subsistence purposes, and did not generate income for most of the households. Poultry and milking livestock ownership were slightly lower at 42% with variations across districts. In 98% of the households, women were responsible for looking after livestock, poultry, and milking livestock.

Health

Overall awareness about prevention of diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was lower than diabetes and blood pressure; 65% were not aware of the prevention of TB and 78% of respondents had no knowledge about AIDS prevention methods. Out of the total, 63% of households reported seeking treatment from doctors in the MAs, with North Waziristan and Orakzai reporting lower percentages of 47% and 41%, respectively. Nearly, no one reported seeking treatment from traditional doctors (hakeems) or spiritual heads.

Road Connectivity

A well-developed road network is integral to the socio-economic development of an area. About two-thirds of the sampled households were not connected to roads, limiting the resident's mobility for educational and economic opportunities. Local metalled road segments were mostly non-existent due to which residents relied mainly on dirt (kacha) roads to get from one place to another.

Access to Information Communications Technology (ICT)

In the MAs, 97% of households reported owning a mobile telephone, with 32% owning at least one smartphone and 68% owning at least one basic phone. While smartphone ownership was high, access to the internet remained to be an issue; almost 89% of the respondents did not have access to the internet. Radio and television were important sources of accessing information in the MAs and almost 34% of the residents owned radio followed by 11% residents owning televisions.

Governance and Citizen Trust

A vast majority (95%) of household respondents were not involved in any conflict or clash. Out of those involved in a conflict, 47% were involved in a family quarrel and 44% in a clash over land or property. Apart from Orakzai, all six districts reported incidence of clash over property/land with the highest incidence reported in North Waziristan, followed by Khyber and South Waziristan.

Overall registration of complaints was low (97%). Registration of complaints was highest with the AC/DC/Tehsil and Police. However, the pace of complaint redressal remained slow as more than three-fourth of complaints were not redressed. The local jirgas outpaced the government institutions in redressing complaints.

Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with state institutions to create a metric for trust in these institutions. Citizen trust was very high in mosques followed by jirgas, local Maliks, and the Police. The trust in state media was observed to be the lowest.

Municipal Services and Urban Development

Over 90% of households in MAs lacked access to basic municipal services, particularly in Orakzai, South Waziristan, and Mohmand. Where available, the most common services included water connections (70%) followed by sewage system (22.5%), vital registration (22.5%), and street lighting (20.7%).

Kurram was observed to be the best-served district with 17% of households availing a diverse range of services. Of those households availing services, 71% had access to sewage systems, 62% to street lighting, and 64% to vital registration. Kurram was also the only district where households had access to a Public library (18.5%). Almost 21% of households also had access to an ambulance service in Kurram although a small number of households in Bajaur (3%) also had access.

Report Structure

The AIP Baseline Report is divided into four broad sections. Section 1 provides the background information and the objectives of the study, section 2 gives a detailed description of the survey methodology including sampling strategy and data collection, Section 3 and its sub sections present survey findings and insights. Finally, section 4 reveals the programmatic planning tenets in light of the survey findings.

Introduction

The Accelerated Implementation Programme (AIP) encompasses the first three years of the Tribal Decade Strategy (TDS) and embodies the Government's commitment to the development of the MAs by translating TDS into actionable initiatives emerging on the perspective-planning horizon. While keeping a short-term focus, it seeks to lay the foundations for the sustainable development of the MAs. The integrated programme approach allows the sectoral programmes to be mutually reinforcing.

The programme aims to address the lag in development through both a dramatic increase in resources as well as innovative and materially different approaches to development. The programme is designed to be results-based; designed around logically planned and coherently organized outputs and outcomes.

To foster development and excel in governance and other public sectors, robust data was direly needed in the MAs to establish the base and set the pace of the development at the local and provincial levels. In Pakistan, assessment of the developmental environment is constrained by a lack of systematically available administrative and household data. Several household surveys, conducted on regular basis by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Provincial Bureaus of Statistics, capture patchy information on governance, municipal and urban development, livestock, poultry, agriculture, health delivery, use of internet and communication technology (ICT), and other key indicators in far-flung areas. While these surveys are nationally representative, they lack the level of coverage, granularity, and district level representation required for the development planning of the MAs. Because of the existing data oblivion of the MAs, there is a potential risk that the public service development and governance mechanism programmes are based on inaccurate estimates resulting in sub-optimal allocation of resources. Lack of credible data, therefore, results in inefficient planning, management, and monitoring of development schemes and projects. This effort aims to address and fill the data gaps that are necessary for prioritizing and planning of socio-economic development of the MAs, by linking it with evidence.

Survey Objectives

After the merger of erstwhile FATA with KP province, the next challenge was to capture an accurate picture of the socio-economic realities of the people in the MAs. To formulate development-oriented policies, robust and reliable data was needed to provide evidence against which the progress could be measured. Under the TDS framework, the Economic Taskforce of the KP government fielded a baseline survey in collaboration with the KP Bureau of Statistics. The household survey was designed to physically identify the issues keeping in view the inputs – outputs – outcomes approach and departmental readiness for their implementation. The major objectives of the survey are in line with the guidelines of P&DD are as follows:

- i. To provide a baseline for the Accelerated Implementation Program and calibrate requirement of resources and development interventions;
- ii. To inform the formulation of appropriate government policies, programs, projects, and interventions for supporting development as part of consolidating peace and development in the MAs;
- iii. To initiate and formulate priority projects for impactful development of the MA;
- iv. To provide a focus to services delivery and socio-economic development in the MA;
- v. To enable the government's objective to carry out results-oriented development of sector-wide planning mechanism termed as the Programming Approaches/Analytics and Measures Framework (PAMFrame) by establishing a baseline and tracking results at the output level.
- vi. To lay a statistical foundation for monitoring progress in the MAs development portfolio.

Methodology

The survey was carried out in the seven newly merged districts of KP including Khyber, Bajaur, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai, and North Waziristan. This survey captures household data representative at the district level on indicators pertaining to governance institutions, human potential, economic infrastructure, and economic opportunities in the MAs. A single questionnaire designed around these themes was administered in-person by trained and qualified enumerators in the local language and dialects. Each enumerator explained the objectives of the study to the research participants and obtained their verbal consent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse to answer all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

Data collection was carried out in August 2020. The enumerators observed all protocols to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 including wearing face masks and maintaining distance where possible. As detailed in the section below, the survey provides statistically robust data of more than 4,000 respondents representative at the district level enabling the Government of KP to develop evidence-backed policies and programmes, and monitor progress towards TDS goals and commitments.

Sample Design

The sample for the AIP Baseline Survey 2020 was designed to provide estimates for various indicators at the household level for urban and rural areas and the seven districts of the MA. The Frontier Regions (FR) – Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, and Peshawar were excluded from the survey because administrative control of these regions is under the adjacent district's local government. Secondly, they were not part of the target population sampling frame.

A two-stage stratified sampling approach was adopted for the survey. The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample of households was selected in two stages. In urban areas, each enumeration block was treated as a Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). In rural areas, villages were divided into blocks with well-defined boundaries and maps, and each block within a village was considered as PSU.

Each enumeration block is comprised of 200-250 houses on average with well-defined boundaries and maps. In the MAs, there are 3,677 enumeration blocks out of which 43 are in urban and 3,634 in rural areas. The sampling frame updated through Census 2017 was used for sample selection.

SELECTION OF PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (PSU)

Enumeration blocks in both urban and rural domains were randomly selected as per the determined sample size for each district. Given the security situation, accessibility was limited in certain districts for which enumeration blocks were replaced randomly if needed. In both urban and rural domains, the number of households in an enumeration block was taken as a measure of size.

SELECTION OF SECONDARY SAMPLING UNITS (SSU)

The households of the sampled PSUs have been taken as secondary sampling units. 30 households were selected both from urban and rural domains by using systematic random sampling. The exercise of enlisting households for the Nationally Coordinated Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (NCMICS) executed by the KP Bureau of Statistics (BoS) in September 2019 was used for the AIP Baseline Survey as well.

SAMPLE SIZE ESTIMATION AND ITS ALLOCATION

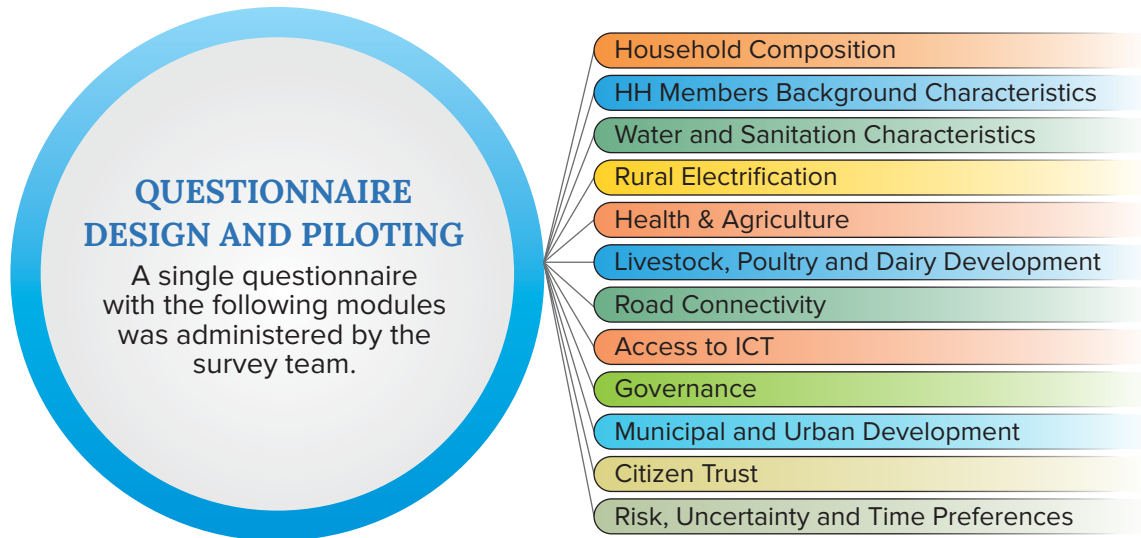
Keeping in view the objectives of the survey, the sample size for the MAs was fixed at 155 enumeration blocks (PSUs) comprising 4,650 households (SSUs). The sample size was designed to produce reliable results at the district level.

Table 1: Sample Size Distribution in Each District at the Primary and Secondary Level

| Sample size in each district | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Districts | PSUs ² | | SSUs ² | |
| | Overall | Selected | Overall | Selected |
| Bajaur | 826 | 30 | 120,457 | 900 |
| Khyber | 644 | 27 | 111,558 | 810 |
| Kurram | 440 | 18 | 67244 | 540 |
| Mohmand | 409 | 17 | 48118 | 510 |
| North W. | 626 | 30 | 59003 | 900 |
| South W. | 439 | 18 | 80717 | 540 |
| Orakzai | 250 | 15 | 31253 | 450 |
| Total | 3,634 | 155 | 518,350 | 4,650 |

² Overall PSUs and SSUs were taken from PBS according to census 2017

Questionnaire, Pilot Testing, Training and Field Work for Data Collection



The questionnaire was designed in light of the policy commitments identified in the TDS and aligned with key AIP sectors to enable result-oriented development of sector planning by the Government of KP. An effort was made to include a maximum number of output indicators laid out in the sector PAMFRAMES against which progress can be measured. Moreover, the questionnaire included indicators that were not covered by other surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) to facilitate a broad spectrum of analysis required by the Government of KP. Also, individual attributes were included to provide evidence for the design of economic interventions.

A module on Governance was introduced in the questionnaire as building responsive and accountable institutions in the MAs is an area which merits importance in the TDS. The establishment of Rule of Law institutions for dispute resolution, protection of rights and transforming capacities of law enforcement agencies remains a governance priority for the Government of KP.

The responses to the selected questions were mostly close-ended to get the information with the desired level of confidence and to provide precise and unbiased estimates of the indicator of interest. The questionnaire was pretested in communities within and near Peshawar. Based on the results, modifications were made to the wording and translation before the initiation of the survey.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF DATA COLLECTION TEAM

For this assignment, the KP BoS hired a team that had previously been engaged in the recently conducted NCMICS survey. Training for the field staff was conducted for 7 days from 12th to 18th August 2020.

Training

The training lectures focused on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires and mock interviews to gain practice in asking questions. Also, the training included important topics such as listing methodology, survey methodology, survey ethics, communication, and rapport building. The participants were given ample opportunity to interact and ask questions and participate actively in paired mock interviews.

More than 50 participants underwent training which included approved staff members of BoS and female interviewers from NCMICS staff who had prior experience of working in the MAs. The trainees included 7 supervisors (Assistant Directors/Statistical Officers/Statistical Investigators from BoS), 14 male interviewers (BoS Staff), and 19 female interviewers (NCMICS staff).

Field test of survey questionnaire

To conduct the field test of the survey tool, the participants were divided into groups to collect data from nearby areas. Resource persons/trainers from BoS monitored and facilitated the field testing of the questionnaire which lasted for an entire day.

Respondents were selected from nearby enumeration blocks including Terai, Faqirabad, Rasheed Abad, Dauranpur, and Gulgasht Colony in coordination with local Nazims and notables.

The objective of the field test was to verify and validate the questionnaire in the context of KP and MA. The households (SSUs) were selected for field test using systematic random sampling.

A feedback session was held after the pretest, learnings from which were used to modify the questionnaire and provide further guidelines for the field team in data collection. The finalized questionnaire was shared with the BoS IT Section for developing a database for data entry.

DATA COLLECTION

The UNDP team commissioned KP BoS to undertake the household survey across seven districts in the MAs. The households were selected randomly, following the methodology, and interviewed by the enumerators after explaining the survey objectives and seeking their permission.

The Paper-Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) method was adopted for data collection. Though the BoS is adept in using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method but tablets or other electronic gadgets were not allowed in the MAs, at the time of the survey, due to security concerns.

The field teams were faced with numerous challenges during data collection in the MAs ranging from security concerns, connectivity to remote clusters and other logistical issues. Due to the challenging security environment, each survey team was accompanied by two security personnel. To ensure the safety of enumerators, female enumerators in North Waziristan and South Waziristan were dropped and all interviews were conducted by male enumerators. The absence of road network to remote clusters made accessibility difficult and resulted in delays. Hence, more days were allocated to those areas to complete data collection. Additionally, shortage of accommodation options in district headquarters added delays to the team's movement to Mohmand, Khyber, North and South Waziristan. The teams had to be stationed in safe accommodations in nearby districts (such as Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu) which also added delays to the data collection exercise.

DATA QUALITY AND RELIABILITY MEASURES

For smooth and transparent data collection, the monitoring teams were constituted by KP BoS, comprising of survey specialists. Data quality in AIP Baseline Survey was ensured through a built-in system of checking enumeration work by the supervisors in the field. Teams at the headquarters, supervisors, and field staff at the district level thoroughly reviewed and edited the filled questionnaires to check any inconsistencies or omissions. In case a questionnaire required further clarification or was not properly filled, the household was revisited to maintain high quality of data. The entire data entry and data cleaning was carried at KP BoS headquarter, Peshawar. The data entry programme had consistency checks built into it, alerting the data entry operators of inconsistencies, and allowing the operators to immediately correct data entry mistakes.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

After explaining the objectives of the study, verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse to answer all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Data entry from completed interviews was done under the supervision of KP BoS supervisors. The cleaned dataset was then received by the UNDP team for analysis and tabulation. Data were analyzed and cleaned using Stata v.16. A comprehensive data analysis plan was developed to guide the report development.

Survey Findings and Analysis

In this section, details of the survey findings have been analyzed and visualized with the help of appropriate charts and tables. Each section in the report below corresponds to the AIP sectors and an attempt has been made to establish the current development progress in each sector.

Household Members' Demographics

This section describes the main characteristics of the household members that were reached during data collection for the survey. While the total sample size of the survey is 4,650, characteristics such as gender, occupation, age, education, and marital status were captured for 36,598 household members³.

As shown in Table 2, all seven districts were represented in the sample proportionate to its population size.

Table 2: District-wise Distribution of Sample

| District | Weight % | Sample Size | No. of Household Members |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Bajaur | 19 | 900 | 8,081 |
| Khyber | 17 | 810 | 6,392 |
| Kurram | 12 | 540 | 4,863 |
| Mohmand | 11 | 510 | 4,535 |
| North W. | 19 | 900 | 5,839 |
| Orakzai | 10 | 450 | 3,134 |
| South W. | 12 | 540 | 3,754 |
| Total | 100 | 4,650 | 36,598 |

Out of the total household members, 47% were females and 53% were males. Almost 70% of the household members were married, 28% unmarried and the remaining widowed, separated, or divorced. Overall, the level of education⁴ was found to be extremely low for the MAs with more than half (52%) having no education and 41% educated up to secondary school only. Only 7% of the household members were educated beyond secondary education⁵. District-level analysis revealed that South Waziristan had the highest proportion of uneducated population (61%) while Kurram had the lowest (38%). The gender disparity in education levels was high as three-fourths of females were not educated compared to 31% of males whereas only 22% of females were educated up to secondary level compared to 41% males (Figure 32, appendix 1). The education sector has largely been neglected in the MAs resulting in adverse indicators nationally and globally. Another study conducted by UNDP⁶ found that primary school and madrassah account for 71% of all educational facilities. Only 5% of the total education facilities are secondary schools. A strong trend towards attaining higher education was thus not observed for which up-gradation and creation of educational facilities at all schooling levels will be key.

As shown in Figure 25 (appendix 1), 40% of women were engaged in unpaid housework and there was very low female representation in private or public sector jobs, with Kurram faring slightly better compared to other districts (Figure 26, appendix 1). The most common occupation for male household members was daily wage earners (14% of all household members) indicating uncertain and unstable income streams, followed by 5% self-employed/business owners, and 3% employed in the government and as well as private sector jobs. The number of individuals who were self-employed in their businesses was highest in North Waziristan at 8%. Orakzai and South Waziristan had a higher number of individuals in government positions at 5% and 4% respectively. Compared with females, a higher proportion of males owned businesses, employed in the private and public sector jobs while 7% reported being unemployed. The proportion of unemployed household members was highest in South Waziristan at 12% and lowest in Kurram at 5% (Figure 26, appendix 1).

³ The first section of the survey questionnaire was designed to capture information on age, education, marital status, gender, occupation, income, illnesses etc. about all household members. The remaining sections only recorded responses of one randomly selected member of the household.

⁴ Education level refers to the number of years of formal education attained.

⁵ Grade 10 or Matriculation

⁶ VC/NC Profiling 2018

Table 3: Household Members' Demographics

| Household Members' Demographics | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| Percent of household members' selected characteristics for MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | |
| | MAs | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | North W. | Orakzai | South W. |
| Household Members | 36,598 | 8,081 | 6,392 | 4,863 | 4,535 | 5,839 | 3,134 | 3,754 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 52.9 | 53.5 | 52.8 | 49.6 | 52.9 | 54.1 | 52.5 | 54.3 |
| Female | 47.1 | 46.5 | 47.2 | 50.4 | 47.1 | 45.9 | 47.5 | 45.7 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 69.4 | 73.6 | 69.2 | 61.2 | 64.7 | 69.3 | 71.1 | 77.2 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Separated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Widow | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Unmarried | 27.6 | 24.8 | 28.4 | 34.4 | 31.7 | 27.6 | 25.2 | 19.3 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 52.3 | 54.0 | 50.8 | 37.7 | 54.2 | 55.2 | 55.3 | 61.2 |
| Primary (1-5) | 22.5 | 25.6 | 23.9 | 26.3 | 21.9 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 16.6 |
| Middle (6-8) | 10.8 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.8 |
| Matric (9-10) | 7.7 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 5.7 |
| FA/FSc (11-12) | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| BA/BSc (13-14) | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| MA/MSc (15-16) | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| M.Phil/PhD | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other/Professional | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Occupation | | | | | | | | |
| Private Employee | 3.3 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Govt. Employee | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| Daily Wage Earner | 14.5 | 19.4 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 12.8 | 13.2 |
| Agriculture | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Forest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Livestock | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Poultry | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Self-Employed | 4.8 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Housewife | 40.5 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 35.5 | 42.5 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 40.3 |
| Handicraft | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unemployed | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 12.0 |
| Student | 22.8 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 29.4 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 18.2 |
| Other | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 6.8 |
| Illness | | | | | | | | |
| None | 92.7 | 90.2 | 92.4 | 88.8 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 96.4 |
| Tuberculosis (T.B.) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| HIV/AIDS | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Diabetes | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Blood Pressure | 3.8 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Any Other | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 |

As shown in Figure 27 (appendix 1), respondents with higher education (BA/BSc and above) were employed in the private and public sectors. Further analysis showed that out of those who had attained a master's degree, 12% were unemployed⁷. This was the highest proportion of unemployed when compared with other levels of education such as matriculation (6%), intermediate (7%) and BA/BSc (8%), perhaps due to limited opportunities for skilled workers. A relatively high proportion of daily wage earners across all education levels is also indicative of a lack of skilled livelihood opportunities in the MAs.

Almost two-thirds of the government employees earned between PKR 25,000-50,000 per month whereas 89% of the private job workers earned between PKR 10,000-25,000. The education level of the government employees was also slightly higher than the private sector employees⁸. For other occupations, a majority earned less than PKR 25,000 per month. Notably, a high proportion (90%) of daily wage workers and those engaged in agriculture and livestock farming earn less than PKR 25,000 per month.

The average income for the sampled household members was PKR 19,522; almost two-thirds reported their household income to be between PKR 10,000 and PKR 20,000.

⁷ The rest were either govt employees (24%), private employees (23%), homemakers (6%), self-employed (7%), engaged in making handicrafts (4%), etc. – all other categories adding up to 100%.

⁸ 35% of MPhil graduates were government employees compared to 26% private sector employees. For other levels of education, the distribution between both categories of employments was uniform.

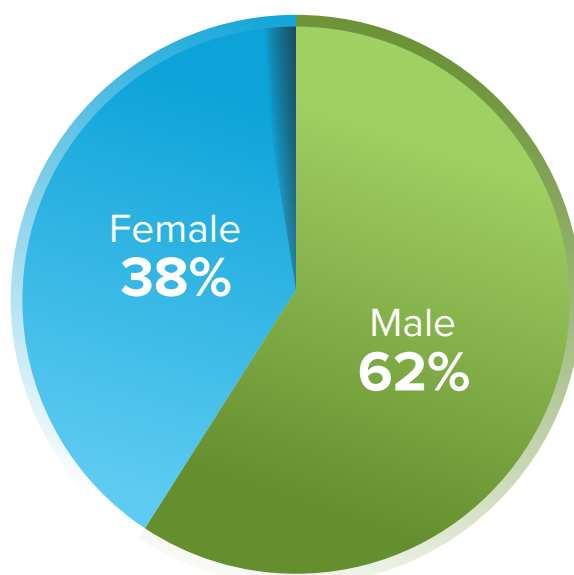
Housing Characteristics

This section describes the district-wise and overall housing characteristics of the sampled respondents (N=4,650) including flooring, roof, exterior walls, and the number of rooms for sleeping.

Almost 85% of the households had natural flooring made from mud or earth and 15% had finished flooring made of cement/ tiles/wooden/chips etc. North Waziristan, Orakzai, and South Waziristan had a higher proportion of natural flooring in comparison to other districts. The percentage of finished roofing was higher; 42% of surveyed houses had finished roofing (such as tin, wooden, bricks, cement) and the remaining 58% had basic roofing (such as wooden planks). Almost one-third had finished exterior walls and the majority (80%) had two or more rooms for sleeping in their houses.

One-third of households owned⁹ agricultural land; Kurram district had the highest proportion of households owning agricultural land at 55% whereas Khyber had the lowest at 17%. A majority (94%) of the respondents lived in their own houses¹⁰. A similar trend is observed in all districts, however, Kurram and Bajaur had a slightly higher proportion of rented houses. Bank account ownership was extremely low in the MAs at 22% for the sample. Disparity in account ownership was high; only 9% of respondents in North Waziristan reported having ownership of a bank account compared to 48% in Kurram.

Figure 1: Gender Breakdown of Survey Respondents (n=4593)



⁹ Respondents were asked to report land ownership by any member of the household.

¹⁰ 1.5% reported living in free housing given by family members, relatives, government, and Malik

Table 4: Household Characteristics (N=4,650)

| Housing Characteristics | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| Percent distribution of household characteristics for MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | North W. | Orakzai | South W. |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Flooring | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural floor | 84.8 | 85.3 | 66.7 | 75.0 | 78.8 | 62.0 | 90.6 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 96.3 |
| Rudimentary floor | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Finished floor | 15.0 | 14.5 | 33.3 | 24.9 | 21.2 | 38.0 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Roof | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural roofing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Rudimentary roofing | 58.0 | 58.5 | 41.7 | 65.0 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 61.6 | 58.4 | 67.3 | 79.3 |
| Finished roofing | 41.7 | 41.2 | 58.3 | 34.9 | 60.1 | 58.7 | 38.4 | 41.0 | 32.7 | 20.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Exterior walls | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural walls | 15.0 | 14.7 | 25.0 | 19.3 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 47.3 | 14.8 | 4.0 | 14.1 |
| Rudimentary walls | 53.9 | 54.7 | 24.2 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 36.1 | 37.5 | 59.9 | 82.9 | 82.2 |
| Finished walls | 31.1 | 30.6 | 50.8 | 36.2 | 49.5 | 62.0 | 15.3 | 25.3 | 13.1 | 3.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Rooms used for sleeping | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 1 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 24.2 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 8.5 | 30.4 | 19.7 | 37.8 | 13.7 |
| 2 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 42.5 | 34.3 | 46.8 | 35.2 | 34.7 | 46.8 | 38.4 | 38.0 |
| 3 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 25.4 | 17.5 | 28.0 | 18.4 | 22.0 | 17.1 | 21.5 |
| 4 or more | 17.6 | 17.8 | 12.5 | 23.0 | 12.2 | 28.3 | 16.5 | 11.6 | 6.7 | 26.5 |
| Households owning Agriculture Land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 32.4 | 32.8 | 15.0 | 40.0 | 16.9 | 55.4 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 39.3 | 25.9 |
| No | 67.6 | 67.2 | 85.0 | 60.0 | 83.1 | 44.6 | 73.3 | 71.6 | 60.7 | 74.1 |
| Percentage of households that own | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank Account | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 12.3 | 19.8 | 47.6 | 23.5 | 9.1 | 31.3 | 28.0 |
| No account | 78.0 | 78.0 | 77.5 | 87.7 | 80.2 | 52.4 | 76.5 | 90.9 | 68.7 | 72.0 |
| Ownership of dwelling | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned by a household member | 94.2 | 94.4 | 86.7 | 85.1 | 97.0 | 90.0 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 98.9 | 96.9 |
| Rented | 4.3 | 4.1 | 13.3 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.6 |
| Other | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 |

Water and Sanitation

Table 5 shows information related to access to water sources for drinking, cooking/handwashing, water source location, household practices related to the treatment of water, and sanitation access and practices.

Most of the households in the MAs had reasonable access to safe and reliable sources of water for drinking and other needs such as cooking and washing. For drinking purposes, piped water, wells and boreholes were the leading sources. Similarly, about one-third (32%) had access to piped water, 25% to wells and 20% to boreholes for cooking and handwashing.

In the absence of piped water into the households for drinking and other usage, household members used external sources to meet their needs. For two-thirds of households, the water source was located outside their dwelling/yard/plot and the burden of collecting water from external sources fell disproportionately on women. Almost 85% of adult women over the age of 15 years collected water from external sources. On average, 36 minutes were spent every day fetching water from the source. Almost 97% of households did not have access to clean drinking water.

Only 7% of households had toilets with septic tanks and were safely disposing household sewage waste. 67% of the households had toilet facilities either through a flush or pit latrine but waste was not being disposed through septic tanks. 22% of households had no toilet facilities and maybe practicing open defecation especially in North Waziristan, Mohmand, Orakzai, and South Waziristan.

A majority of household toilets (81%) were not connected to covered drains, posing a public health hazard for the people living in these areas and making them more vulnerable to waterborne diseases.

Table 5: Water and Sanitation Characteristics

| Household Water and Sanitation Characteristics | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by source of water and sanitation in MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | | Districts | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| Main Source of Drinking Water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piped Water | 29.7 | 29.4 | 40.8 | 20.0 | 41.9 | 76.1 | 26.3 | 22.3 | 12.4 | 11.3 |
| Borehole | 21.1 | 20.4 | 49.2 | 26.3 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 34.3 | 29.8 | 6.1 | 21.1 |
| Dug Well | 26.0 | 26.5 | 8.3 | 35.0 | 29.5 | 9.4 | 22.0 | 34.8 | 5.9 | 32.7 |
| Water from Spring | 18.1 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 4.6 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 59.8 | 30.4 |
| Other | 5.0 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 9.2 | 15.7 | 4.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Source of Cooking and Hand Washing Water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piped Water | 32.1 | 31.9 | 40.8 | 25.9 | 43.8 | 75.7 | 32.7 | 22.4 | 13.9 | 11.6 |
| Borehole | 20.0 | 19.2 | 49.2 | 22.8 | 19.5 | 1.5 | 32.2 | 29.8 | 5.6 | 21.1 |
| Dug Well | 25.5 | 25.9 | 8.3 | 34.4 | 27.5 | 9.6 | 18.8 | 34.7 | 8.0 | 32.9 |
| Water from Spring | 17.2 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 3.9 | 56.9 | 30.0 |
| Other | 5.3 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 9.2 | 15.7 | 4.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Location of Water Source | | | | | | | | | | |
| In own dwelling | 19.7 | 19.7 | 21.3 | 30.8 | 24.6 | 4.7 | 19.4 | 23.7 | 1.2 | 16.0 |
| In own yard / plot | 16.9 | 17.1 | 9.3 | 14.1 | 19.1 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 32.0 | 1.6 | 14.7 |
| Elsewhere | 63.4 | 63.2 | 69.3 | 55.0 | 56.3 | 80.0 | 67.0 | 44.3 | 97.2 | 69.3 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 3,393 | 3,318 | 75 | 723 | 524 | 170 | 361 | 716 | 401 | 498 |
| Who Collects Water from Source Above | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult woman (age 15+ years) | 84.8 | 84.9 | 82.7 | 93.5 | 83.4 | 97.1 | 90.5 | 72.6 | 77.3 | 90.3 |
| Adult man (age 15+ years) | 11.7 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 9.4 |
| Female child (under 15) | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| Male child (under 15) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 2,150 | 2,098 | 52 | 398 | 295 | 136 | 242 | 317 | 278 | 484 |
| Drinking Water Treated Before Drinking | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| No | 97.3 | 97.4 | 96.7 | 95.4 | 97.3 | 95.4 | 96.7 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 97.8 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| If Yes, How is Water Treated? | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boil | 36.3 | 35.8 | 50.0 | 53.7 | 45.5 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Add bleach / chlorine | 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Strain it through a cloth | 55.6 | 55.8 | 50.0 | 36.6 | 45.5 | 56.0 | 88.2 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Solar disinfection | 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Let it stand and settle | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Don't know | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 124 | 120 | 4 | 41 | 22 | 25 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| Toilet Facility at Home | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Flush / Pour flush | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flush to piped sewer system | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Flush to septic tank | 7.1 | 6.8 | 17.5 | 0.4 | 8.8 | 26.3 | 18.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.0 |
| Flush to pit (latrine) | 26.2 | 26.1 | 29.2 | 23.6 | 29.0 | 63.7 | 6.7 | 24.9 | 19.8 | 13.6 |
| Flush to somewhere else | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 0.7 |
| Flush to unknown place | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 2. Pit latrine | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ventilated Improved Pit latrine | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 19.1 | 2.2 | 22.2 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 12.4 | 12.2 | 20.0 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 11.3 | 17.3 |
| Pit latrine without slab / Open pit | 12.0 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 17.2 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 33.0 | 11.8 |
| 3. Bucket | 4.0 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 4. No facility | 21.6 | 22.0 | 5.8 | 18.2 | 11.2 | 6.3 | 28.0 | 30.9 | 29.6 | 30.0 |
| 5. Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Toilet Shared with others | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2.1 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| No | 97.9 | 98.0 | 93.8 | 98.8 | 96.4 | 97.6 | 95.1 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 3645 | 3532 | 113 | 736 | 719 | 506 | 367 | 622 | 315 | 380 |
| Toilet Connected to Covered Drain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 19.1 | 18.5 | 39.2 | 23.8 | 11.2 | 70.4 | 21.2 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| No | 80.9 | 81.5 | 60.8 | 76.2 | 88.8 | 29.6 | 78.8 | 90.3 | 98.9 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |

Rural Electrification

Table 6 summarizes the state of electrification in the MAs. Majority (80%) of the households reported having an electricity connection at home; only 20% did not have an electricity connection at home. The situation in South Waziristan was alarming with 81% of households without an electricity connection followed by Bajaur (27%) and Orakzai (14%). Having an electricity connection did not guarantee the availability of electricity during the day. On average, electricity was only available for 3.4 hours per day in the MAs with slight variation across the seven districts. Out of households having an electricity connection, 11% in Bajaur reported not having electricity available at all (0 hours of electricity).

Table 6: Rural Electricity Connections and Availability by Districts

| Household Rural Electrification | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------------------------------|-----|--------|------------------------|-----|--------|
| Distribution of households by Rural Electrification and consumption patterns in the MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Electricity Connection at Home (%) | | | If Yes, Hours Electricity Available | | | Monthly Consumed Units | | |
| | Yes | No | N | Min | Max | Median | Min | Max | Median |
| Newly MAs | 80.4 | 19.6 | 4,650 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 500 | 0 |
| Rural | 79.9 | 20.1 | 4,530 | 0 | 12 | 5.5 | 0 | 500 | 107.5 |
| Urban | 99.2 | 0.8 | 120 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Districts | | | | | | | | | |
| Bajaur | 73.0 | 27.0 | 900 | 0 | 9 | 4.5 | 0 | 500 | 115 |
| Khyber | 98.5 | 1.5 | 810 | 0 | 9 | 4.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurram | 94.1 | 5.9 | 540 | 2 | 9 | 5.5 | 0 | 60 | 50 |
| Mohmand | 92.2 | 7.8 | 510 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North W. | 90.6 | 9.4 | 900 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orakzai | 86.2 | 13.8 | 450 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South W. | 19.3 | 80.7 | 540 | 0 | 12 | 4.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Agriculture

This section provides a brief overview of the state of agriculture practices, major crops grown and traded in the MAs. Almost one-third of the households owned agricultural land in MA¹¹; Kurram had the highest proportion of households owning agricultural land (54%) and Khyber had the lowest (15%).

Out of those who owned agricultural land, it was cultivated by themselves or by a family member¹². Major crops grown included maize, wheat, and rice. More than half of households in Orakzai grew maize and almost two-thirds of households in Mohmand grew wheat. Kurram's contribution to both the major crops was the lowest compared to other districts as more households grew rice and other vegetables there. Only 14% of these households traded their produce in the local markets, indicating that most are engaged in subsistence farming.

Less than 1% (n=13) of the landholders were engaged in horticulture¹³. Relative to major crops, the proportion of households trading horticulture products was higher (77%), perhaps due to higher earnings¹⁴. The use of modern methods of farming such as tunnel farming, use of solar technology, and drip system was non-existent; only 1 respondent in Bajaur reporting using drip system.

Table 7: State of Agriculture Practices in MAs by Districts

| Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| Percent distribution of households Agriculture in the MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | North W. | Orakzai | South W. |
| Ownership of Agriculture Land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 31.1 | 31.6 | 13.3 | 39.4 | 15.2 | 54.3 | 25.5 | 27.8 | 37.6 | 23.5 |
| No | 68.9 | 68.4 | 86.7 | 60.6 | 84.8 | 45.7 | 74.5 | 72.2 | 62.4 | 76.5 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Who Cultivates Agri. Land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household/Household Member | 92.5 | 92.8 | 62.5 | 92.7 | 93.5 | 82.6 | 94.6 | 96.0 | 96.4 | 99.2 |
| Someone Else | 7.5 | 7.2 | 37.5 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 17.4 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 0.8 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,447 | 1,431 | 16 | 355 | 123 | 293 | 130 | 250 | 169 | 127 |
| Major Crops You Grow | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize | 36.8 | 36.7 | 56.3 | 45.8 | 39.9 | 15.6 | 26.7 | 41.1 | 53.4 | 48.4 |
| Wheat | 38.6 | 38.7 | 25.0 | 47.0 | 35.0 | 30.8 | 64.0 | 40.5 | 17.3 | 39.6 |
| Rice | 6.5 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 11.7 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Sugarcane | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fodder | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 1.2 |
| Other ¹⁵ | 11.7 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 28.9 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 20.9 | 9.6 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 2,630 | - | - | 660 | 163 | 647 | 172 | 489 | 249 | 250 |
| Trade of Production of Major Crops (in Local Market) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 14.3 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 32.0 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 42.0 | 10.2 |
| No | 85.7 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 99.2 | 68.0 | 96.9 | 92.9 | 58.0 | 89.8 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,456 | 1,440 | 16 | 357 | 125 | 294 | 131 | 252 | 169 | 128 |
| Ownership of Horticulture Land | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| No | 99.1 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 98.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,456 | 1,440 | 16 | 357 | 125 | 294 | 131 | 252 | 169 | 128 |
| Horticulture Production: Trade in Local Market | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 76.9 | 76.9 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 |
| No | 23.1 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 13 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Use of Modern Farming Methods | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No | 92.3 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 13.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| If Yes, What Type | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunnel Farming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Use of Solar Technology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drip System | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Any other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

¹¹ Median ownership was 1 Jerib (1 Jerib = 3.99 Kanals)

¹² Households that did not cultivate the land themselves earned an average of PKR 41,678 per year

¹³ Average land size for horticulture was 3 Jerib

¹⁴ Average earning on trading of horticulture produce was PKR 104,167

¹⁵ Other includes tomatoes, red kidney beans, and other vegetables

Livestock and Poultry and Dairy Development

This section gives a brief overview of household ownership and management of livestock and poultry. AIP Survey data found that almost half (48%) of the households in MAs owned livestock. In Bajaur and Mohmand, the ownership was higher than average; 74% and 66% owned livestock respectively. The livestock was mainly kept for subsistence purposes and did not generate income for most of the households.

The ownership of poultry and dairy livestock was slightly lower at 42% with variations across districts. Out of those having ownership, in 98% of the households, women were responsible for looking after livestock, poultry, and milking livestock. Very few households relied on poultry farming and livestock milking for generating incomes, perhaps due to extremely low returns¹⁶ or insufficient supply to meet the demand for selling.

Table 8: Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Development in the MAs

| Household Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Development characteristics | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Percent distribution of households by Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Development in the MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | South W. |
| Household Livestock Ownership | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 48.2 | 48.8 | 25.8 | 74.2 | 24.0 | 51.9 | 65.9 | 49.9 | 43.3 | 22.2 |
| No | 51.8 | 51.2 | 74.2 | 25.8 | 76.0 | 48.1 | 34.1 | 50.1 | 56.7 | 77.8 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| No. of Animals | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Cattle/Cows/Bufaloes/Bulls | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 5.8 |
| 1 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 61.3 | 63.9 | 68.0 | 27.1 | 53.9 | 61.9 | 76.4 | 59.2 |
| 2 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 32.3 | 24.4 | 23.2 | 43.2 | 25.0 | 27.4 | 19.0 | 23.3 |
| 3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 14.6 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 5.8 |
| 4 or more | 6.2 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 14.3 | 12.2 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 5.8 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 2,242 | 2,211 | 31 | 668 | 194 | 280 | 336 | 449 | 195 | 120 |
| B. Horses, donkeys, mules, or camels | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 96.9 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 85.8 |
| 1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 12.5 |
| 2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| 3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 4 or more | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 2,242 | 2,211 | 31 | 668 | 194 | 280 | 336 | 449 | 195 | 120 |
| Livestock Looked After by | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Female | 97.9 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 98.5 | 97.1 | 94.3 | 98.4 | 99.5 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 2,242 | 2,211 | 31 | 668 | 194 | 280 | 336 | 449 | 195 | 120 |
| Households Poultry Ownership | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 42.0 | 42.3 | 30.0 | 42.3 | 29.9 | 33.7 | 42.5 | 65.1 | 60.0 | 13.9 |
| No | 58.0 | 57.7 | 70.0 | 57.7 | 70.1 | 66.3 | 57.5 | 34.9 | 40.0 | 86.1 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Poultry Looked After by | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Female | 99.2 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,953 | 1,917 | 36 | 381 | 242 | 182 | 217 | 586 | 270 | 75 |
| Primary Income from Poultry Farming | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| No | 98.2 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 98.8 | 96.2 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 98.7 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,953 | 1,917 | 36 | 381 | 242 | 182 | 217 | 586 | 270 | 75 |
| Household Milking Livestock Ownership | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 41.5 | 41.9 | 25.0 | 65.0 | 21.9 | 46.5 | 47.8 | 44.7 | 40.2 | 16.5 |
| No | 58.5 | 58.1 | 75.0 | 35.0 | 78.1 | 53.5 | 52.2 | 55.3 | 59.8 | 83.5 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Milking Livestock Looked After by | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Female | 98.6 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.2 | 95.9 | 99.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,929 | 1,899 | 30 | 585 | 177 | 251 | 244 | 402 | 181 | 89 |
| Primary Income from Milking Livestock | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No | 99.0 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,929 | 1,899 | 30 | 585 | 177 | 251 | 244 | 402 | 181 | 89 |

¹⁶ Average income generated from livestock farming is PKR 200 per month; Average income from livestock milking is PKR 4,068 per month.

Health

Delivering improved and high-quality health services to the people of MAs is a priority for the Government of KP for which a multi-pronged development approach has been established. While the AIP baseline survey did not cover a comprehensive list of health indicators, basic information related to awareness pertaining to prevention of diseases and health-seeking behaviors was captured.

Overall awareness about prevention of diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was lower than diabetes and blood pressure; 65% were not aware of prevention of TB and 78% of respondents did not know about AIDS prevention measures.

Out of the total, 63% of households reported seeking treatment from doctors in the MAs, with North Waziristan and Orakzai reporting lower percentages of 47% and 41%, respectively. As shown in the table below, the distribution of patients seeking care is slightly in favor of doctors except in North Waziristan and Orakzai where compounders are consulted for various treatments. The pattern of seeking treatment may be considered an indicator for access to treatment rather than a preference. Nearly, no one reported seeking treatment from traditional doctors (hakeems) or spiritual heads.

At the time of the survey, of the 36,598 household members, 2,681 reported suffering from a disease. Figure 2 shows that the most common disease was blood pressure at 4%, followed by diabetes at 2%. Though levels are low, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis were also reported. Since these levels of prevalence are self-reported, they may be under-reported and not depict the true prevalence of these diseases. Most of the respondents (89%) reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their health (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Illnesses reported by Household Members (N=36,598)

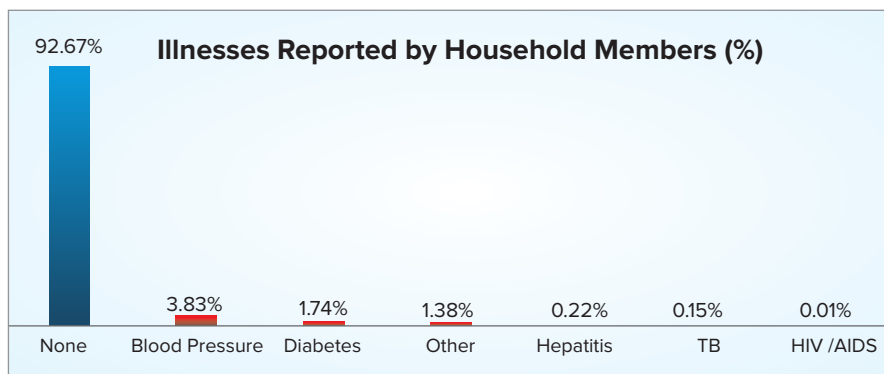


Figure 3: Satisfaction with Own Health (N=4650)

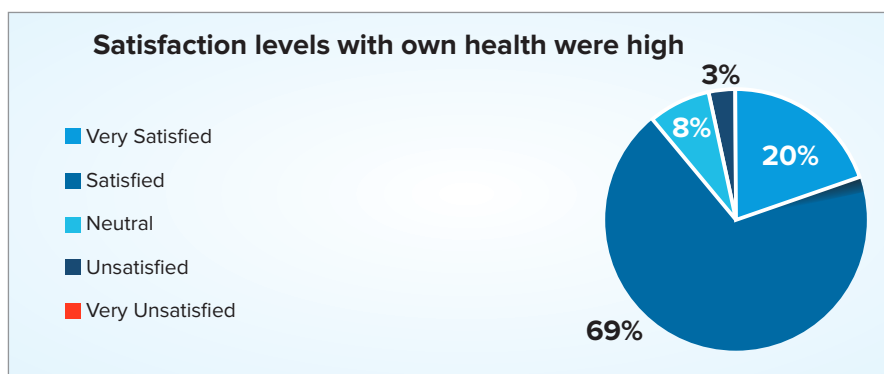


Table 9: Health

| Health | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by Health, in the MAs , AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | North W. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| Awareness of Prevention Methods | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Tuberculosis - TB | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 35.1 | 34.8 | 46.7 | 41.1 | 47.5 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 41.3 | 24.2 | 32.6 |
| No | 64.9 | 65.2 | 53.3 | 58.9 | 52.5 | 79.6 | 78.0 | 58.7 | 75.8 | 67.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 2. AIDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 21.9 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 22.7 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 16.4 | 26.5 |
| No | 78.1 | 78.1 | 79.2 | 77.3 | 72.2 | 82.2 | 83.9 | 78.3 | 83.6 | 73.5 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 3. Diabetes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 71.6 | 71.2 | 87.5 | 75.9 | 81.2 | 48.5 | 65.7 | 76.2 | 77.6 | 65.9 |
| No | 28.4 | 28.8 | 12.5 | 24.1 | 18.8 | 51.5 | 34.3 | 23.8 | 22.4 | 34.1 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 4. Blood Pressure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 72.0 | 71.5 | 90.0 | 77.0 | 82.3 | 51.7 | 67.6 | 77.1 | 74.7 | 61.5 |
| No | 28.0 | 28.5 | 10.0 | 23.0 | 17.7 | 48.3 | 32.4 | 22.9 | 25.3 | 38.5 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| In Case of Illness, Treatment Sought From | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor | 63.2 | 62.8 | 79.2 | 78.6 | 72.1 | 71.7 | 63.7 | 47.4 | 40.7 | 60.4 |
| Compounder | 36.6 | 37.0 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 35.7 | 52.6 | 59.3 | 39.4 |
| Hakeem | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Spiritual Heads | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Household Using Mosquito Net | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 40.9 | 40.8 | 46.7 | 54.3 | 48.3 | 34.8 | 25.5 | 23.3 | 55.6 | 45.4 |
| No | 59.1 | 59.2 | 53.3 | 45.7 | 51.7 | 65.2 | 74.5 | 76.7 | 44.4 | 54.6 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |

Road Connectivity

A well-developed road network is integral to the socio-economic development of a region. It creates economic opportunities and helps in the development of the area by connecting producers to markets, students to schools, and the sick to hospitals. This section covers information about road connectivity in the MAs.

About two-thirds of the sampled household were not connected to roads, limiting the resident's mobility for educational and economic opportunities. Out of these households, 44% were within a 1-kilometer radius of a road, half were within a 1-5 kilometers radius and about 5% of households were more than 5 kilometers away from a road. This indicates the non-existence of local metalled road segments with residents relying mainly on dirt (kacha) roads to get from one place to another. However, 44% and 40% of households can be served by constructing less than one kilometer and one to two kilometers road respectively.

Of the 33% of households connected to a road network, they are mostly connected to primary¹⁷ or secondary¹⁸ road networks. This indicates the absence of a tertiary¹⁹ road network connecting the residential areas to upper road networks.

Since 96% of households (N=1,486) are connected with secondary roads, it seems that connectivity across districts is relatively better compared to within districts and with major provincial cities. The operation, repair, and maintenance of this network should be prioritized as these connect the majority of the population with major cities. Only 1.35 % of households are connected with other types of road indicating the lack of a tertiary road network.

Table 10: State of Road Infrastructure in the MAs

| Road Connectivity | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by Road Connectivity in MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| Household Connected to Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 33.3 | 32.6 | 60.8 | 29.7 | 45.8 | 84.3 | 28.4 | 20.0 | 25.6 | 3.1 |
| No | 66.7 | 67.4 | 39.2 | 70.3 | 54.2 | 15.7 | 71.6 | 80.0 | 74.4 | 96.9 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 9000 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| If Yes, Type of Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary Road (Highway) | 2.77 | 2.78 | 2.7 | 8.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 5.9 |
| Major District Road | 95.87 | 95.87 | 95.9 | 88.8 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 95.2 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 94.1 |
| Other | 1.35 | 1.42 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 1,550 | 1,477 | 73 | 267 | 371 | 455 | 145 | 180 | 115 | 17 |
| If No, Distance in K.M | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than one K.M | 43.7 | 43.0 | 93.6 | 45.5 | 67.9 | 57.6 | 36.4 | 42.4 | 45.1 | 25.2 |
| 1 – 2 K.M | 40.4 | 40.9 | 6.4 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 37.6 | 44.4 | 45.0 | 29.9 | 66.7 |
| 3 – 5 K.M | 10.8 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 19.4 | 3.4 |
| More than 5 K.M | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 4.6 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 3,100 | 3,053 | 47 | 633 | 439 | 85 | 365 | 720 | 335 | 523 |

¹⁷ Primary roads are those that constitute the higher network and that are located outside an urban area. These roads link the national capital to major provincial cities, or to agglomerations playing a major economic or social role, or to crucial agglomerations in the transportation system to terminals, such as ports. This level also includes major roads to neighbouring Countries (according to World Bank's Definition)

¹⁸ Secondary roads are collector segments to primary roads. They can be constituted by regional roads or by classified rural roads. These roads connect to major department cities, or to cities playing a relevant economic, social or tourist role. The mobility level is lower than a primary road since these roads are designed for lower speed and shorter distances (according to World Bank's Definition)

¹⁹ Tertiary roads are local or rural segments with low traffic. Their construction requires lower design standards, since they are used to connect residential areas to commercial zones and to upper road levels (according to World Bank's Definition)

As mentioned earlier, access to a well-developed road network is integral for the development of a region by connecting residents to better employment and education opportunities. Figure 4 shows that 56% of households engaged in agriculture have access to roads – the highest out of all occupations, followed by poultry and students. However, there remains a significant proportion of households that do not have access to roads which potentially restricts them from maximizing their incomes and opportunities by accessing bigger markets. Other studies also suggest that educational attainment is greatly dependent on access to distant schools in the MA, particularly for girls²⁰. The AIP Survey data also exhibits a positive relationship between access to roads and higher incomes. As seen in figure 5, the proportion of households without road access are concentrated in low-income brackets indicating the importance of road connectivity for creating jobs and higher incomes for residents. Moreover, the proportion of households trading agricultural products was higher where road access was available especially in Kurram and Bajaur. This trend, however, was not obvious in Khyber, Mohmand, S. Waziristan, Orakzai, and N. Waziristan (figure 7 and 8). Hence prioritization of developing local road segments connecting residents to markets, schools, and upper road level will be key in bringing MAs at par with the rest of the country.

Figure 4: Access to Road by Occupation in the MAs (N=4,650)

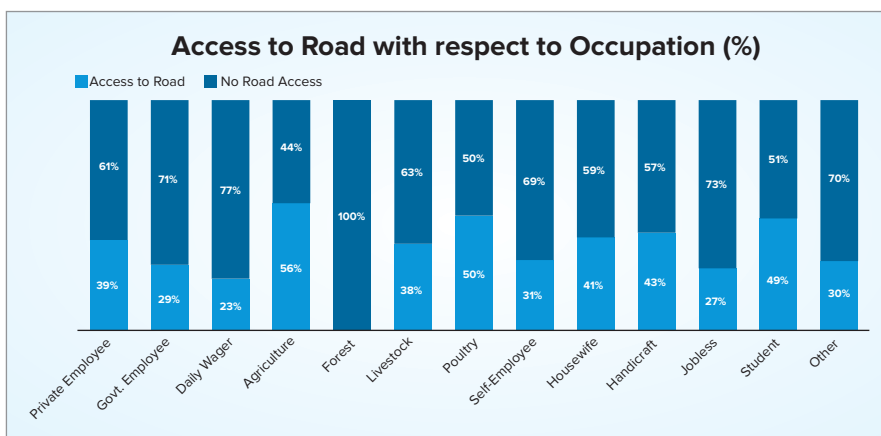
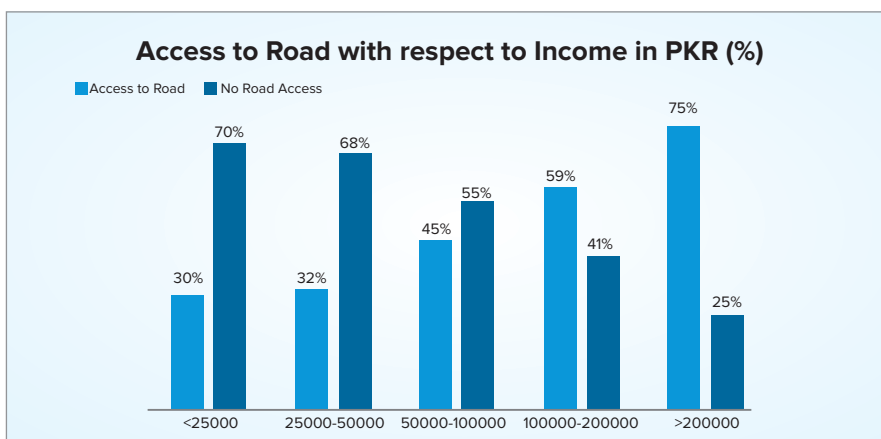


Figure 5: Access to Roads by Income Groups in the MAs (N=4,650)



²⁰ <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/education-plus-development/2018/11/05/educating-girls-is-a-must-in-the-newly-merged-districts-of-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-pakistan/>

Figure 6: Access to Roads by Education Attainment in the MAs (N=4,650)

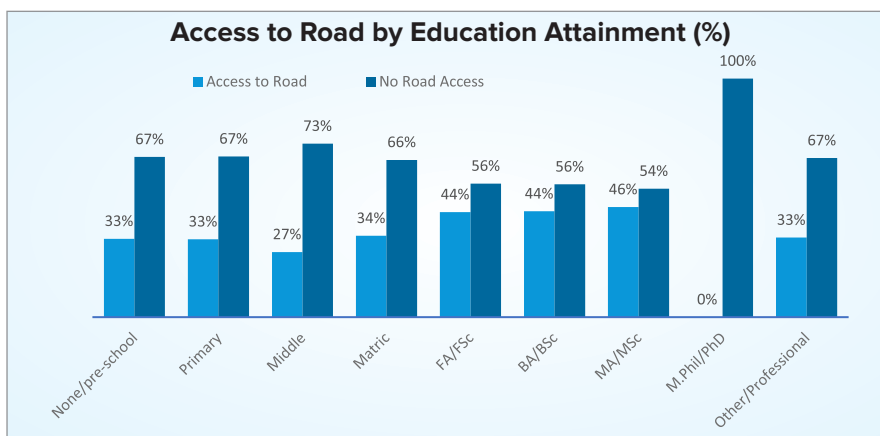


Figure 7: Road Accessibility and Trade of Agri Products by Districts (N=4,650)

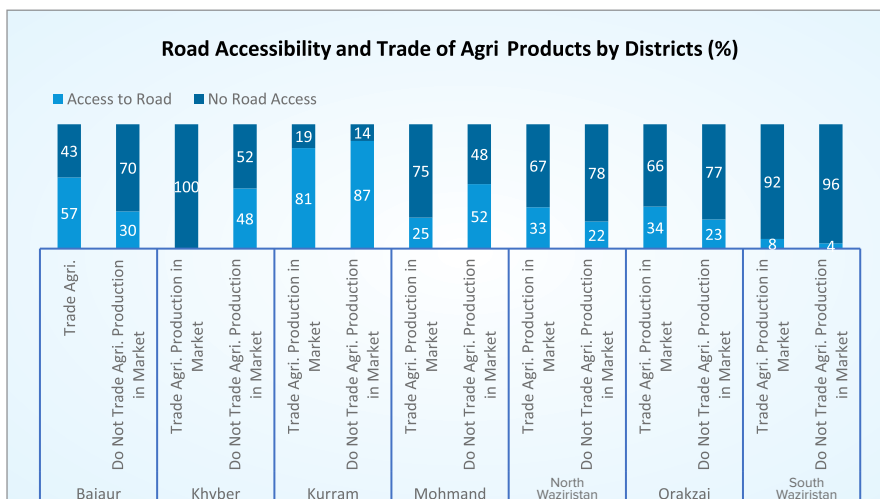
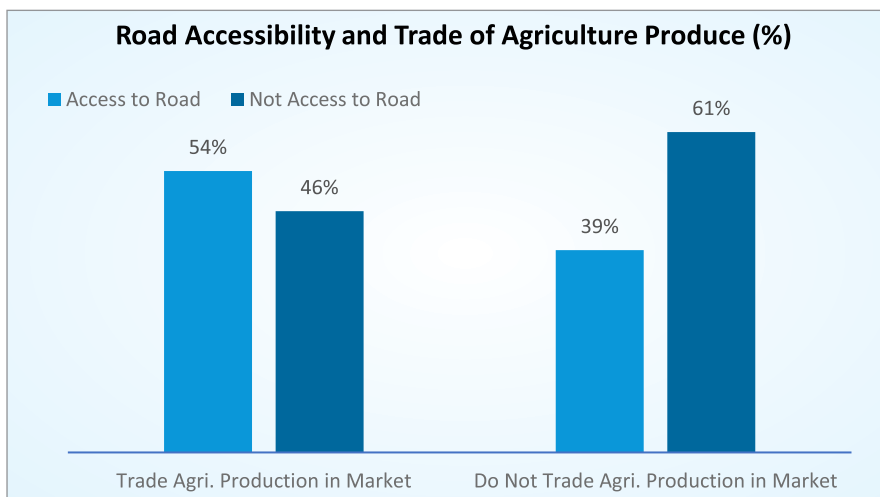


Figure 8: Road Accessibility and Trade of Agriculture Produce (N=4,650)

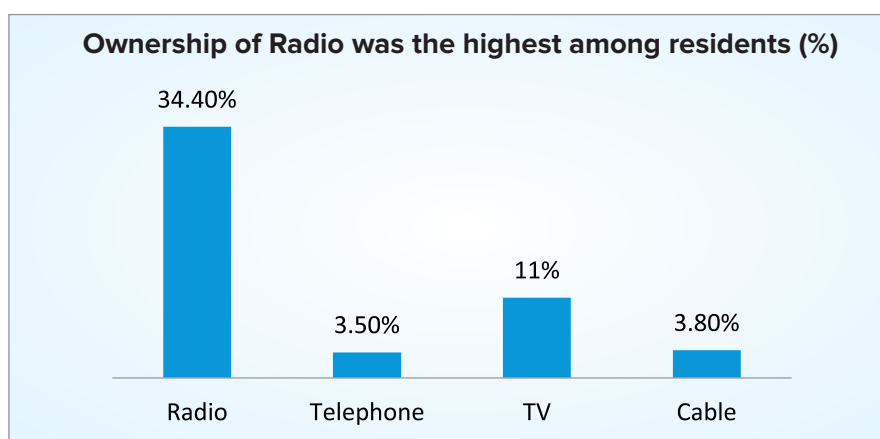


Access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is a broader term for Information Technology (IT), which refers to all communication technologies, including the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, computers, software, middleware, video-conferencing, social networking, and other media applications and services enabling users to access, retrieve, store, transmit, and manipulate information in a digital form.²¹

This section sheds light on access to the internet, cell phones, and computer by the residents of the MAs. While radio and television are not generally considered under the definition of ICT, they are important sources of accessing information in the MAs and were included in the questionnaire. Almost 34% of the residents owned radio followed by 11% residents owning televisions. Table 11 shows access to telecommunication technologies in the MA.

Figure 9: Ownership of Radio, Telephone, TV and Cable (N=4,650)



In the MAs, access to ICT devices other than mobile phones is generally low. However, 97% of households reported owning a mobile telephone, with 32% owning at least one smartphone and 68% owning at least one basic phone. Availability of computers was rather low. Only 162 respondents (3%) had access to a computer; out of which more than half had desktops and one-third had a laptop. Almost 89% of the respondents did not have internet access. Only 509 respondents (11%) reported having access to the internet, especially wireless internet. While smartphone ownership was high, internet access remained an issue. Most of the respondents had personal internet connections.

Figure 10: Type of Computing Device Owned by Households (N=162)

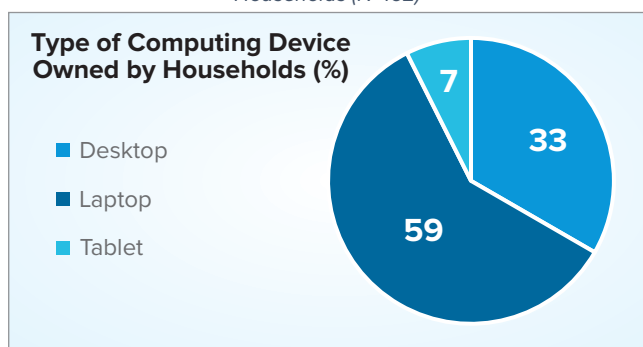
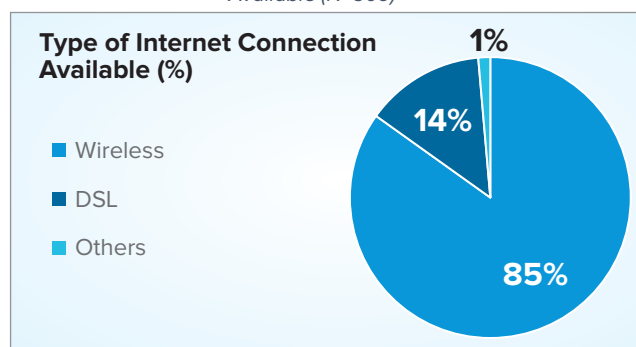


Figure 11: Type of Internet Connection Available (N=509)



²¹ Defined by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) <http://aims.fao.org/information-and-communication-technologies-ict>

Table 11: Access to Information Communication Technologies (ICT)

| Access to ICT | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by Accessing to ICT in MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| Availability of Mobile Phone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 96.6 | 96.6 | 99.2 | 97.1 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 89.2 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 99.4 |
| No | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.6 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| If Yes, How Many | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 32.8 | 30.3 | 33.9 | 25.2 | 45.1 | 51.3 | 48.3 | 58.5 |
| 2 | 32.3 | 32.1 | 39.5 | 34.4 | 37.1 | 32.6 | 30.5 | 28.3 | 32.8 | 28.9 |
| 3 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 20.4 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 7.6 |
| 4 or more | 11.0 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 16.8 | 11.0 | 21.8 | 10.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,491 | 4,372 | 119 | 873 | 799 | 519 | 454 | 874 | 434 | 538 |
| Mobile Type | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smart Phone | 31.7 | 31.4 | 40.7 | 29.5 | 29.2 | 42.6 | 29.2 | 41.1 | 23.2 | 16.8 |
| Basic Phone | 68.3 | 68.6 | 59.3 | 70.5 | 70.8 | 57.4 | 70.8 | 58.9 | 76.8 | 83.2 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 5,925 | 5,748 | 177 | 1,181 | 1,018 | 802 | 586 | 1,220 | 504 | 614 |
| Availability of Computer | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 2.8 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| No | 97.2 | 97.4 | 93.3 | 96.7 | 97.4 | 92.0 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 98.7 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| If Yes, Type | | | | | | | | | | |
| Desktop | 33.3 | 34.0 | 26.7 | 27.3 | 32.0 | 37.9 | 18.2 | 33.3 | 25.0 | 50.0 |
| Laptop | 59.3 | 60.5 | 46.7 | 69.7 | 56.0 | 50.0 | 81.8 | 66.7 | 75.0 | 50.0 |
| Tablet | 7.4 | 5.4 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 162 | 147 | 15 | 33 | 25 | 66 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 8 |
| Type of Internet Connection | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wireless 4G+WiFi Internet device | 9.3 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 28.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Broadband – via fiber optic cable | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Broadband - via cable TV | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DSL - through phone landline | 1.5 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dial-Up - must connect via phone dial | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No Internet access | 89.1 | 89.7 | 82.5 | 89.9 | 95.5 | 84.6 | 94.6 | 71.3 | 99.1 | 98.7 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| Access to Internet By | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smartphone | 88.1 | 88.9 | 75.0 | 86.3 | 77.4 | 66.9 | 87.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 |
| Desktop Computer | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 |
| Laptop Computer | 9.6 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tablet Computer | 1.3 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 531.0 | 28.0 | 503.0 | 95.0 | 31.0 | 118.0 | 23.0 | 257.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 |
| Internet Connection: Shared or Personal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shared | 4.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Personal | 95.5 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 94.7 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 468.0 | 448.0 | 20.0 | 82.0 | 24.0 | 80.0 | 19.0 | 256.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 |

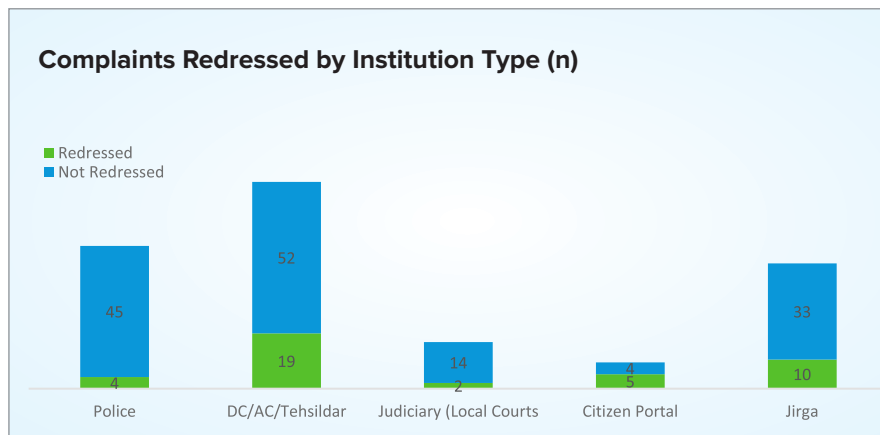
Governance

The enforcement and protection of civil rights has remained a long-standing demand in the MAs and was identified as an area of interest in the Tribal Decade Strategy. Rule of law as guaranteed through the extension of formal state institutions such as constitutional courts and a formal police force are central to this endeavor. This section on Governance covers data collected on the incidence of violence, disputes, and grievance redressal through existing formal and informal institutions to provide insight into issues faced by communities and a baseline for the provision of civil rights through the state.

A vast majority (96%) of household respondents were not involved in any conflict or clash. Out of those involved in a conflict, 47% were involved in a family dispute, and 44% in a clash over land or property. Apart from Orakzai, all six districts reported incidence of clash over property/land with the highest incidence reported in North Waziristan, followed by Khyber and South Waziristan. A majority of disputes in these districts relate to property/land or are intra-family disputes. Further analysis showed that families in lower-income brackets (below PKR 100,000) were involved in conflicts/clashes as compared to those having income higher than PKR 100,000. There was however little difference between households having a clash and their access to road connectivity.

Almost 97% of respondents had never registered a complaint. Out of those who had registered a complaint, the highest proportion of complaints were registered with the AC/DC/Tehsil followed by police and jirga. However, the pace of complaint redressal remained slow as more than three-fourths of complaints were not redressed. Figure 12 shows that while DC/AC office received more complaints, the rate of redressal was higher for jirgas (37% vs 11% for DC/AC office). While courts are functional in the MAs, case delays have been increasing as new cases exceed closed cases. Therefore, there is a continuing reliance on informal dispute resolution, primarily through jirga or mediation, by the bureaucracy in these districts.

Figure 12: Number of Complaints Redressed by Type of Institution (N=188²²)



²² N=188 because some respondents registered complaints with more than one institution

Table 12: Governance

| Governance | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by GOVERNANCE in MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| Household having a Conflict/Clash/Quarrel | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4.5 | 4.3 | 14.2 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| No | 95.5 | 95.7 | 85.8 | 93.9 | 90.9 | 96.3 | 94.7 | 97.9 | 98.9 | 98.1 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| If Yes, Type of Clash | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethnic Clash | 6.7 | 7.3 | 0 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Family quarrel | 46.7 | 44.0 | 76.5 | 41.8 | 43.2 | 70.0 | 63.0 | 26.3 | 80.0 | 30.0 |
| Clash on property/Land | 44.3 | 46.1 | 23.5 | 36.4 | 56.8 | 20.0 | 33.3 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| Other | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 210 | 193 | 17 | 55 | 74 | 20 | 27 | 19 | 5 | 10 |
| Ever Registered Complaint | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 3.4 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| No | 96.6 | 96.7 | 92.5 | 94.8 | 93.8 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 98.5 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| If Yes, Registered With | | | | | | | | | | |
| Police | 25.8 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 39.1 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DC/AC/Tehsildar | 37.4 | 38.0 | 27.3 | 26.5 | 29.2 | 26.1 | 86.7 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 36.4 |
| Judiciary (Local Courts) | 8.4 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 |
| PM Citizen Portal | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Federal Ombudsman | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jirga | 22.6 | 21.2 | 45.5 | 22.4 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 45.5 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 160 | 151 | 9 | 47 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 0 | 8 |
| Complaint Redressed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 23.1 | 23.9 | 11.1 | 23.4 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| No | 76.9 | 76.1 | 88.9 | 76.6 | 78.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 64.0 | 0.0 | 87.5 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 160 | 151 | 9 | 47 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 0 | 8 |
| Who Redressed Complaint | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mosque | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jirga | 43.2 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 54.5 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Malik | 8.1 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Local Courts | 10.8 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DC Office | 21.6 | 19.4 | 100 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Govt. of Islamabad | 13.5 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| High/Supreme Courts | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Police | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Municipality | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State Media | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 37 | 36 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Satisfaction with process | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very Satisfied | 13.5 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Satisfied | 37.8 | 38.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Neutral | 16.2 | 13.9 | 100 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unsatisfied | 18.9 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Very Un-satisfied | 13.5 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 37 | 36 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 1 |

Figure 13: Types of Clashes in Merged Districts (N=210)

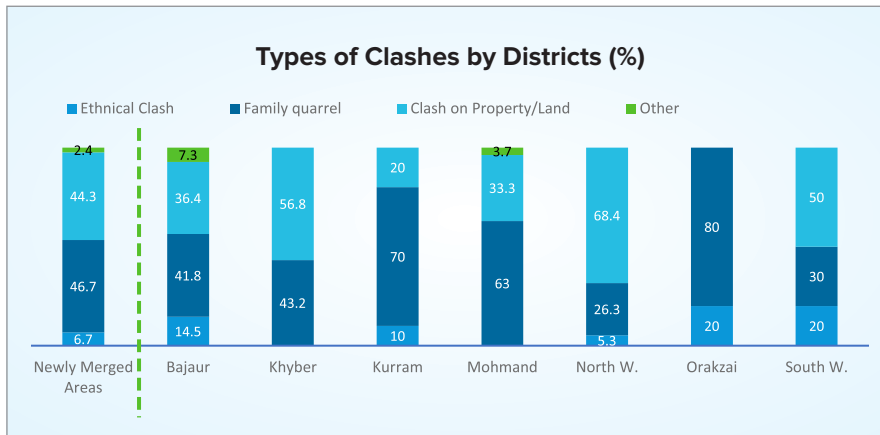
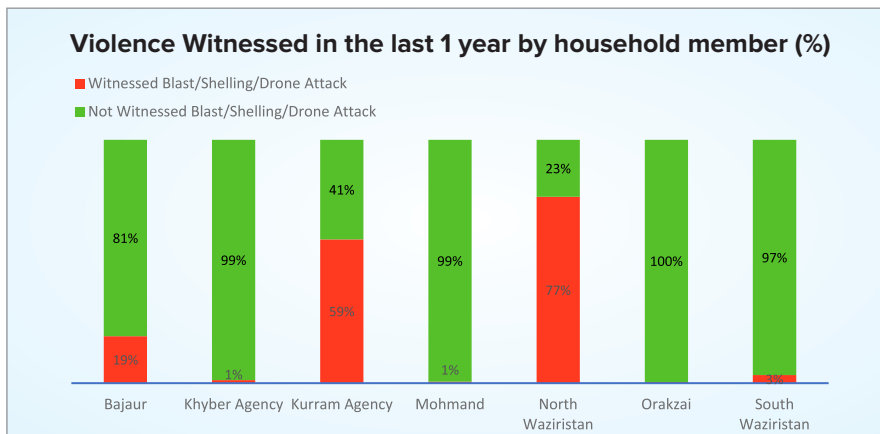


Figure 14: Household members witnessed violence in the last year (N=4,650)



Respondents in three out of seven districts witnessed violence in the last one year; 77% of respondents from North Waziristan, 59% from Kurram, and 19% from Bajaur reported that they or their family members witnessed an incident involving a blast, shelling or a drone attack in the last one year.

Municipality Services and Urban Development

Over 90% of households in MAs lacked access to basic municipal services, particularly in Orakzai, South Waziristan, and Mohmand. Where available, the most common services included water connections (70%) followed by sewage system (22.5%), vital registration (22.5%), and street lighting (20.7%).

Kurram was observed to be the best-served district with 17% of households availing a diverse range of services. Of those households availing services, 71% had access to sewage systems, 62% to street lighting, and 64% to vital registration. Kurram was also the only district that had access to a Public library (18.5%). Almost 21% of households also had access to an ambulance service in Kurram although a small number of households in Bajaur (3%) also had access.

Figure 15 shows that where municipal water connections existed (n=217), water was reported to be available only once a day by 58% of households. Only 1% of these households had a fully functioning connection with water available at all times.

Figure 15: Frequency of Water Availability in a Day Through Municipality Connection (N=217)

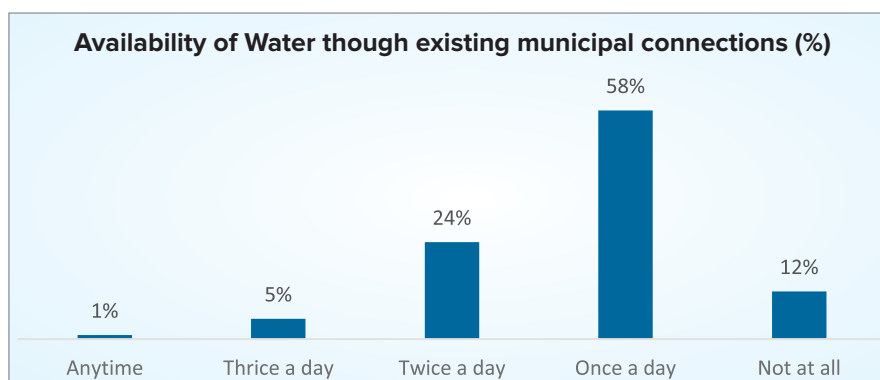


Table 13: Municipality Services and Urban Development

| Household Municipal and Urban Development | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by municipal and urban development, in the MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| Household Availing Municipal Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 71 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 3.7 | 17.0 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| No | 92.9 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 85.8 | 96.3 | 83.0 | 97.5 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 99.1 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| If Yes, Type of Municipal Service | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Connection | 69.6 | 95.2 | 25.0 | 92.2 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| Sewerage | 22.5 | 24.9 | 18.3 | 7.0 | 0 | 70.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waste Management | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 0 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vital Registration | 22.5 | 26.3 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 0 | 64.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Toilet | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Street Lighting | 20.7 | 24.4 | 14.2 | 8.6 | 0 | 62.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marriage Hall | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0 | 27.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fruit Market | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle Market | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Library | 5.2 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0 | 18.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ambulance | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 0 | 20.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 329 | - | - | 128 | 30 | 92 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Municipal Water Connection at Home | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 90.4 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| No | 9.6 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 240 | 210 | 30 | 129 | 0 | 92 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| If Yes, Time Availability of Water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Any time | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Thrice a day | 5.1 | 5.9 | 0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Twice a day | 24.4 | 26.7 | 10 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Once a day | 57.6 | 54.0 | 80 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 71.7 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not at all | 12.0 | 12.3 | 10 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 217 | 187 | 30 | 108 | 0 | 92 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Tube Well Water Ever Tested | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4.1 | 4.8 | 0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No | 89.4 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 0.0 | 97.8 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Don't know | 6.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 217 | 187 | 30 | 108 | 0 | 92 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| If Yes, Frequency of Testing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Once a year | 77.8 | 77.8 | 0 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Twice a year | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Thrice a year | 11.1 | 11.1 | 0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Quarterly | 11.1 | 11.1 | 0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 9 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Citizen Trust

Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with state institutions to create a metric for trust in these institutions. Citizen trust was very high in jirgas followed by local Maliks, and the Police. The trust in state media was observed to be the lowest.

Figure 16 : Citizen's Trust in State Institutions (N=4,650)

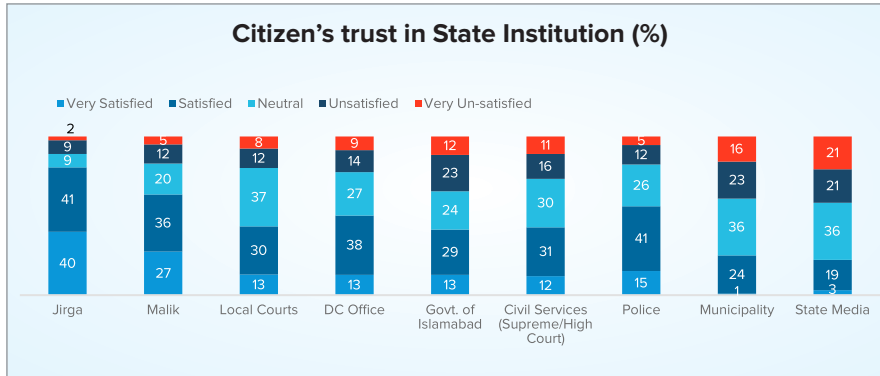


Figure 17: Ranking of Satisfaction with Financial Situation, By Level of Education (N=4,650)

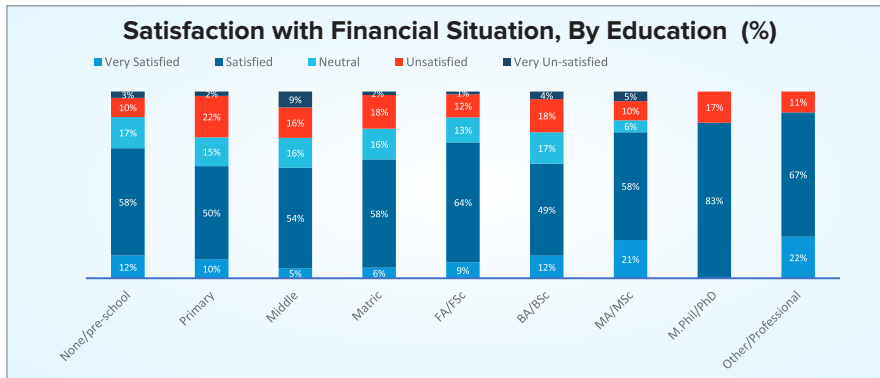


Figure 18: Ranking of Satisfaction with Financial Situation, By Income Level (N=4,650)

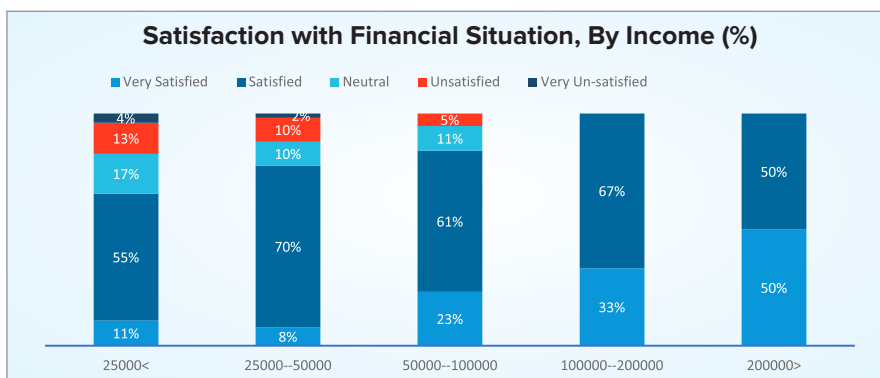


Figure 17 shows reported satisfaction against educational attainments. Most respondents reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their financial situations. Those with only primary education were least satisfied with 24% reporting being very unsatisfied or unsatisfied with their financial situation.

Figure 18 shows satisfaction against income groups. As expected, satisfaction levels increase with higher income and higher education.

Risk, Uncertainty, and Time Preferences

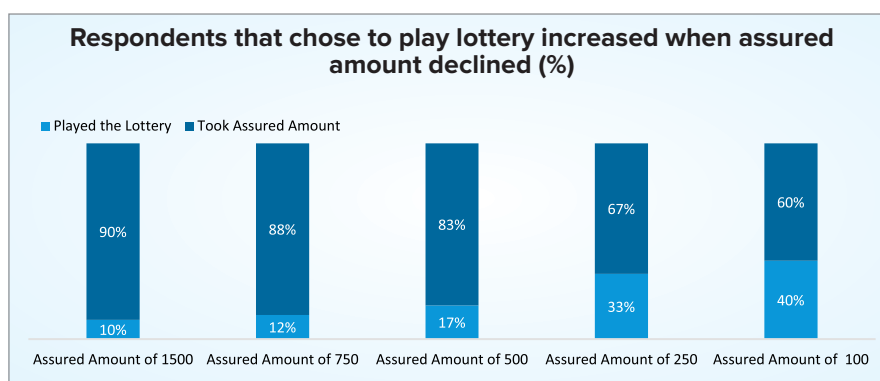
Respondents were administered quantitative questions to ascertain appetites for risk and uncertainty in gaining expected benefits. The questions offered respondents a choice between an assured amount of money and a lottery with a 50% chance of receiving a larger amount or nothing. While the amounts offered with certainty were varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1500, the lottery amount of Rs 1800 or nothing (an expected benefit of Rs 900) remained constant for all respondents as shown in the table below.

Table 14: Risk and Uncertainty

| Risk and Uncertainty | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by Risk and Uncertainty in MAs, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| 1. Draw Preference | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% of Getting 1800 PKR & 50% of Getting Nothing | 9.8 | 9.6 | 15 | 12.3 | 6.7 | 25.2 | 18.2 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 1500 PKR with Certainty | 90.2 | 90.4 | 85 | 87.7 | 93.3 | 74.8 | 81.8 | 94.0 | 99.3 | 99.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 2. Draw Preference | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% of Getting 1800 PKR & 50% of Getting Nothing | 12.3 | 12.0 | 25.8 | 14.1 | 6.8 | 25.9 | 31.0 | 9.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 750 PKR with Certainty | 87.7 | 88.0 | 74.2 | 85.9 | 93.2 | 74.1 | 69.0 | 90.3 | 99.3 | 99.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 3. Draw Preference | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% of Getting 1800 PKR & 50% of Getting Nothing | 17.2 | 16.9 | 27.5 | 19.6 | 12.1 | 32.4 | 41.4 | 14.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 500 PKR with Certainty | 82.8 | 83.1 | 72.5 | 80.4 | 87.9 | 67.6 | 58.6 | 85.6 | 99.1 | 99.3 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 4. Draw Preference | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% of Getting 1800 PKR & 50% of Getting Nothing | 33.3 | 33.4 | 28.3 | 31.6 | 17.8 | 44.8 | 50.8 | 24.6 | 6.7 | 68.0 |
| 250 PKR with Certainty | 66.7 | 66.6 | 71.7 | 68.4 | 82.2 | 55.2 | 49.2 | 75.4 | 93.3 | 32.0 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 5. Draw Preference | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% of Getting 1800 PKR & 50% of Getting Nothing | 40.0 | 40.1 | 37.5 | 35.2 | 20.0 | 73.0 | 55.9 | 27.7 | 7.8 | 77.6 |
| 100 PKR with Certainty | 60.0 | 59.9 | 62.5 | 64.8 | 80.0 | 27.0 | 44.1 | 72.3 | 92.2 | 22.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4,650 | 4,530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |

Figure 19 shows that respondents from the MAs reported risk-averse preferences with 80-90% respondents opting to take the assured amounts of Rs 1500, Rs 750, or Rs 500 rather than risk gaining nothing by playing the lottery. It was only when the assured amounts offered were significantly smaller than the lottery amount i.e. 250 or 100 that 33% and 40% of respondents respectively chose to play the lottery.

Figure 19: Respondents that Chose to Play Lottery and Took Assured Amount (N=4,650)



For the remainder of the analysis in this section only the questions with the assured amount of Rs. 1500 were referenced.

Figure 20: Risk Preference with Respect to Income (N=4,650)

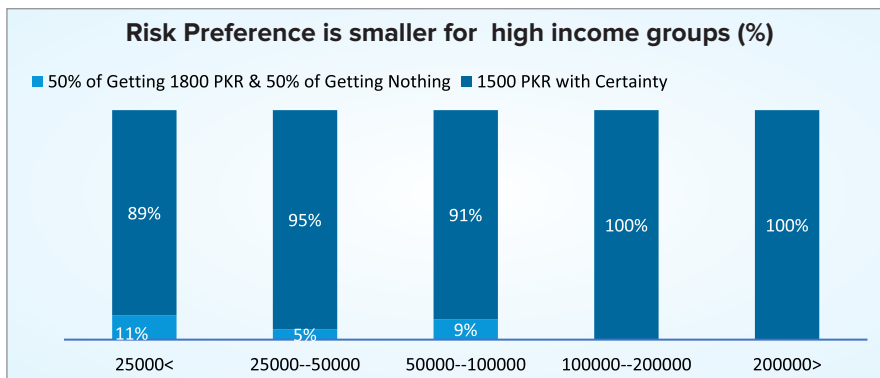


Figure 20 shows the percentage of respondents who showed a preference to take risks for higher returns by income groups. Contrary to other studies that hypothesize a higher risk preference with entrepreneurship and higher incomes, the risk appetite was seen to be smaller with larger income groups. The group with the lowest income was shown to have the highest appetite for risk i.e. 12% of respondents chose to play the lottery rather than take an assured amount of Rs.1500.

Figure 21: Risk Preference with Respect to Education Level (N=4,650)

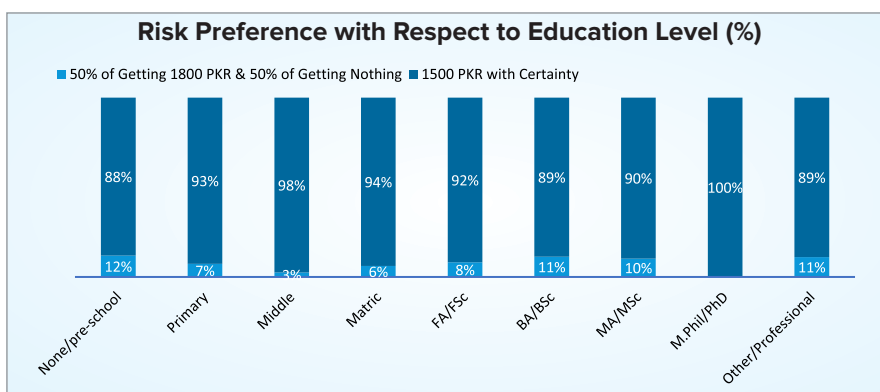


Figure 21 shows the percentage of respondents who showed a preference to take risk for higher return by education groups. Consistent with the previous graph respondents with no education who may also belong to the group with the lowest income showed the highest preference to take risk for higher returns. However, risk preferences with respect to education did not follow an identifiable pattern and seemed more randomly distributed.

Figure 22: Risk Preference with Respect to Respondent's Occupation (N=4,650)

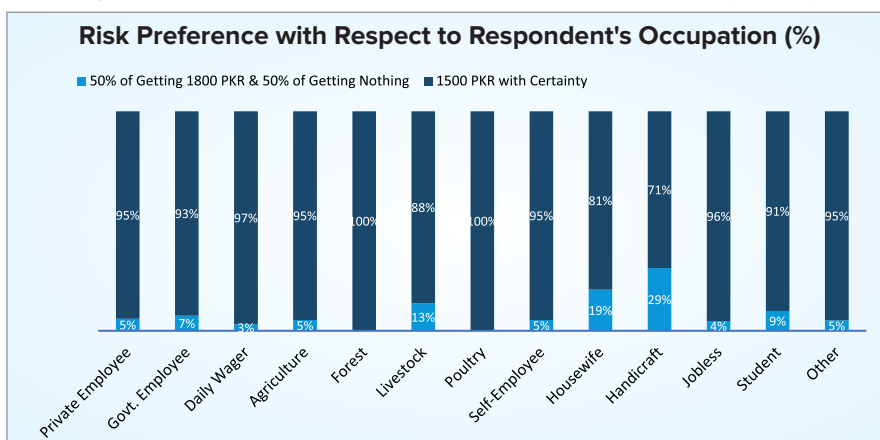
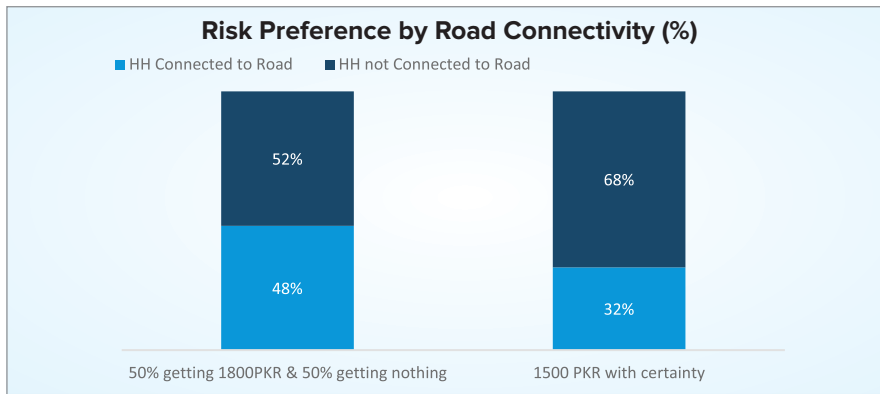


Figure 22 shows the percentage of respondents who showed preference to take risk for higher return by occupation groups. Handicraft workers showed the highest preference to take risk at 29%, followed by housewives at 19% and those who rear livestock at 13%.

Figure 23: Risk Preference by Road Connectivity (N=4,650)



Similar to risk preferences, time preferences were elicited through a series of quantitative questions. These questions were also binary where the respondents could choose some fixed amount today or a relatively higher amount 12 months from today. Five questions were asked on time preferences such that the amount offered today was fixed (Rs 600). However, there was a variation in the amount that was offered 12 months from today (Rs 1500, 1200, 1000, 750, or 650). More than 93% of respondents chose to accept the smaller amount offered today.

Figure 24 shows the preference of respondents with respect to time and money by income groups. Income groups of 200,000 and above demonstrated a preference for higher returns after a year.

Figure 24: Time Preference with Respect to Income (N=4,650)

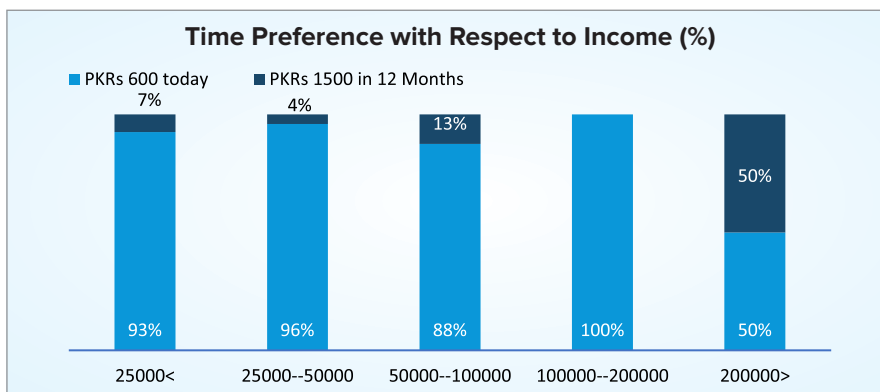


Table 15: Time Preferences

| Time Preferences | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Percent distribution of households by Time Preferences, according to area of residence and regions, AIP Baseline, 2020. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Newly MAs | Area | | Districts | | | | | | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NorthW. | Orakzai | SouthW. |
| 1. Acceptance Preferences: 600 PKR Today or 1500 PKR in 12 Months | | | | | | | | | | |
| PKRs 600 today | 92.9 | 92.9 | 94.2 | 85.8 | 97.0 | 89.1 | 90.8 | 93.7 | 98.4 | 98.9 |
| PKRs 1500 in 12 Months | 7.1 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 14.2 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 2. Acceptance Preferences: 600 PKR Today or 1200 PKR in 12 Months | | | | | | | | | | |
| PKRs 600 today | 93.3 | 93.3 | 94.2 | 86.1 | 97.2 | 89.4 | 91.6 | 94.2 | 98.4 | 99.3 |
| PKRs 1200 in 12 Months | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 13.9 | 2.8 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 3. Acceptance Preferences: 600 PKR Today or 1000 PKR in 12 Months | | | | | | | | | | |
| PKRs 600 today | 94.3 | 94.3 | 95 | 88.1 | 97.3 | 91.9 | 92.4 | 95.2 | 98.4 | 99.3 |
| PKRs 1000 in 12 Months | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 4. Acceptance Preferences: 600 PKR Today or 750 PKR in 12 Months | | | | | | | | | | |
| PKRs 600 today | 96.8 | 96.8 | 95 | 92.3 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 95.1 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 99.6 |
| PKRs 750 in 12 Months | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5 | 7.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |
| 5. Acceptance Preferences: 600 PKR Today or 650 PKR in 12 Months | | | | | | | | | | |
| PKRs 600 today | 97.0 | 97.1 | 95 | 93.1 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 95.3 | 99.0 | 98.4 | 99.8 |
| PKRs 650 in 12 Months | 3.0 | 2.9 | 5 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Total Respondents (N) | 4650 | 4530 | 120 | 900 | 810 | 540 | 510 | 900 | 450 | 540 |

Programmatic Planning Tenets revealed by the AIP Baseline Survey Data 2020

This section summarizes the key insights gained from the AIP Baseline Survey 2020 and links them with the development priorities of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the MAs. The information is organized under subheadings; each sub-heading corresponds to AIP Sector and discusses planning tenets as they relate to the Sector PAMFrame.

PAMFRAMES

The PAMFrames were introduced by P&D to enshrine a data-driven approach to development with result orientation of ADP/AIP to ensure value for money for public funds and efficiency in planning and serve as rational planning templates for their sectors. The ADP/AIP formulation process by the Line Departments is required to integrate PAM (Programming Approaches/Analytics & Measures) thinking into the development of their sector PAMframes (sectoral development plans). The PAMframe approach emphasizes clearly defining the i) inputs; ii) outputs; iii) outcomes; iv) institutional/departmental readiness for implementing inputs, outputs, and outcomes; and v) allied actions/support required and available from other Line Departments.

Departments are required to refer to sector PAMframe and demonstrate that proposed ADP/AIP schemes have clear linkages with the sector development outputs and outcomes and which of the input areas are being addressed. The following information may point to departments whose inputs and outputs deserve attention:

Rural Electrification

The lack of electricity in households in the MAs is a significant development lag. As discussed earlier in the report, it is only available for 3.4 hours a day and South Waziristan is worst off followed by Bajaur. The issue needs to be addressed through strengthening the institutions and improving electricity generation, distribution and also incentivizing consumers to pay bills etc.

Planning tenets in relation to the sector PAMFrame are:

- Input 1.1, 2.1: Improve electricity generation capacity and efficient distribution to address issues of supply and access. Areas with lower electrification should be prioritized such as South Waziristan, Bajaur and Orakzai.
- Input 3.1: Conduct public awareness programmes on demand articulation for utilities and payment of bills.
- Input 4: Increase access to alternate energy solutions to meet electricity demands, such as by adoption of solarization and provision of loans on easy installments for solarization.

Livestock Fisheries and Poultry

In MAs, 90-99 % females are engaged in rearing livestock. They rely on traditional practices when milking animals, caring for pregnant animals and raising calves. Livestock rearing without scientific knowledge and practices leads to decrease in production, disease outbreaks and ultimately to financial losses. Training of livestock farmers on livestock management, calf fattening and livestock entrepreneurship can enhance farmers' capacity in terms of increasing output. Special training for female livestock farmers arranged by female staff of livestock directorate at village level will improve and update their skills.

A small proportion of farmers (1-5 %) are engaged in commercial poultry farming in the MAs. Farmers face multiple barriers in investing in large scale poultry businesses due to lack of requisite skills and access to financial avenues.

90% of the households in MAs are rearing 1-4 animals. However, 20 -75% households have no or limited access to veterinary facilities. Without appropriate access to veterinary services, farmers stand the risk of facing huge losses during disease outbreak or harsh weather.

Planning tenets in relation to the sector PAMFrame are:

- Input 2.1: Livestock Farmer training on Livestock management, Calf fattening, Livestock entrepreneurship in consultation with Livestock & Dairy Development Directorate.
- Input 1.2: Mobilize and support farmers and private sector for investment in commercial poultry farming, calf fattening and dairy farming through special credit programs, low interest and matching grants.
- Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Clinics for disease diagnosis, artificial insemination for breed improvement, deworming and vaccinations.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

97% of households in the MAs do not treat water before drinking to make it safer and cleaner. Furthermore, the data reveals that only 7.1% of households have toilets with septic tanks. These 7.1% of households are safely disposing the waste. 67.4% of the households have toilet facilities either through a flush or pit latrine but disposal of waste does not take place through septic tanks or the sewer system. This poses an environmental hazard and contributes in the spread of diseases. Only 26% of households have no toilet facilities and may be practicing open defecation. This will also have environmental and health hazards. This is a feature of both urban and rural households.

The Public Health Engineering Department should expand its operations to ensure the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities in the MAs. The inputs in relation to the PAMFrame on Public Health Engineering are:

- Input 1.1: The PHED should develop and act on the PHED Master plan for reaching out to the served and underserved areas.
- Input 1.4: Prioritize and strengthen mechanisms for the testing of water quality to ensure supply of safe drinking water in underserved areas.
- Input 1.2 and 1.2: Connect the large unserved population to the water supply system through introducing new and rehabilitating existing drinking water supply schemes.

Roads and Connectivity

67% of households in the MAs lack road connectivity. Of the households that are connected, almost 96% rely on the secondary road network. Given that 96% households are connected with secondary roads, the operation, repair and maintenance of this network should be prioritized as these currently serve the majority of the population and fallen into disrepair. Only 1.35 % of households are connected with other types of road indicating the lack of tertiary road network. Finally, data collected also shows that 84% of the households of the MAs can be served by constructing less than one kilometer and one to two kilometers road respectively.

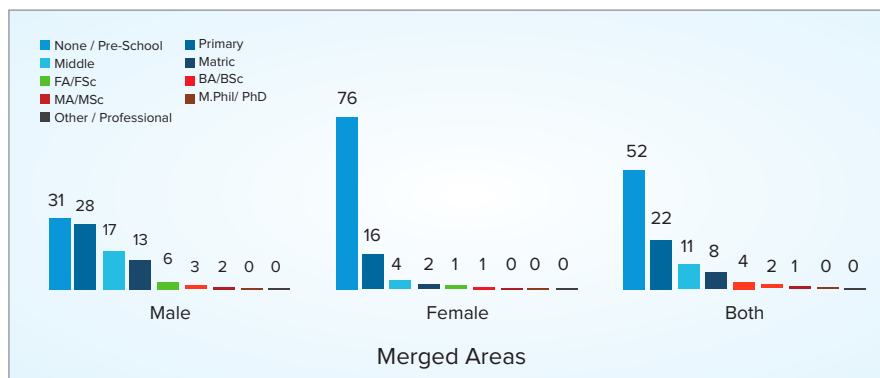
Given the discussion above, the following inputs from the PAMFrame for Roads and Connectivity should be focused on:

- Input 1.1: Develop the road network master plan for the MAs funds to further identify needs of communities in road access
- Input 2.1: The government should focus on the construction of a tertiary road network and local access roads measuring 1- 2 km roads to serve the needs of 84 % population and connect communities with key markets and other public places
- Input 3.2: Establish a quality control system to support construction, repair and proper operation of secondary road networks.

Gender and Women's Empowerment

86% women in the MAs reported being housewives and were not engaged in income generating activities. At home, it is mostly women who are also responsible for collection of water from external sources. Given that access to clean drinking water in the home is rare, women end up undertaking unpaid labour and bear the brunt of low access to basic services and amenities.

A huge gender disparity exists in education levels, employment opportunities and ownership of assets. Lack of basic services and amenities in MAs affect women disproportionately. They remain confined to household chores and are deprived of their fundamental rights to education, health, work and political participation. Almost three-fourth of the women in the surveyed households did not go to school compared to a third of male members. Unequal access to education translates into lower employment opportunities for women as they remain confined to unpaid labour in the household. Women restricted to unpaid labour within the household fetch water, gather fuel and tend livestock and poultry. In more than 90% households, tending livestock and poultry was the prime responsibility of women.



To improve the agency and socio-economic well-being of women and marginalized groups in MAs, the following planning tenets are reiterated:

- Input 4.1: Establishing and supporting a Gender Mainstreaming Cell for MAs within the Social Welfare Department in order to lead the Gender Mainstreaming Coordination Committees at the district level for gender inclusive interventions in all sectors.
- Input 3.1: Training and mentoring women leaders to lead women's development and empowerment at the community level by the Social Welfare Department.
- Input 2.1, 3.3: Designing multi sectoral projects in collaboration with other departments, especially agriculture, education and industries. For instance, the Agriculture Department should design projects to improve women's skills and role in agricultural production, such as livelihood programs to improve their skills and provide cash and in-kind support.
- Input 3.4: Conducting qualitative and quantitative studies to identify key gender issues and design culturally informed solutions.
- Input 1.5: Designing of projects by the Social Welfare Department to orient key departments (including district offices of the line departments) and stakeholders in the community (elders, men & women) on women's social, political, legal and economic rights.
- The Gender and Social Protection Section (P&DD) should establish a multi sectoral forum for better synergy and coordination between different line departments and donors to mainstream gender and implement women specific projects.
- The Bureau of Statistics and other line departments should collect sex-disaggregated data to better inform projects and policies.
- Outputs, targets, indicators and outcomes of projects in all sectors should reflect gender.
- Women Specific projects in all sectors should have an inbuilt dissemination strategy for the community, especially women.

Social Welfare and Protection

62% of complaints are redressed through male dominated legal systems such as the Jirga system. Women are particularly disadvantaged as they are barred from voicing their issues and demanding justice. To achieve the PAMFrame outcome of improved agency and socioeconomic wellbeing of women, there is a dire need to focus on accessible spaces for women for their protection.

Most of the women in MAs are involved in low skilled household activities. Almost half of the households surveyed own livestock. In 98% of the households, women are responsible for looking after livestock and poultry. Dairy and poultry are two sectors which present an opportunity for women self-employment.

The total number of widows according to the population size of MA's is significant at around 125,000. Widows and orphans require special attention in terms of access to education and social protection schemes.

In light of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment PAMFrame, the following planning tenets are reiterated:

- District wise sex segregated data including information vulnerable segments such as elderly, widows, orphans, minorities, disabled and transgenders is collected and maintained to enable inclusive decision making for 'Social Welfare and Women Empowerment' sector.
- Input 1.1.1.2, 1.3, 2.2: Construction of residential facilities, shelter homes, orphanage, social welfare and special education centers can be effectively implemented if the relevant geographical clusters are identified.
- Input 1.1, 1.2, 1.3: The shelter homes and orphanages shall be gender segregated and educational opportunities to widows as well as orphans should be made accessible as a first step towards empowerment.

Municipal Development and Local Government

Over 90% of the households in MAs lack access to basic municipal services, particularly in Orakzai, South Waziristan and Mohmand. Where available, the most common services include water connections (70%) followed by sewage system, vital registration and street lightning. Since most households do not employ any method to make their drinking water safer, the lack of tube well water testing presents a major health risk. Less than 1% of households have access to waste management services.

The availability of water remains low in the MAs, even with a municipal water connection. Utilization of water is primarily concentrated in Kurram and Bajaur. Over two-third households have to rely on external water sources to fulfill their needs adding an additional time burden primarily for females across all districts. 90% of the respondents reported that their tube well water has never been tested. This raises significant health risks as over 97% of respondents do not employ any method of making the available water safer. Less than 1% of households report availability of waste management services which are present only in Bajaur and Kurram districts.

| Districts | Total waste per day per district (kg) | Amount of waste collected (kg) | Percentage of waste collected |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bajaur | 837,923 | 12,103 | 1.4% |
| Khyber | 477,951 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kurram | 224,110 | 2,490 | 1.1% |
| Mohmand | 336,859 | 0 | 0.0% |
| North W. | 738,423 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Orakzai | 131,054 | 0 | 0.0% |
| South W. | 285,675 | 0 | 0.0% |

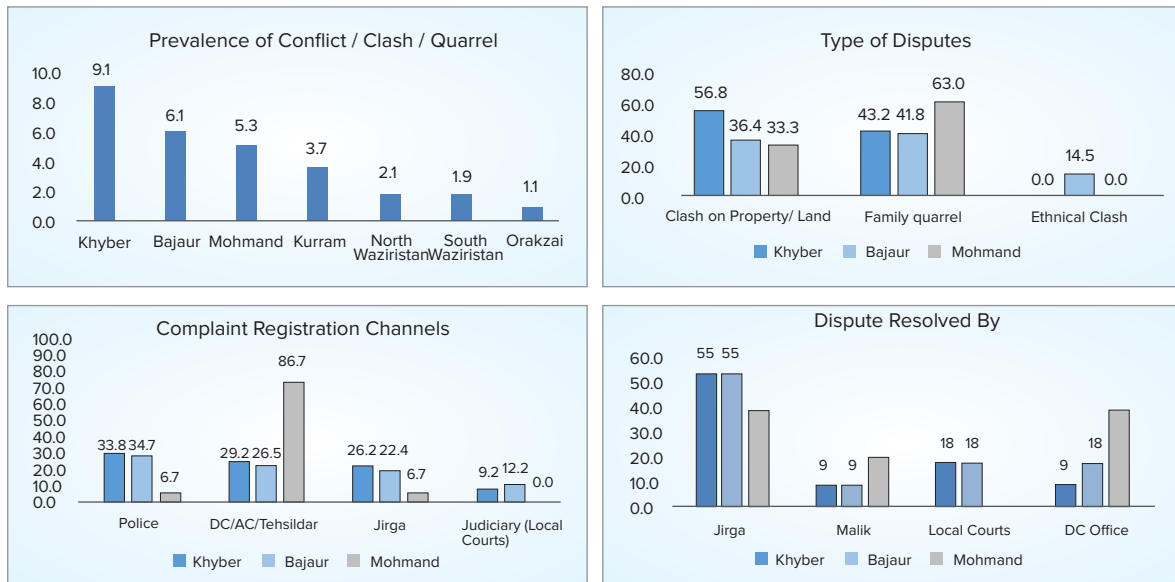
In line with the *Municipal and Urban Development PAMFRAME*, the following planning tenets are reiterated:

- Input 3.1, 3.2, .3.3: Establishing mechanisms for waste collection and safe disposal, in line with the district level population and garbage disposal needs
- Output 3: Creating and improving sewerage system in the urban and semi urban areas of the Merged Districts
- Input 2.2: Creating awareness of employing water safety strategies at the household level
- Input 3.4: Establishing other revenue based municipal services including fruit and vegetable markets, bus stands etc.
- Introducing regular biannual testing of tube wells and other water supplies in alliance with Public Health Engineering Department

Governance and Rule of Law

The Rule of Law reform is necessary for the delivery of justice and, in addition, vital to socioeconomic uplift in the MAs in a range of sectors including industries and enterprise development, forestry, environmental protection, wildlife, and mines and minerals. Increased citizen satisfaction and trust in law enforcing institutions is crucial to creating peaceful and just communities.

The prevalence of disputes that may lead to civil litigation and/or violent crime is relatively high in Khyber, Bajaur and Mohmand Districts. A majority of disputes in these districts relate to property/land or are intra-family quarrels. There is continued reliance on informal dispute resolution, primarily through jirga or mediation, by the bureaucracy in these districts.



In light of Home and Tribal Affairs PAMFrame, the following planning tenets are reiterated:

- Input 3.3/Output 2: Implementation of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Alternate Dispute Resolution Act, 2020 should be prioritized in order to help resolve family and property disputes that have a high prevalence. This will include the appointment of panels of *Saliseen*; in-depth analysis of the processes of dispute resolution by the *Saliseen*; and the framing of the rules and code of conduct incorporating local requirements based on the experience of alternate dispute resolution in the 3 districts identified above.
- Output 3: Establishing family courts to resolve matters of personal law and family disputes.

Agriculture

Almost one-third of the households surveyed own agricultural land in MAs. 76% of the horticultural products produced in the Merged Area are sold in the local market. Most farming is carried out using traditional methods as only 7.7 % of the farmers use modern techniques. There is potential of producing high value crops based on modern techniques like off season vegetables.

In the MAs, there is a gap between the current agriculture productivity and its potential. Merged districts are spread over an area of 2.7 million hectares, out of which 0.227 million hectares (8.3 percent) is cultivable. Almost 0.164 million hectares (6.07 percent) is culturable waste land which can be brought under cultivation by engaging more people in farming. This will also ensure food security for the population of MAs and the rest of the country as only 14.3% of the major crops grown are sold in the local market.

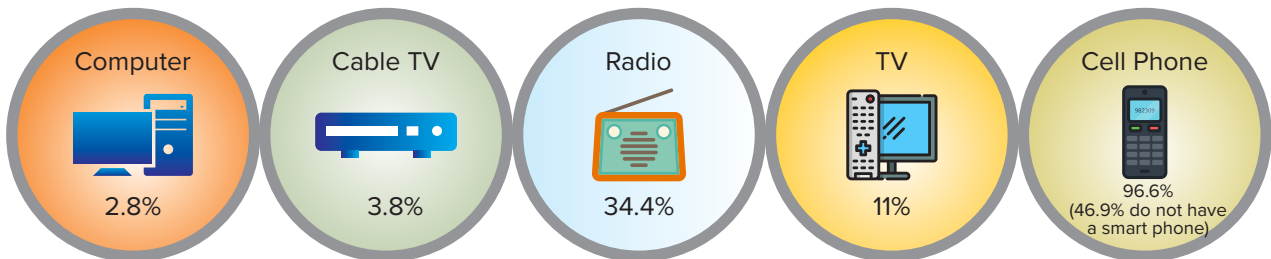
Despite the tremendous potential of growing fruits and vegetables in certain MAs, there is no formal chain mechanism. The fruits are picked without grading and are transported in ordinary trucks, without processing resulting in losses and reduced profit margins. There is a need to train the farmers in post harvesting techniques and marketing. A cool chain system needs to be introduced to facilitate this trade. Marketing of off-season vegetables is one of the areas where interventions are needed to support those engaged in this activity in order to boost the volume of produce.

In light of Agriculture PAMFRAME, the following planning tenets are reiterated:

- Input 2.1: Provision of certified seed and other inputs through Farm Services Centers at Tehsil Level
- Input 1.2: Introduction of innovative technologies to demonstrate high value and off season vegetables and support pre & post-harvest processes for example hydroponics, walk in tunnels etc.
- Input 2.3: Capacity building of Farmers on adoption of innovative techniques through Farmers Field School (FFS) in the area
- Input 2.2: Mobilize private sector investment in agriculture for special credit programs, low interest loans and matching grants etc. to facilitate local farmers.
- Development of culturable waste land in MAs
- Value chain development and value addition of Horticultural crops

Education

There is little access to digital devices at the household level. This means that access to distance learning initiatives, including government-led television, radio, and Internet programming, is also limited. These children will have a learning gap as compared to their wealthier peers. Majority (52.3%) household representatives in the AIP Baseline Survey did not have any school education and only 3.5 percent completed schooling. This implies that children may not have a strong academic support system at home, i.e. they may not have access to adults to tutor them at home. This further widens the educational gap especially during closures and makes remediation an even more urgent need once school reopen.



As schools reopen, they must *not* go back to 'business as usual.' Teachers should not 'teach the curriculum' with the aim of covering the syllabus regardless of where the students stand or how much they know. Not catering to the needs of students, who have likely suffered academically and psychologically, will be detrimental. So, to ensure that progress towards Education PAMFRAME Output 2, when schools open, the following is reiterated:

- Input 2.1: Allocate resources such as short-term contract teachers to assist regular teachers in remediation. This can be done through existing AIP schemes.
- Input 1.1: AIP stipend schemes should continue, without any delays, at least for the current year to ease the financial crunch being felt by households and increase the probability of student return and attendance. It would perhaps be prudent to disburse them on a quarterly basis so that households receive a decent amount every quarter and are incentivized to keep sending children to school.

In addition to the PAMFRAME inputs identified above:

- Diagnose student learning losses through school level assessments using tests that are already available with the IMU and DCTE.
- Provide remedial instruction to bring children at grade level before with reasonable timelines

Health

63% of households reported seeking treatment from doctors in the MAs overall, with North Waziristan and Orakzai reporting lower percentages of 47.4% and 40.7% respectively. There is almost universal ownership of the mobile phone with 96.6% availability at the household level. Only 7% of households in the MAs report having access to ambulance services

Table 16: Households Seeking Treatment, District-wise

| | MAs | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NW | Orakzai | SW |
|---|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------|---------|------|
| % HH seeking treatment from Doctor | 63.2 | 78.6 | 72.1 | 71.7 | 63.7 | 47.4 | 40.7 | 60.4 |
| % HH seeking treatment from Compounder | 36.6 | 21.2 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 35.7 | 52.6 | 59.3 | 39.4 |

The distribution of patients seeking care is slightly in favour of doctors except in North Waziristan and Orakzai where compounders still play a significant role. The high level of availability (96.6%) of mobile phones in households across the MAs can be used for improved health services and behaviors especially given that use of other communication technologies is low.

Only households in Kurram and Bajaur reported using ambulance services. This is a practice that can be leveraged to improve the accessibility of the emergency obstetric services in other districts for the women especially given that road connectivity is low as 66.7% of the households are not connected with the road leading to an increase in the second delay of obstetric care.

Table 17: Household Availing Ambulance and Road Connectivity, District-wise

| | MAs | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | NW | Orakzai | SW |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------|---------|------|
| % HH Availing Ambulance | 7.0 | 3.1 | 0 | 20.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % HH Not Connected to Rd | 66.7 | 70.3 | 54.2 | 15.7 | 71.6 | 80.0 | 74.4 | 96.9 |

In light of the Health PAMFrame, the following planning tenets are reiterated:

- Output 1, Input 1.3 and 2.2: Comprehensive cardiology and nephrology services are provided through establishment of specialized units and hiring medical staff to increase access necessary for delivering these services
- Output 3, Input 2.3: TeleMedicine/Health should be implemented for screening, surveillance, counselling, and behavior change communication.
- Output 2, Input 2.5: The practice of use of ambulances as reported in Kurram can be replicated in other districts and leveraged for increasing the value of 1122 services especially for providing emergency obstetric services for pregnant women

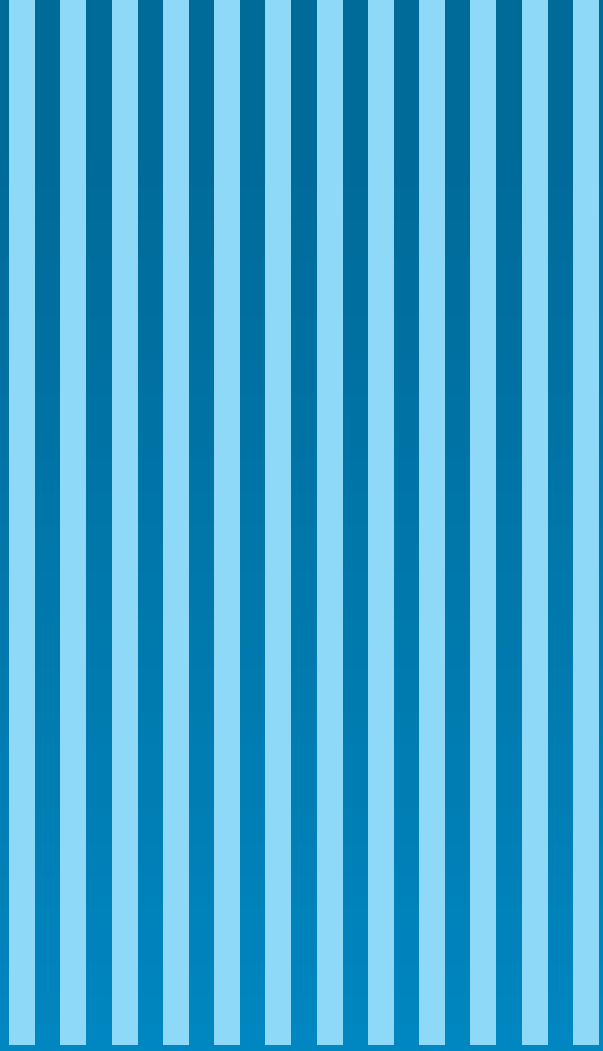
Water Management and Irrigation

Canals and non-solarised tube wells are the most widespread source of irrigation in the MAs; Bajaur, Khyber and South Waziristan have more irrigation infrastructure compared to other districts. About 826 tube wells and 1,260 dug wells under schemes of irrigation directorate are currently functional. About 840 number of water channels are irrigating 0.080 million hectare of command land in tribal areas. Only 7.7% of respondents, all of whom reside in urban areas in Bajaur, reported the use of drip irrigation as a modern farming method.

The MAs currently have 0.13 million hectares of unirrigated land. Moreover, land served by existing tube wells and dug wells is not irrigated properly due to load shedding which brings the amount of served land from 0.015 million hectares to 0.002 million hectares. There is also a deficit between the command area for irrigation canals and actual irrigated land area of 0.017 hectares.

In light of Irrigation PAMFRAME, the following planning tenets are reiterated:

- Input 1.1: Construct small dams and community-based water reservoirs in all districts, for water and soil conservation.
- Input 1.2: Convert existing electrified tube wells to solar technology starting from the districts of Bajaur, Khyber and South Waziristan
- Input 1.3: Develop solarised tube wells for irrigation purposes
- Input 2.2: Remodel and line civil canals and channels in North Waziristan and Kurram to increase water efficiency and fully serve command areas



Appendix

1

Table 18: Marital Status of all household members

| | Freq. | Percent |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Married | 14,167 | 69.42 |
| Divorced | 49 | 0.24 |
| Separated | 10 | 0.05 |
| Widow | 551 | 2.70 |
| Single | 5,630 | 27.59 |
| TOTAL | 20,407 | 100.00 |

Figure 25: Gender Disaggregated Occupation of Respondents in MAs

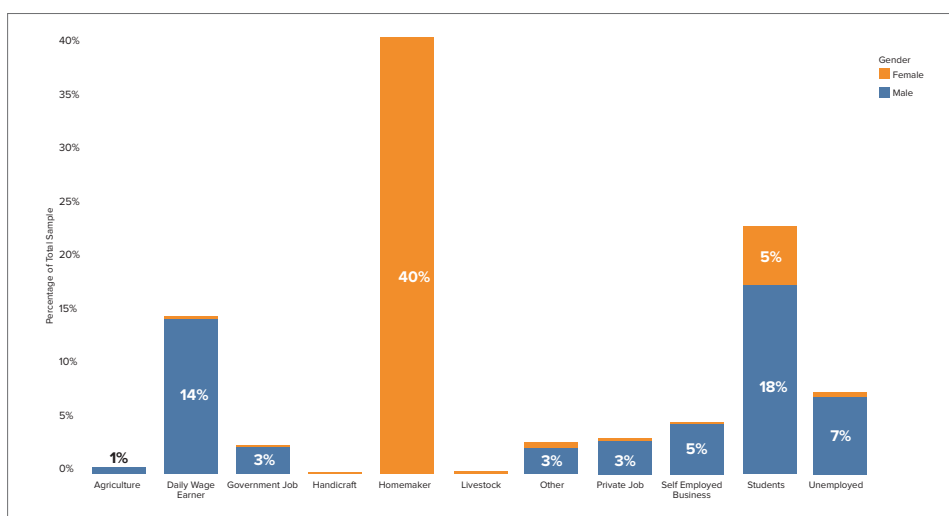


Figure 26: Occupation of Respondents By Districts

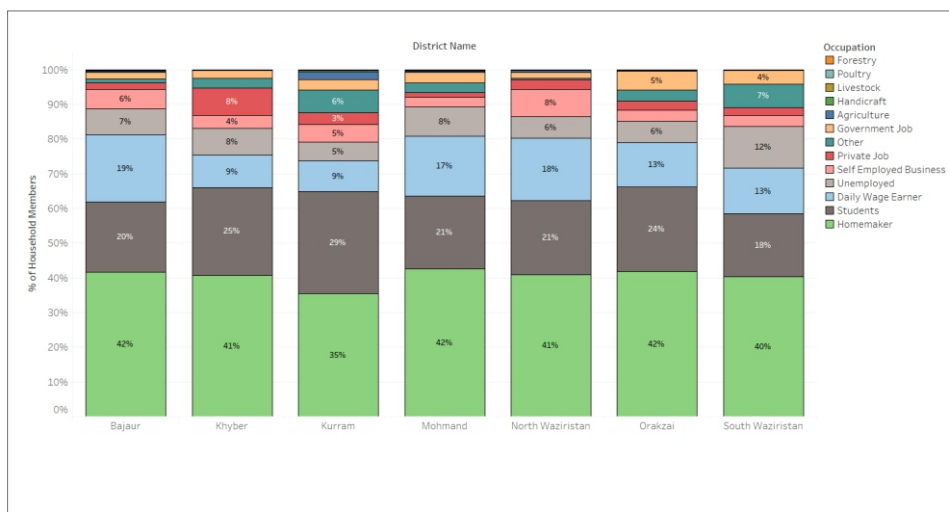


Figure 27: Occupation of Respondents, By Education Level

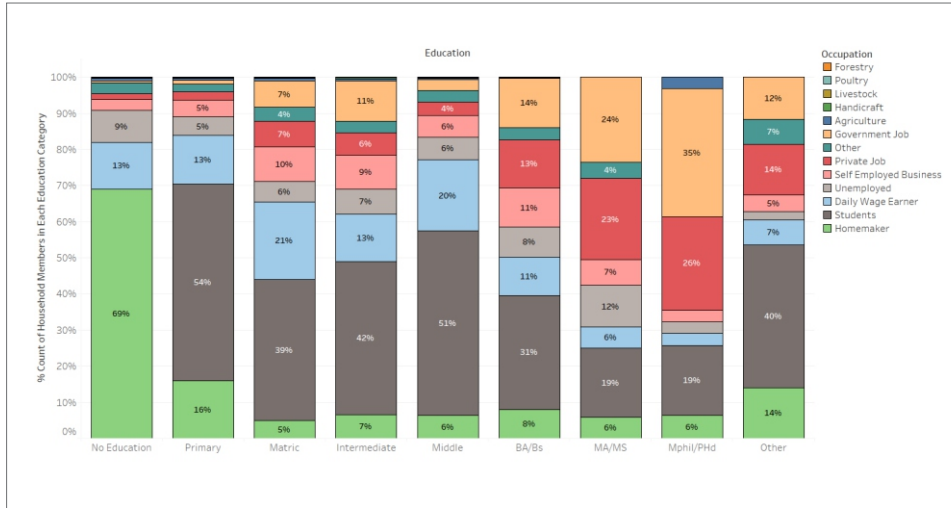


Figure 28: Occupation of Respondents, By Education Level

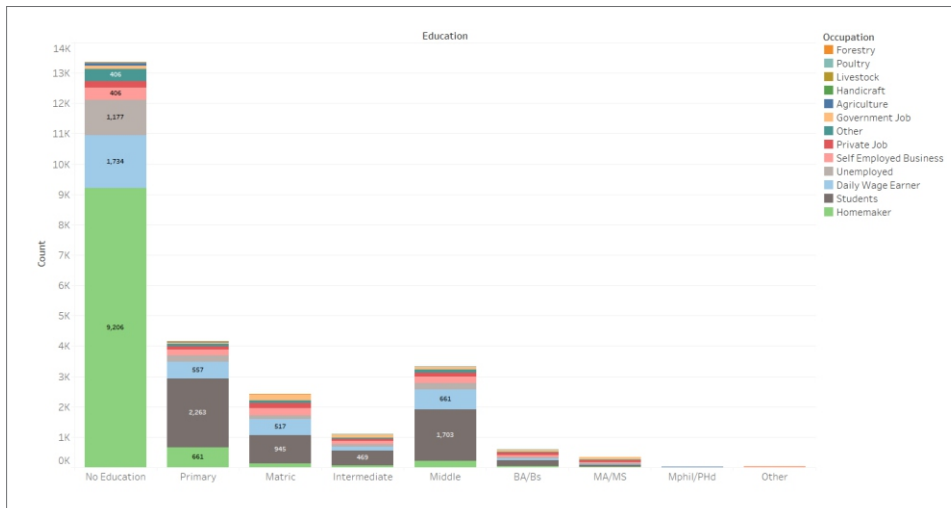


Figure 29: Occupation of Respondents, By Age Groups

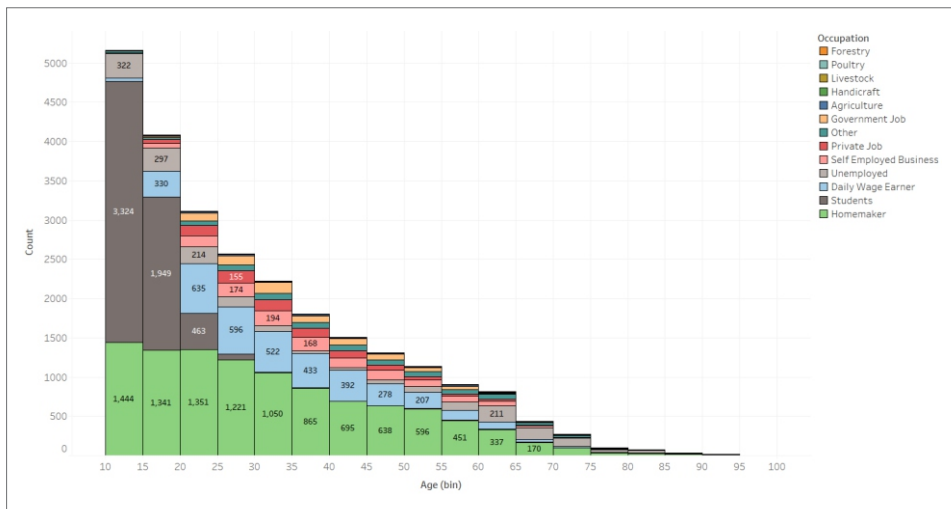


Figure 30: Occupation Respondents, By Income

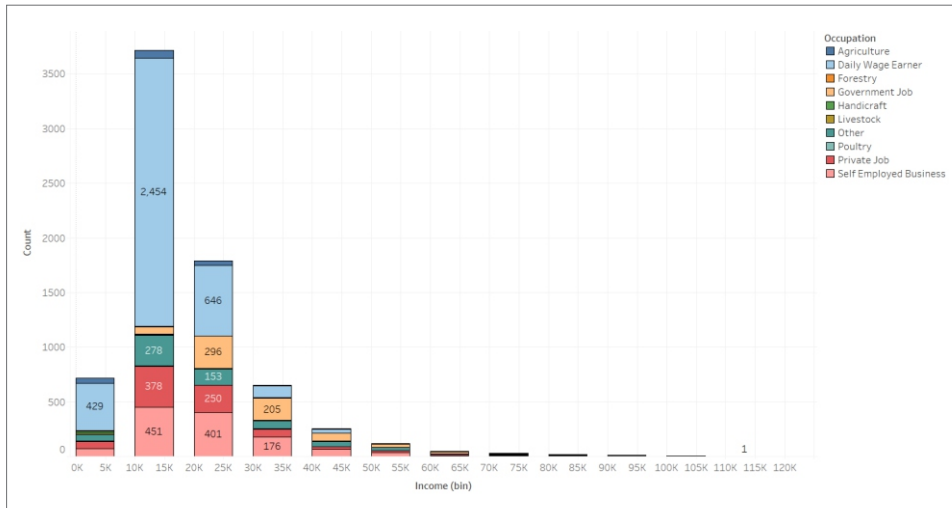


Figure 31: Education Level of Residents of MAs

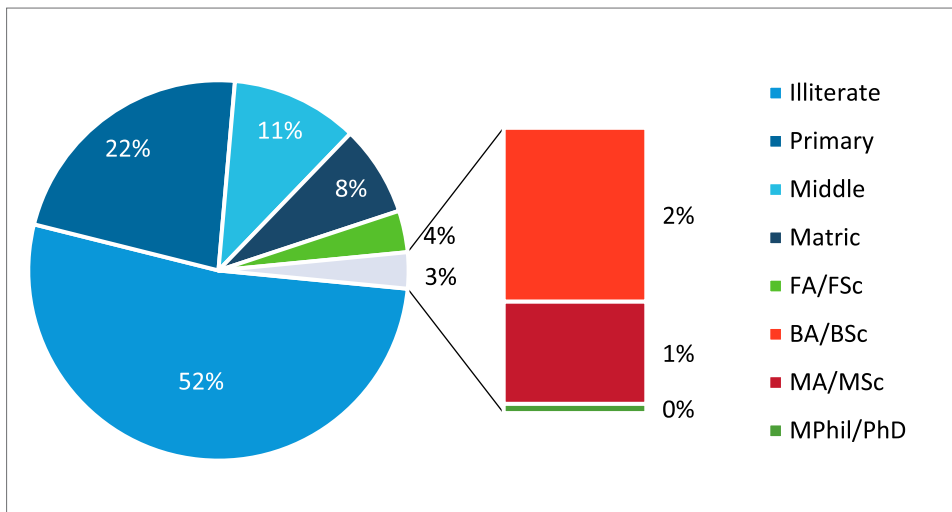


Figure 32: Gender Disaggregated Education Level of Household Members

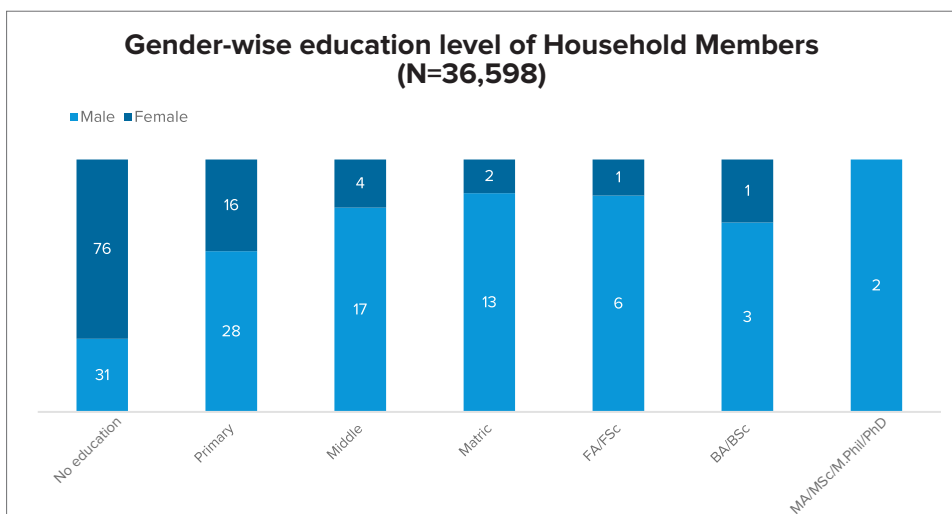


Figure 33: Age-Wise Education Attainment in MAs

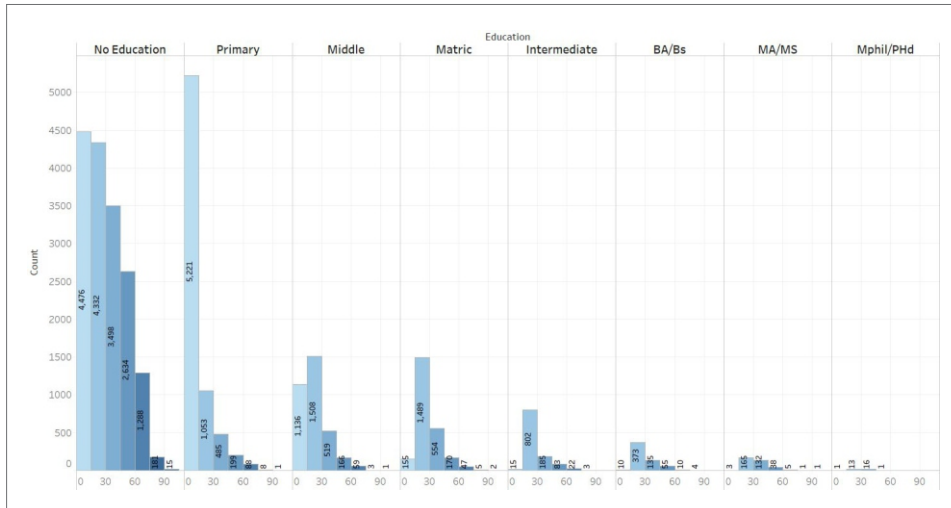


Figure 34: Income distribution of Household Members

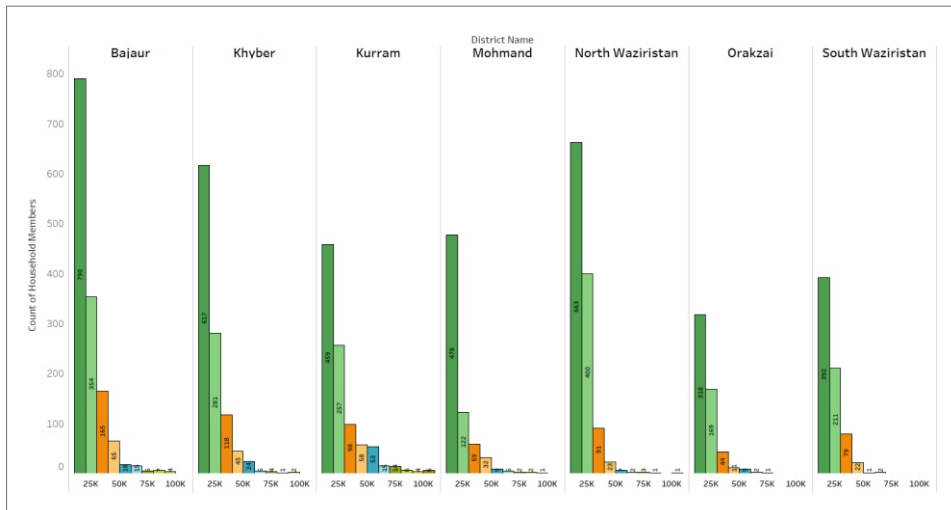


Figure 35: Main Sources of Drinking Water (N=4,650)

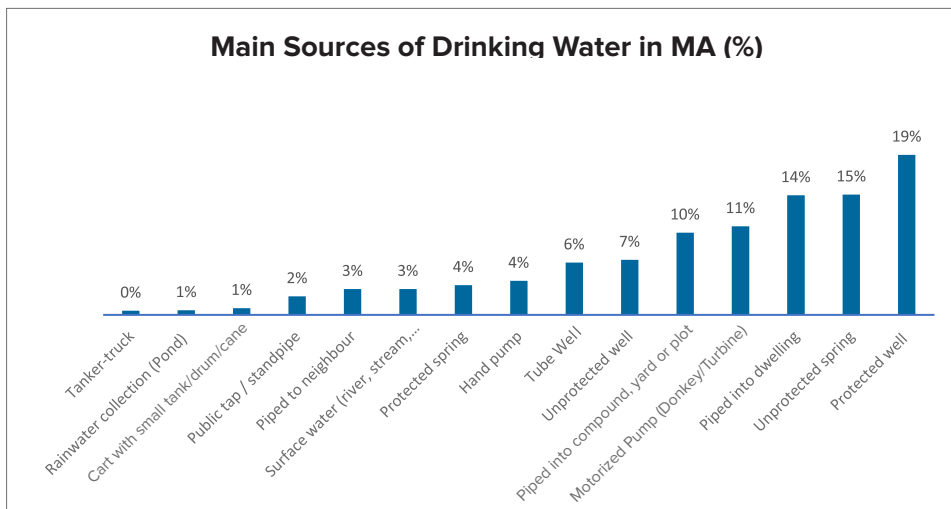


Table 19: Time taken in Minutes Bring Water from External Source

| Time | District Name | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Bajaur | Khyber | Kurram | Mohmand | North Waziristan | Orakzai | South Waziristan |
| ≤30 min | 49 | 68 | 84 | 60 | 86 | 55 | 61 |
| 31-60 | 33 | 26 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 33 | 36 |
| 61-90 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 91-120 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| 121-150 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 151-180 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| >180 min | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 36: Access to Roads, By District (N=4,650)

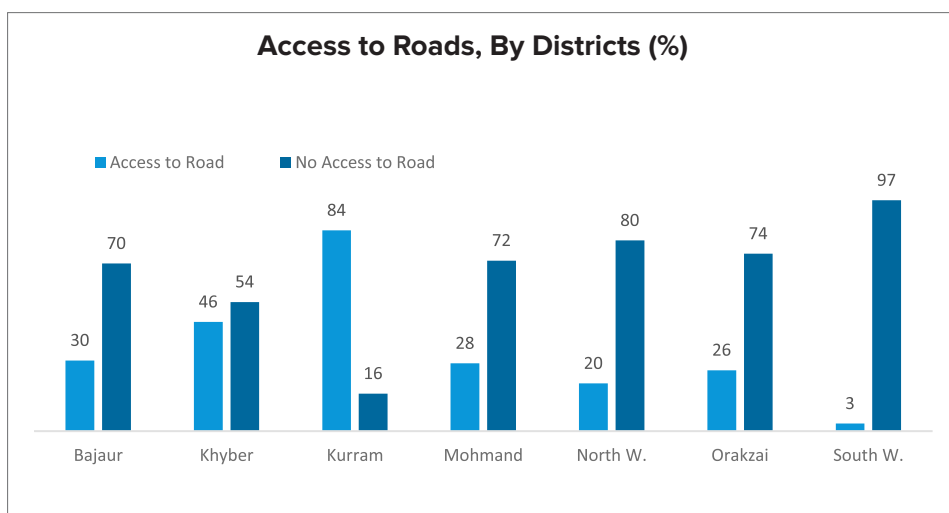


Figure 37: Access to Roads, By Age Groups (N=4650)

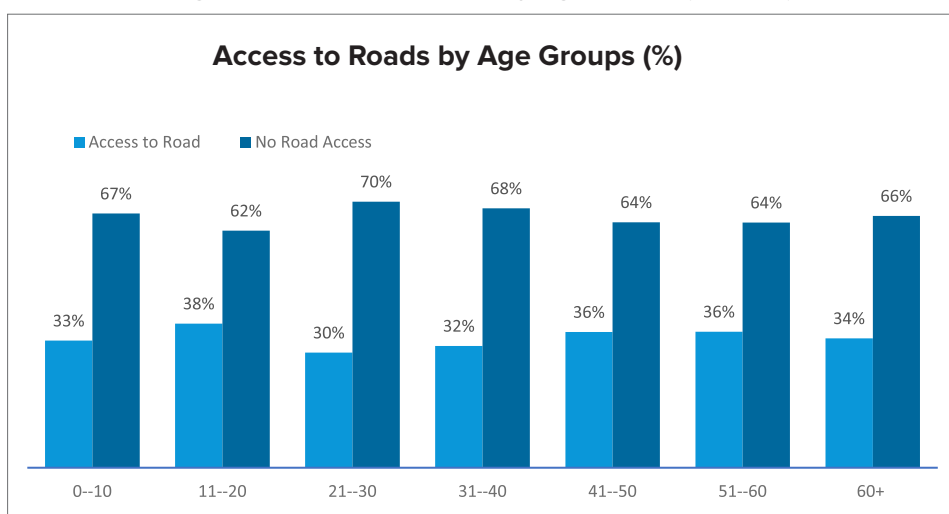


Figure 38: Household having clashes by income groups (N=4,650)

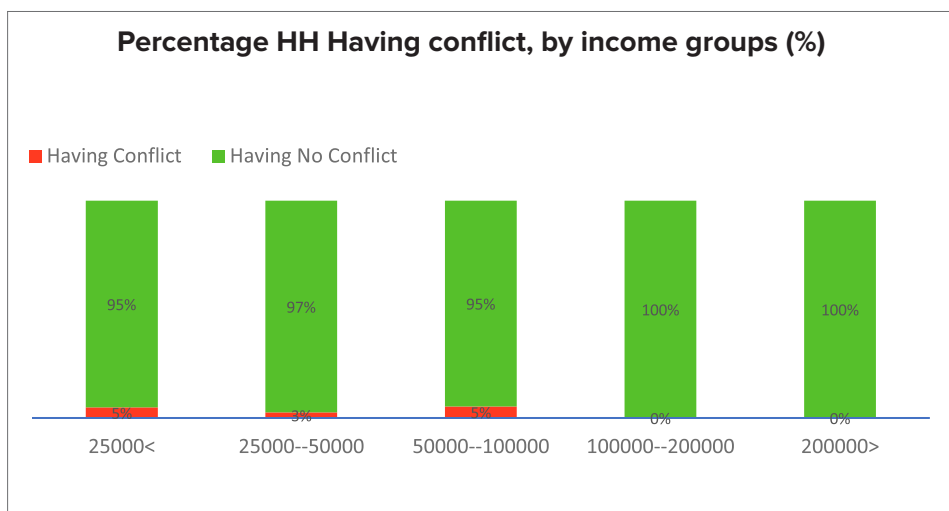
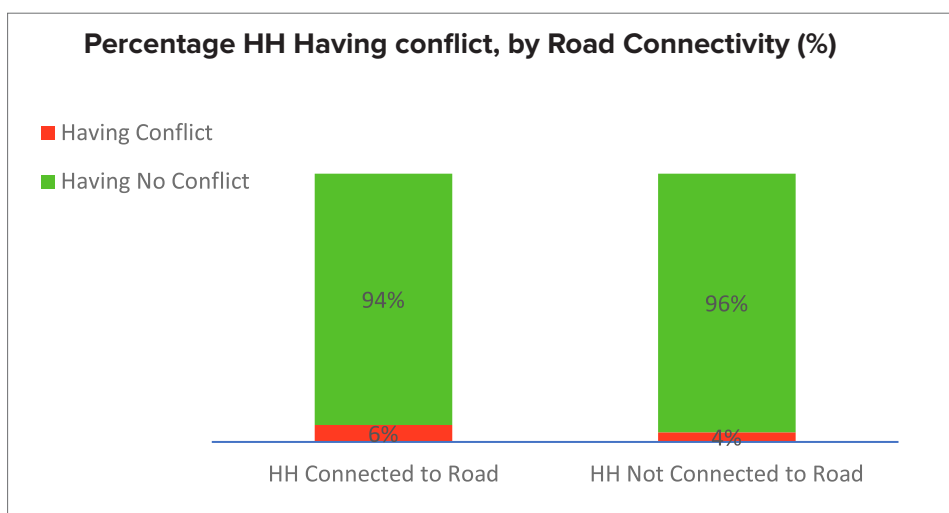
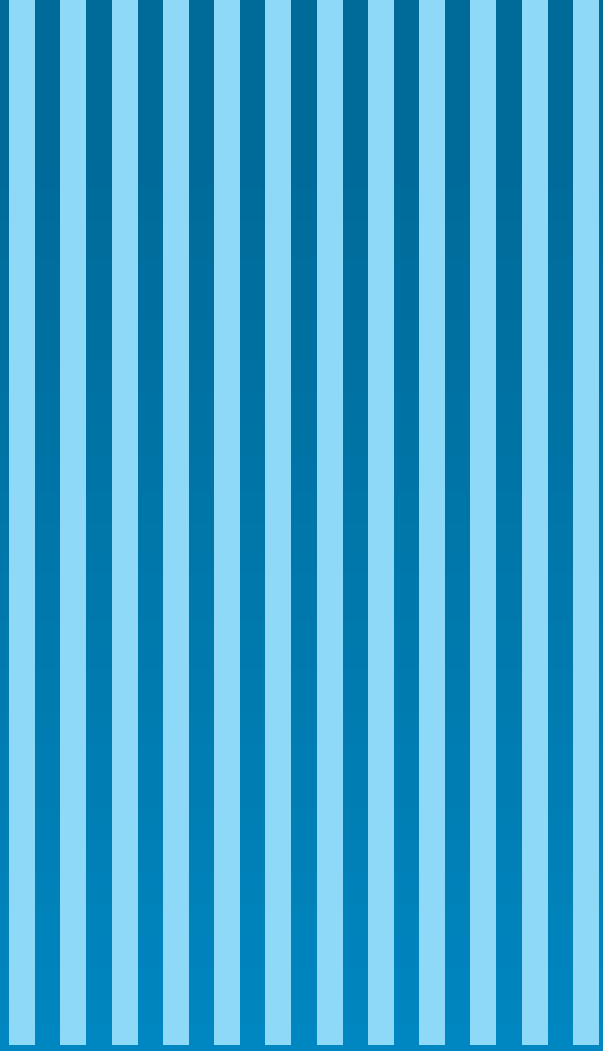


Figure 39: Household having clashes and road connectivity (N=4,650)





Appendix 2

Enumeration Block Code.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|



GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BASE LINE SURVEY FOR NEWLY MERGED AREA

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (2020)

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

DISTRICT

TEHSIL

URBAN / RURAL

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

HOUSEHOLD

NAME OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD _____

ADDRESS/VILLAGE NAME _____

| HL1 | HL2 | HL3 | HL4 | HL5 | HL6 | HL7 | HL8 | HL9 | HL10 | HL11 |
|---------|------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Line No | Name | Relation with Head of Household | Date of Birth | Age | Gender | Education (Use Below Codes) | Marital Status (Use Below Codes) | Any Disease | Main Occupation (Use Below Codes) | Monthly Income (If yearly /12) |
| | | Use Below Codes | DD MM YYYY | Complete Years | 1=M 2=F 3=Tg | (age 5 Years & above) | (age 15 Years & above) | Use Below Codes | (age 10 Years & above) | Rs. |
| 01 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 08 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 09 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | |

| Relation with Household Head | Education | Marital Status | Disease | Occupation |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son / Daughter 4. Grand Child 5. Father / Mother 6. Brother / Sister 7. Nephew / Niece | 1. Primary (1-5) 2. Middle (6-8) 3. Matric (9-10) 4. FA/FSc (11-12) 5. BA/BSc (13-14) 6. MA /MSc (15-16) 7. M.Phil/P.hd 96 Other Professional (Med,Eng, Law etc) | 1. Married 2. Divorced 3. Separated 4. Widow 5. Un-married | 1. T.B 2. Hepatitis 3. HIV/AIDS 4. Sugar (diabetics) 5. Blood Pressure 6. Any other (specify) | 1. Private Employee 2. Govt. Employee 3. Agriculture 4. Forest 5. Livestock 6. Poultry 7. Self-Employee 8. Housewife 9. Handicraft Non Forest 10. Jobless 11. Student 96. Other (Specify) |

| GOVERNANCE | | GC |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| GC1. DO YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY CONFLICT/CLASH/QUARREL? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 9 | Go to GC3 Go to GC3 |
| GC2. IF YES WHAT TYPE? | Ethnical Clash 1 Family quarrel 2 Clash on Property/Land 3 Other (Specify) 4 | |
| GC3. HAVE YOU EVER REGISTERED ANY COMPLAINT? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 9 | Go to HC1 Go to HC1 |
| GC4. IF YES, WITH WHOM YOU REGISTERED COMPLAINT? | a) Police b) DC/AC/Tehsildar c) Judiciary (Local Courts) d) Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) e) Prime Minister Citizen Portal f) Federal Ombudsman g) Public Information Officer h) Jirga i) Other (specify) | |
| GC5. WAS YOUR COMPLAINT REDRESSED? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| GC6. WHO REDRESSED YOUR COMPLAINT? | <u>Use Code</u> a) Mosque (Or other religious institution) b) Jirga c) Malik d) Local Courts e) DC Office f) Govt. of Islamabad g) High/Supreme Courts h) Police i) Municipality j) State Media k) Other (Specify) | |
| GC7. HOW SATISFIED YOU ARE WITH THE COMPLAINT REDRESSAL? | 1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Unsatisfied 5. Very Un-satisfied | |
| GC8. TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS (Rate your confidence in the institutions?) | <u>Use Code</u> a) Mosque (Or other religious institution) _____ b) Jirga _____ c) Malik _____ d) Local Courts _____ e) DC Office _____ f) Govt. of Islamabad _____ g) Civil Services _____ h) Police _____ i) Municipality _____ j) State Media _____ | |

| HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS | | HC |
|---|--|----|
| HC1B. WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION? | Muslim 1 Sikh 2 Hindu 3 Christian 4 Ahmadi 5 Other (Specify) 6 | |
| HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING? | Number of sleeping rooms | |
| HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor. (Record observation). | Natural floor Earth / Sand 11 Dung 12 Rudimentary floor Wood Planks.21 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips 32 Ceramic tiles / Marbles / Chips 33 Cement 34 Carpet 35 Bricks floor 36 Other (specify) 96 | |
| HC4. Main material of the roof. (Record observation) | Natural roofing No Roof 11 Thatch / Palm leaf 12 Sod 13 Tent 14 Rudimentary roofing Rustic mat 21 Palm / Bamboo 22 Wood planks 23 Finished roofing Metal / Tin / T-Iron/Girders 31 Wood/ Wooden beams / bricks 32 Calamine / Cement fibre 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement 35 Other (specify) 96 | |
| HC5. Main material of the exterior walls. (Record observation) | Natural walls No walls 11 Cane / Palm / Trunks 12 Dirt/Mud 13 Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud 21 Stone with mud 22 Uncovered adobe 23 Plywood 24 Cardboard 25 Reused wood 26 Finished walls Cement 31 Stone with lime / cement 32 Bricks 33 Cement blocks 34 Covered adobe 35 Other (specify) 36 | |

| | | |
|--|---|--------|
| <p>HC6. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? <i>If No , then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? <i>If Ren ted from someone else, circle 2 . For other responses, circle 6 .</i></i></p> | <p>Own.....1 Rent..... 2 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> | |
| <p>HC7. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?</p> | <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> | 2GHC13 |
| <p>HC8. HOW MANY ACRES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? <i>If less than 1, record 00. If 95 or more, record 95 . If unknown,</i></p> | <p>Acres. <i>(1 Acres = 8 Kanal)</i></p> | |
| <p>HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE AN ACCOUNT IN BANK, POST OFFICE OR NATIONAL SAVING CENTRE?</p> | <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> | |
| <p>HC10. IF YES , SPECIFY ACCOUNT HOLDER LINE NUMBER</p> | <p>Line No</p> | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | WS | |
| <p>WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> | <p>PIPED WATER Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into compound, yard or plot12 Piped to neighbour.....13 Public tap / standpipe.....14 BOREHOLE Tube Well..... 21 Hand pump 22 Motorized Pump(Donkey/turbine) 23 DUG WELL Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 WATER FROM SPRING Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring..... 42 OTHER SOURCES Rainwater collection (Pond) 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum/cane 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | |
| <p>WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HAND WASHING?</p> | <p>PIPED WATER Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 BOREHOLE Tube Well 21 Hand pump 22 Motorized Pump(Donkey/turbine) 23 DUG WELL Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 WATER FROM SPRING Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 OTHER SOURCES Rainwater collection (Pond) 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum/cane 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?</p> | <p>In own dwelling.....1 In own yard / plot2 Elsewhere3</p> | |
| <p>WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</p> | <p>Number of minutes..... DK..... 998</p> | |
| <p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?</p> | <p>Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years).....2 Female child (under 15).....3 Male child (under 15).....4 DK.....8</p> | |
| <p>WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p> | <p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p> | |
| <p>WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p> | <p>Boil A Add bleach / chlorine B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Solar disinfection..... E Let it stand and settle F Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK Z</p> | |
| <p>WS7A. USUALLY HOW MUCH WATER YOU CONSUMED PER DAY.</p> | <p>Litres.....</p> | |
| <p>WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? <i>If flush or pour flush, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p> | <p>Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system11 Flush to septic tank.....12 Flush to pit (latrine)13 Flush to somewhere else14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure /DK where.....15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)21 Pit latrine with slab.....22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit.....23 Bucket 41 No facility, Bush, Field..... 95 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p> | |
| <p>WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> | <p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p> | |
| <p>WS10. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD CONNECTED TO COVERED DRAIN ?</p> | <p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p> | |
| <p>WS11. HOW GARBAGE YOUR HOUSEHOLD PRODUCE PER DAY?</p> | <p>KG.....</p> | |

| LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT | | PD |
|---|---|----|
| <p>PD1. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS</p> | <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> | |
| <p>PD2. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE?</p> <p>[A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, BUFFALOES OR BULLS?</p> <p>[B] HORSES, DONKEYS, MULES OR CAMELS?</p> <p>[C] GOATS?</p> | <p>Cattle, milk cows, Buffaloes or bulls</p> <p>Horses, donkeys, mules or camels.....</p> | |
| <p>PD3. WHO IS LOOKING AFTER?</p> | <p>Male 1</p> <p>Female..... 2</p> | |
| <p>PD4. HOW MUCH INCOME YOU GENERATE PER MONTH?</p> | <p>Rs..... /-</p> | |
| <p>PD5. Do YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN POULTRY?</p> | <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> | |
| <p>PD6. IF YES MENTION THE NUMBER</p> | <p>Number</p> | |
| <p>PD7. WHO IS LOOKING AFTER?</p> | <p>Male..... 1</p> <p>Female..... 2</p> | |
| <p>PD8. IS POULTRY FARMING YOUR PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE?</p> | <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> | |
| <p>PD9. HOW MUCH INCOME PER MONTH YOU GENERATE FROM POULTRY PRODUCT?</p> | <p>Rs..... /-</p> | |
| <p>PD10. DO YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN (MILKING) LIVESTOCK?</p> | <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> | |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| PD11. IF YES, MENTION THE NUMBER | Number | |
| PD12. WHO IS LOOKING AFTER? | Male.....1 Female.....2 | |
| PD13. IS LIVESTOCK YOUR PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE? | Yes 1 No..... 2 | |
| PD9. HOW MUCH INCOME PER MONTH YOU GENERATE FROM LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCT? | Rs..... /- | |

| ROAD CONNECTIVITY | RC | |
|--|--|--|
| RC1. IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD CONNECTED TO ROAD? | Yes 1 No..... 2 | |
| RC2. IF YES, CONNECTED WITH | 1. Primary Road (Highway) 2. Secondary Road (Major Distt: Road) 3. Tertiary (Village Road) 4. Shingled Road | |
| RC3. IF NO, DISTANCE IN K.M | 2. 1 2 K.M 3. 3 5 K.M 4. More than 5 K.M | |

| MUNICIPAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT | | MD |
|---|--|----|
| MD1. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD AVAIL MUNICIPAL SERVICES? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| MD2. IF YES, PLEASE MENTION TYPES (MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE) | a. Water Connection b. Sewerage c. Waste Management d. Vital Registration e. Public Toilet f. Street Lighting g. Marriage Hall h. Fruit Market i. Cattle Market j. Public Library k. Ambulance | |
| MD3. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE THE MUNICIPAL WATER CONNNECTION? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| MD4. IF YES FOR HOW LONG WATER IS AVAILABLE ? | a. Any time b. Thrice a day c. Twice a day d. One a day e. Not at all | |
| MD5. DOES THE TUBLE WELL WATER EVER TESTED? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 9 | |
| MD6. IF YES HOW FREQUENT THE TEST IS CONDUCTED? | a. Once an year b. Twice an year c. Thrice an year d. Quarterly | |

| RURAL ELECTRIFICATION | | RE |
|---|---------------------------|----|
| RE1. IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ELECTRICITY CONNECTION | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| RE2. IF YES, HOW MANY HOURS ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE? | Hour/s /Day | |
| RE3. AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMED UNITS | Monthly Units..... | |

| HEALTH & AGRICULTURE | | |
|---|---|--|
| HA1. ARE YOU AWARE OF PREVENTION LIKE TB, HIV AIDS, SUGAR, BLOOD PRESSURE ETC. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| HA2. IN CASE OF ILLNESS YOU SEEK TREATMENT FROM? | 1. Doctor 2. Compounder 3. Hakeem 4. Spiritual Heads 5. Other (Specify) | |
| HA3. DO ANYONE YOUR HOUSEHOLD USED BED NET | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| HA4. DO YOU HAVE AGRICULTURE LAND? | Yes 1 No 2 | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| HA5. HOW MUCH LAND DO YOU OWN? | Kanal..... | |
| HA6. HOW MUCH LAND USUALLY CULTIVATE? | Kanal..... | |
| HA7. WHAT CROP DO YOUR GROW? (MAJOR CROPS ONLY) | Area in Kanal 1. Maize..... 2. Wheat..... 3. Rice..... 4. Sugarcane..... 5. Fodder..... 6. Other (specify)..... | |
| HA8. WHAT IS AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF CROPS YOU GREW? | Production in KG 1. Maize..... 2. Wheat..... 3. Rice..... 4. Sugarcane..... 5. Fodder..... Other (specify)..... | |
| HA9. DO YOU TRADE YOUR PRODUCTION IN LOCAL MARKET | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | |
| HA10. DO YOU USE YOUR LAND OF HORTICULTURE | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | |
| HA11. IF YES, HOW MUCH LAND | Kanal..... | |
| HA12. WHAT WAS THE PRODUCTION | KG..... | |
| HA13. DID YOU TRADE IT IN LOCAL MARKET | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | |
| HA14. IF YES, HOW MUCH INCOME YOU GENERATE | Rs..... /- | |
| HA15. DO YOU USED MODERN FARMING METHODS | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | |
| HA16. IF YES, TYPE OF FARMING DO YOU USE | 1. Tunnel Farming 2. Use of Solar Technology 3. Drip System 4. Any other (specify) | |

| CITIZEN TRUST | | CT |
|---|---|----|
| CT1. ETHNICITY | 1 = Pashtun 2 = Hindko 3 = Chitrali 4 = Gujjar 5 = Hazara 6 = Punjabi 7 = Other | |
| CT2. WHAT TYPE OF VEHICLE DO YOU OWN? | 1 = car 2 = motorcycle 3 = bicycle 4 = other motorized vehicle 5 = do not own a vehicle | |
| CT3. DO YOU OWN A HOME? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CT4. HOW MUCH LAND DO YOU OWN? (IN MARLA) | Marla | |
| CT5. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD? | 1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Unsatisfied 5. Very Un-satisfied | |
| CT6. ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE AS A WHOLE THESE DAYS? | 1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Unsatisfied 5. Very Un-satisfied | |
| CT7. HOW INTERESTED WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE IN POLITICS? | 1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Unsatisfied 5. Very Un-satisfied | |
| CT8. HOW PROUD ARE YOU TO BE A PAKISTANI? | 1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Unsatisfied 5. Very Un-satisfied | |
| CT9. HOW MUCH VIOLENCE HAVE YOU OR A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY WITNESSED OVER THE PAST YEAR? | 1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Unsatisfied 5. Very Un-satisfied | |
| CT10. HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY HEARD ARTILLERY SHELLS, DRONE STRIKES, OR OTHER VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS OVER THE PAST YEAR? | 1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Unsatisfied 5. Very Un-satisfied | |
| ICT11. GENERALLY SPEAKING, WOULD YOU SAY THAT MOST PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED OR THAT YOU CANT BE TOO CAREFUL IN DEALING WITH PEOPLE? | 1 = most people can be trusted. 2 = cant be too careful. | |
| ICT12. DO YOU THINK MOST PEOPLE WOULD TRY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOU IF THEY GOT THE CHANCE, OR WOULD THEY TRY TO BE FAIR? | 1 = would take advantage of you. 2 = would try to be fair | |
| ICT13. WOULD YOU SAY THAT MOST OF THE TIME PEOPLE TRY TO BE HELPFUL, OR THAT THEY ARE MOSTLY JUST LOOKING OUT FOR THEMSELVES? | 1 = Try to be helpful. 2 = Looking out for themselves. | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| ICT14. I LIKE TO HELP OTHERS. | 5 = Strongly agree 4 = Agree 3 = Undecided 2 = Disagree 1 = Strongly disagree | |
| ICT15. I TRUST OTHERS. | 5 = Strongly agree 4 = Agree 3 = Undecided 2 = Disagree 1 = Strongly disagree | |
| ICT16. WHEN DEALING WITH STRANGERS, ONE IS BETTER OFF USING CAUTION BEFORE TRUSTING THEM | 5 = Strongly agree 4 = Agree 3 = Undecided 2 = Disagree 1 = Strongly disagree | |
| ICT17. HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU BENEFITED FROM THE GENEROSITY OF A PERSON YOU DID NOT KNOW? | 5 = Very often 4 = Often 3 = Sometimes 2 = Rarely 1 = Never | |
| ICT18. HOW OFTEN DO YOU LEAVE YOUR HOUSE OR CAR DOOR UNLOCKED? | 5 = Very often 4 = Often 3 = Sometimes 2 = Rarely 1 = Never | |
| ICT19. HOW OFTEN DO YOU LEND PERSONAL POSSESSIONS OTHER THAN MONEY TO OTHERS? | 5 = Very often 4 = Often 3 = Sometimes 2 = Rarely 1 = Never | |
| ICT20. TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE AS A WHOLE THESE DAYS? | 5 = Very satisfied 4 = Satisfied 3 = Neutral 2 = Unsatisfied 1 = Very unsatisfied | |
| ICT21. OVERALL, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE AT HOME THESE DAYS? | 5 = Very satisfied 4 = Satisfied 3 = Neutral 2 = Unsatisfied 1 = Very unsatisfied | |
| ICT22. OVERALL, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR PRESENT JOB THESE DAYS? | 5 = Very satisfied 4 = Satisfied 3 = Neutral 2 = Unsatisfied 1 = Very unsatisfied | |
| ICT23. OVERALL, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR PRESENT HEALTH? | 5 = Very satisfied 4 = Satisfied 3 = Neutral 2 = Unsatisfied 1 = Very unsatisfied | |
| ICT24. OVERALL, HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH YOU LIVE THESE DAYS? | 5 = Very satisfied 4 = Satisfied 3 = Neutral 2 = Unsatisfied 1 = Very unsatisfied | |
| ICT25. IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU OR SOMEONE IN YOUR FAMILY GO AN ENTIRE DAY WITHOUT EATING, FOR REASON OTHER THAN FOR RELIGIOUS FASTING? | Yes 1 No..... 2 | |

| ACCESS TO ICT | ICT | |
|---|--|--|
| ICT1. DO YOU HAVE A FUNCTIONAL RADIO AT THIS HOUSEHOLD? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| ICT2. DO YOU HAVE A TELEPHONE LANDLINE AT THIS HOUSEHOLD? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| ICT3. DO YOU HAVE A FUNCTIONAL TV AT THIS HOUSEHOLD? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| ICT4. DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO CABLE TV AT THIS HOUSEHOLD? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| ICT5. DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO CABLE TV AT THIS HOUSEHOLD? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| ICT6. DO YOU HAVE A MOBILE PHONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| ICT7. IF YES, HOW MANY? | Number | |
| ICT8. IF YES, WHAT KIND OF MOBILE PHONES DO YOU OWN? ALSO MENTION NUMBERS OF EACH KIND YOU OWN | Smart: Basic: | |
| ICT9. DO YOU HAVE A COMPUTER AT THIS HOUSEHOLE? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| ICT10. IF YES, HOW MANY OF EACH TYPE | Desktop: Laptop: Tablet: Other (explain/Specify): | |
| ICT10. WHAT TYPE OF INTERNET CONNECTION DOES YOU HAVE AT THIS HOUSEHOLD? | a. Yes, Wireless 4G+WiFi Internet device b. Yes. Broadband - via fiber optic cable c. Yes, Broadband - via cable TV d. Yes, DSL - through phone landline e. Yes, Dial-Up - must connect via phone dial f. No, internet access | |
| ICT11. IF YES, HOW DO YOU ACCESS THE INTERNET? | a. Smartphone b. Desktop Computer c. Laptop Computer d. Tablet Computer | |
| ICT11. IF YES, IS THIS YOUR PERSONAL DEVICE, OR DO YOU SHARE IT WITH OTHERS? | 1. Shared 2. Personal | |

| RISK AND UNCERTAINTY | | RU |
|---|--|----|
| RU1. DO YOU PREFER A DRAW WHERE THERE IS A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING 1800 PKR AND A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING NOTHING OR DO YOU PREFER TO GET 1500 PKR WITH CERTAINTY? | 50% chance of getting 1800 pkr and a 50% chance of getting nothing1 do you prefer to get 1500 pkr with certainty..... 2 | |
| RU2. DO YOU PREFER A DRAW WHERE THERE IS A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING 1800 PKR AND A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING NOTHING OR DO YOU PREFER TO GET 750 PKR WITH CERTAINTY? | 50% chance of getting 1800 pkr and a 50% chance of getting nothing1 do you prefer to get 750 pkr with certainty..... 2 | |
| RU3. DO YOU PREFER A DRAW WHERE THERE IS A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING 1800 PKR AND A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING NOTHING OR DO YOU PREFER TO GET 500 PKR WITH CERTAINTY? | 50% chance of getting 1800 pkr and a 50% chance of getting nothing1 do you prefer to get 500 pkr with certainty..... 2 | |
| RU4. DO YOU PREFER A DRAW WHERE THERE IS A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING 1800 PKR AND A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING NOTHING OR DO YOU PREFER TO GET 250 PKR WITH CERTAINTY? | 50% chance of getting 1800 pkr and a 50% chance of getting nothing1 do you prefer to get 250 pkr with certainty..... 2 | |
| RU5. DO YOU PREFER A DRAW WHERE THERE IS A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING 1800 PKR AND A 50% CHANCE OF GETTING NOTHING OR DO YOU PREFER TO GET 100 PKR WITH CERTAINTY? | 50% chance of getting 1800 pkr and a 50% chance of getting nothing1 do you prefer to get 100 pkr with certainty..... 2 | |

| TIME PREFERENCES | | TR |
|---|---|----|
| TR1. WILL YOU ACCEPT 600 PKR TODAY OR 1500 PKR IN 12 MONTHS? | PKRs 600 today1 PKRs 1500 in 12 Months.....2 | |
| TR2. WILL YOU ACCEPT 600 PKR TODAY OR 1200 PKR IN 12 MONTHS? | PKRs 600 today.....1 PKRs 1200 in 12 Months.....2 | |
| TR3. WILL YOU ACCEPT 600 PKR TODAY OR 1000 PKR IN 12 MONTHS? | PKRs 600 today.....1 PKRs 1000 in 12 Months.2 | |
| TR4. WILL YOU ACCEPT 600 PKR TODAY OR 750 PKR IN 12 MONTHS? | PKRs 600 today.....1 PKRs 750 in 12 Months.....2 | |
| TR5. WILL YOU ACCEPT 600 PKR TODAY OR 650 PKR IN 12 MONTHS? | PKRs 600 today.....1 PKRs 650 in 12 Months.....2 | |

