

Table 16: Performance Indicators Matrix

Output	Outcome
<b>Drinking Water Supply:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1482 water schemes (%) have been completed</li> <li>▪ Over 1000 schemes are under construction</li> <li>▪ 21 water quality testing kits were provided by the UNICEF to the line agencies and partner organizations. 25000 emergency water filters (Nerox) were distributed among affected communities and IDP camps.</li> <li>▪ Two water quality labs established by PCRWR in EQAAs (Muzaffarabad and Mansehra)</li> <li>▪ 8- Water Quality Monitoring and Testing Labs are being established in collaboration with WHO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1.10 million people are benefiting from completed Water Supply Schemes</li> <li>▪ Water quality testing facilities are made available in EQAAs.</li> </ul>
<b>Sanitation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 66 Sanitation Schemes in 8 urban sites have been completed whereas; work on 81 schemes in 13 urban sites is under construction.</li> <li>▪ 65000 latrines were built during relief and recovery phase.</li> <li>▪ Over 4000 persons have been given training in School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) and "Child to Child" approaches benefiting 168900 children (43% of them girls) with hygiene education sessions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People are using sanitary latrines.</li> <li>▪ People are provided with clean and hygienic environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Solid Waste Management:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Solid waste management projects have been planned in 23 localities in NWFP and AJK.</li> <li>▪ Project documents for hiring services of consultant to carry out feasibility studies of all major towns of EQAAs have been approved by the programme steering committees of SERRA/PERRA.</li> <li>▪ Procurement of equipment and machineries (waste bins, wheel barrows, vehicles etc) is in progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population having access to proper solid waste management system.</li> </ul>
<b>Buildings:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 14 buildings are under construction where as, 12 are in the tendering stage.</li> </ul>	
<b>Capacity Building:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 67 senior/middle manager and field level staff were given training in 3 training workshops at PCRWR regarding water quality testing and monitoring.</li> <li>▪ 139 Project staff (including Engineers, Social Mobilizers) has been recruited by the concerned Line Agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WatSan Managers have clear perception of water quality monitoring and its importance.</li> <li>▪ WatSan Line Agencies has more technical capacity to implement the projects</li> </ul>
<b>Community Mobilization and Hygiene Promotion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Over 3000 sessions on hygiene/sanitation promotion have been carried out in the completed scheme areas.</li> <li>▪ 1150 Schemes were completed through community participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People reached with proper messages on better health and hygiene practices.</li> <li>▪ Prevalence of hand washing before eating and after defecation; and latrine usage. Community Participation is key to sustainability of completed water supply schemes.</li> </ul>
<b>Coordination:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 30 Partner Organizations during last 2 years became members of WatSan General Advisory Group (GAG).</li> <li>▪ 6 INGOs / Sponsors became member of WatSan Core Group (CG).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Duplication / wastage of resources avoided.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of uniform criteria and procedures of the sector.</li> <li>▪ Sharing of information and experiences.</li> </ul>



**RENEWED ACCESS TO WATER HELPS EARTHQUAKE SURVIVORS REBUILD THEIR LIVES**

Raj Kot Village Water Supply Scheme was completely destroyed after the October 8, 2005 earthquake. For one year, the whole community of 345 families had no access to potable water. In late 2006, ERRA and its partners, local authorities and the local community supported the rehabilitation of the water supply scheme. Apart from supporting community mobilisation and hygiene promotion through a local NGO, water pipes were also provided.

“Key to our achievement was the participation of the local community in the project. We supported them with technical assistance and they provided building capacity”, says Aamir Latif, assistant engineer at the local government's Rural Development Department. “After the earthquake, reaching this high-altitude area by road was a tremendous challenge. In the initial days, men from the community would transport water pipes and other material on their shoulders for up to 20 kilometres.”

“We were so desperate for water! This is why we put all our energy into it. We started from early morning and worked 10 to 12 hours every day, as much as day light allowed. Those were difficult days but we were committed to do it and we are proud of it”, recalls Mohammed

Zamman a member of Raj Kot community. “Today all the village activities have restarted: water is used to grow vegetables and breed cattle, to keep our clothes clean.”



“Parallel to the reconstruction process, we conducted hygiene sensitization sessions”, says Jawed Ahmad, President of a partner organisation. “We taught mothers to wash their hands before cooking and boil water before using it. We taught the community and their children how to keep water spots clean, wash hands regularly and use soap.”

As a result of the earthquake, more than 4,000 rural and urban water supply schemes in the areas worst affected in AJK and NWFP were destroyed or partially damaged forcing people to use water from polluted sources such as rivers, unprotected springs and ponds. In addition, many springs that used to supply fresh water to communities, schools and health facilities dried up or their capacities were reduced.

In addition, one of the partner organisations has supplied safe drinking water and latrines to over 300,000 students in nearly 3,200 schools in earthquake-affected areas. The children's agency has also registered and monitored 15,000 separated, unaccompanied and orphaned children, at risk of being abused and supported the vaccination of 1.1 million children aged six months to 15 years against measles. It also assisted Departments of Health to reach communities that were previously un-served, by establishing a network of nearly 2,400 Community Health Workers (CHWs).

**7. GOVERNANCE**

**Vision**

To reconstruct/repair all damaged infrastructure in the effected areas of NWFP and AJK and to build seismically safe and quality structures meeting the current and future requirements.

**7.1 Targets**

According to initial damage assessment, a total of 949 public sector buildings were reported damaged. The following table provides the break up of damaged facilities:

NWFP	AJK	Total
425	524	949

To facilitate the smooth functioning of various departments, in all the nine districts of earthquake hit areas, ERRA has provided 640 prefab offices and 80 containers. Other different partner organisations have also distributed 64 prefab offices thus pushing the total number to 704. With the assistance of UNDP and DFID, additional 200 pre-fabricated offices are being procured.

**7.2 Performance**

Work on planning and designing of buildings was initiated concurrently. The strategic targets were to be achieved through phased reconstruction/ repair of all 949 buildings with a stipulated target of 25% in the first year and the remaining in subsequent two years. So far activities on 702 buildings have been initiated which is well ahead of target of 593 buildings for year one and year two (118.4%).



Construction work underway

The current reconstruction statistics in building sector are:

Targets for the Year 2006 -8	593
Planning	85
Designed and Tendering	159
Awarded	458
Completed	94

Provincial/ State level updates are as under:

Stages	NWFP	AJK
Planning	46	39
Design and Tender Documents prepared	74	85
Awarded	362	96
Completed	32	62

So far 94 buildings have been completed which include 62 buildings of District Complex Muzaffarabad and 32 repairable buildings in District Abbottabad.



Seismic Resistant Steel and RCC Structures

**7.3 New Initiatives**

In order to improve efficiency and service delivery at district level, concept of custom-made district complexes was made an integral part of ERRA's strategy. Initially, it was planned to construct such district complexes in all the districts. However, as the funding for proposed complexes could not be secured, the concept has primarily been restricted to AJK. Due to this



new initiative, a number of buildings to be constructed, particularly in AJK has been considerably reduced; as isolated buildings existing prior to earthquake have been grouped in bigger blocks in one premises.



District Govt Complex, Muzaffarabad

Reconstruction of District Complex in Muzaffarabad is completed. This project was sponsored by the Turkish Government with a covered area of about 700,000 sq. ft. The complex has 12 administrative and 39 residential blocks along with allied facilities like schools, college, mosque and a shopping complex. District complexes at Bagh and Rawalakot, sponsored by Saudi Government, possessing similar features are at the designing stage.

In NWFP, Islamic Development Bank has agreed to provide funding for the construction of missing facilities in the district headquarters of District Shangla and Kohistan. For the construction of District Complex Battagram, necessary funds will be arranged through GoP as the promised funding by Iran could not materialize.

Another important initiative in the Governance Sector has been the standardization of different facilities. Court buildings, police stations and residences have been designed and built with almost similar covered area as before the earthquake; and allied facilities to cater for present and future needs of the departments concerned.

## 8. ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION

### Vision

To reconstruct/rehabilitate the damage roads network in a technically sound and cost effective manner ensuring improved quality, assess and service delivery.

### Background

The reconstruction of roads and bridges in the earthquake damaged areas is a major task. The Government has been successful in securing international assistance for the reconstruction of roads and bridges. The Government has been successful in securing international assistance for the reconstruction of roads and bridges.

Facility	NWFP	AJK	Total
Roads (km)	3754	2551	6305
Bridges	103	69	172
Culverts	68	75	143

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Newly constructed bridge on Jhelum Valley Bridge

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### Table 21: Stages

Target for 2006 -08	NWFP	AJK
Planning	78	37
Under Construction	58	37
Completed	16	7

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### Table 21: Stages

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Completed	16	7

infrastructure plays a pivotal role in the general uplift of the area. Besides it has long term economic benefits as well. With the construction of standardized roads, transportation cost and travel time to and from the affected areas will decrease. This will not only facilitate the travelling but will also help in the facilitation of trade as the people can take their commodities with less cost and time to the main urban centres down the country and vice versa.

#### 8.4.2 Economic Benefits to the Country

The well planned and standardized road infrastructure also has long term economic benefits. The improved geometry will help reduce the operating costs like less fuel consumption and wear and tear. Few other direct and indirect economic benefits of road sector development are given below:



Reconstructed Gari Habibullah Bridge

#### 8.4.3 Promotion of Tourism

Fortunately, the EQAAs are second to none in terms of scenic beauty and have a great potential to be developed as world class tourism centres. With the improvement of infrastructure and increased accessibility, tourism industry will get a boost which in turn will bring greater economic advantages to the area in particular and the country in general.

#### 8.4.4 Impacts on Environment

Many of the road sector projects have been planned to provide alternate routes (by-passes) for the major urban sectors. This will help reduce the air and noise pollution in the major cities and will thus have positive environmental impacts. Furthermore, a number of initiatives have been taken for slope stabilization. This will not only address the issue of land slides but the plantations will also help improve the air quality and replenish the fast depleting vegetation cover.

#### 8.4.5 Employment and Business Activities

Local employment has been generated due to huge road reconstruction activities. Small road contracts have been awarded to local contractors which has generated a lot of business activity in these areas.

## 9. TELECOMMUNICATION

### Vision

ERRA's vision for the reconstruction of telecommunication infrastructure provided restoring and upgrading, where necessary, all the services with better infrastructure.

The primary focus of the ERRA's Telecommunication Sector Strategy is on the:

- ? Development and modernization of telecommunication facilities for a smooth, effective and efficient functioning of the sector
- ? Maintenance of telecommunication services at such a high state to be readily available during time of emergency.

### 9.1 Implementation Mechanism

ERRA's telecom strategy provided that SCO, being the proponent of all developmental activities, will primarily be responsible for carrying out all activities in accordance with the procedures and guidelines of the donors. ERRA will be the fund manager and would do periodical monitoring or third party validation in case of requirement. The telecommunication strategy has been planned to be implemented over a period of three years (2006-09).

### 9.2 Progress Updates

As telecom links were vital for early relief and rescue operations, immediate steps were taken to restore the communication links. SCO has also initiated projects for the permanent reconstruction and rehabilitation of the damaged infrastructure. Under the project, a total of 17 new exchanges have been planned to be installed and



Telecommunication Network being restored

12 have been made operational.

Material for 35 micro links has been delivered and a total of 12 links have been commissioned. Contract for 60 GSM BTS has been concluded and 40 BTS have been commissioned. Other allied equipment like OFC, generators and towers has been procured and 21 new towers have been commissioned. Contracts for civil works have also been concluded and work on various sites is in progress.

### 9.3 New Initiatives

Under the vision of 'Build Back Better', Telecom Sector has been revolutionised and new services like Wireless Local Loop (WLL) and SCOM have been introduced in earthquake hit areas in general and AJK in particular. SCO has about 100,000 working mobile connections with additional capacity available to expand the network. Similarly, with the installation of new microwave towers the coverage of the system has been enhanced to provide facility to a maximum number of users in the area.

#### 9.3.1 System Expansion and Improvement

The biggest impact of the devastating earthquake and ERRA's intervention in the telecommunication sector has been the opening up of hitherto restricted sector to other service providers and new contemporary technologies. The old style Common Battery (CB) Exchanges have now been replaced with the modern digital exchanges. This has resulted in reduced number of facilities, which can be better managed and maintained. Fixed line capacity has been increased, facilitating larger segments of population. Similarly, with the installation of new microwave towers far-flung areas have also been brought into the system.



Improved Telecommunication Infrastructure



A comparison of the facilities available before and after the earthquake in AJK is given in the following table.

**Table 22: Comparison of Telecom Facilities in Pre and Post Earthquake Scenario**

Detail	Telecom Infrastructure	
	Before Earthquake	Current upto Aug 2008
a. Exchanges	132	119
b. Installed Capacity (Fixed)	105,592	154,410
c. Installed Capacity (Mobile)	5,000	161,500
d. Installed Capacity (WLL)	-	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,592</b>	<b>365,910</b>
e. Working Connection (Fixed)	79,228	80,338
f. Working Connection (Mobile)	5,032	103,870
g. Working Connection (WLL)	-	34,358
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,260</b>	<b>218,566</b>

## 10. POWER

### Vision

To restore and up-grade the power sector infrastructure to provide better services in the affected areas of AJK and NWFP

The main focus of the Power Sector strategy is:

- ? To develop and improve electricity facilities for smooth, effective and efficient services
- ? To develop capacities to ensure highest state of maintenance and efficient service delivery.



*Kathai Hydel Power Station, AJK  
(Upgraded from 1.6 to 3.2 MW)*

### 10.1 Implementation Mechanism

Primarily five agencies, IESCO, PESCO, AJK-ED, AJK-HEB, and SHYDO are responsible for the Power Sector infrastructure in affected areas. ERRRA's strategy clearly spells out the scope of work, contract packages, and implementation arrangements required by the executing agencies. The strategy has been planned to be implemented over a period of three years (2006-09) through executing agencies (IESCO, PESCO, SHYDO, AJK-ED, AJK-HEB) under the following arrangements:

- ? Procurement of high and low voltage lines, transformers, grid station equipment, tools, vehicles, material for operational and staff buildings
- ? Repair and reconstruction of damaged electricity networks and related buildings;
- ? Payment of bills for the supply of electricity to camps and tent villages
- ? Up-gradation and expansion of Power Sector System to enhance the coverage of service area and support economic development in the affected areas.

### 10.2 Funding Arrangements

ADB is providing all the funds required for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Power Sector Infrastructure amounting to PKR 1826 million. This also includes a grant amount of PKR 52.2 million. JBIC will provide funds equivalent to PKR 535 million, as counterpart funding required from Government of Pakistan.

### 10.3 Achievements

To meet the needs of the emergency relief and rescue operation and people in the EQAAs, all the executing agencies managed and deployed their resources and successfully restored the supplies within days after the earthquake. Further, arrangements were made for provision of electricity to all the relief camps on war footings. To restore the supplies in the affected areas on



*Electricity being restore in EQAAs*

permanent basis all the execution agencies simultaneously started work on reconstruction activities.

### 10.4 Updates

For reconstruction of the damaged power sector infrastructure, 11 PC-Is have been approved for a total cost of PKR1550.58 million. PESCO and SHYDO are implementing projects costing PKR 578.135 million and PKR 41.565 million respectively. IESCO, AJK-ED and AJK-HEB on the other hand are implementing their respective projects worth PKR 76.752 million, PKR 640.400 million and PKR 104.819 million. Work on all the projects are at varying stages of completion. Both SHYDO and AJK-HEB have completed their projects for repair and reconstruction of damaged Powerhouse Buildings and equipment.

Under the vision of 'Build Back Better' the capacities of Khattai Power Station (Muzaffarabad) and Jalkot Power Station (Kohistan) have been increased from 1.6 MW to 3.2 MW and 150 KV to 225 KV, respectively.

AJK-ED and PESCO have initiated the procurement of equipment like LT/HT structures, meters, transformers and conductors. Most of the supplies like vehicles, office equipment, wires, LT/HT structures, conductors and furniture have been procured while the rest of the equipment is in the process of procurement. Contracts for the installation have also been concluded and installation is in process at different sites. Civil works of AJKED and PESCO have been awarded for execution.

ERRA has provided funds of PKR 740.392 million to all the five executing agencies which also includes an amount of PKR 241.84 million for provision of electricity to camps and tent villages.

## 11. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION SECTOR

### 11.1 Introduction

Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, assets both material and social resources and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide net benefits to other livelihoods locally and more widely, both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.



*Women engaged in earning their livelihood*

The vision of ERRA's Livelihood Rehabilitation Strategy is "a revitalised and strengthened support system with an inclusive community based approach". Following are the objectives of Livelihood Rehabilitation Strategy:

- Establish institutional mechanisms for effective implementation of activities.
- Establish needs at community level as Community Livelihood Rehabilitation Plans (CLRPs).
- Consolidate community plans into district and PERRA/SERRA plans covering all livelihood areas.
- Develop capacity (buildings and technical) restoration plans for support services.
- Assist regeneration of on-farm as well as off-farm income generation activities for the affected population.

The activities to be undertaken include:

- ? Establish Coordination Mechanisms
- ? Implement "Community Livelihood

? Rehabilitation Plans" (CLRP) and Integrated Watershed Management

? Reconstruct Line Department Infrastructure.

### 11.2 Establishing Coordination Mechanisms

Under the UN-ERRA Early Recovery Plan, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) chaired the national and provincial/state Livelihood Working Groups (known originally as "Livelihood Clusters") held fortnightly meetings in Islamabad, Mansehra and Muzaffarabad.

With the start of implementation of ERRA's Livelihood Strategy, Livelihood Working Groups are now chaired by PERRA and SERRA. They continue to be the primary mechanism for communication and co-ordination between various stakeholders and implementing partners. At the district level there are Livelihood Coordination Units in all the DRUs. There is a Livelihood Coordinator and a Livelihood Officer in each DRU.

In all nine DRUs, District Livelihood Working Committees (LWCs) have been established. The main functions of LWCs are to identify gaps, avoid duplication, share progress and lessons learnt, identify implementing partners for the formulation of CLRPs, review and approve the CLRPs and projects before they



*Women being trained in a training centres*

are placed before the District Reconstruction Advisory Committees for approval.

#### 11.2.1 Who What Where Matrix

Under the UN-ERRA Early Recovery Plan, FAO prepared a draft W3 Matrix for the Livelihood Working Groups.

The W3 Matrix was revived in July with the objectives



of: (i) identifying the nature and scale of the livelihood interventions being carried out by various agencies in the earthquake-affected areas; and (ii) identifying gaps in geographical coverage to be filled.

The livelihood staff collected and collated required information at the district level. DRU staff has recorded details of 108 NGOs and agencies that are working on livelihood-related activities in the EQAAs, this includes UN agencies but not government line departments. "W3" Matrix for all 17 sub-watersheds have also been completed.

### 11.3 Community Livelihood Rehabilitation Plans (CLRPs)

On the formation of LCUs it was decided that two pilot CLRPs would be prepared per district. By October 2007,



Farmers back in the fields

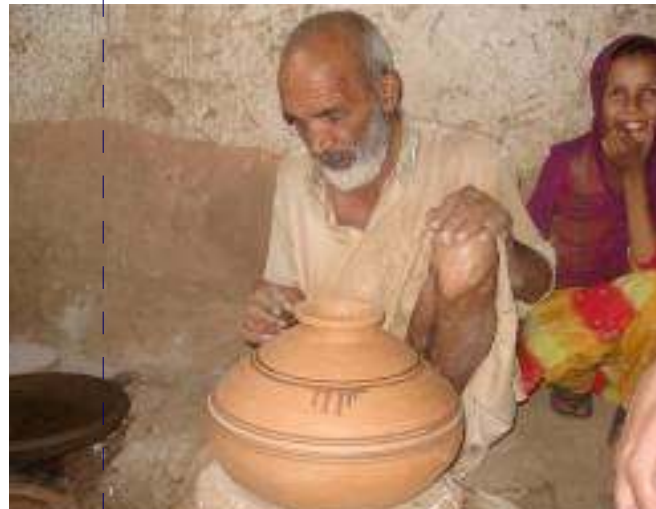
some 43 pilot CLRPs were prepared. Later, a one day workshop was held to review and confirm template for CLRPs.

#### 11.3.1 Rules for Formulation and Implementation of the CLRPs

"Rules and Procedures for the Implementation of CLRPs" were prepared outlining the CLRP processes, guidelines for the selection of community organisations and implementing partners for the formulation and implementation of CLRPs.

A flexible funding mechanism was established through provision of community controlled and operated Community Investment Fund to respond to the needs emerging from CIF. Each union council would be provided with PKR 7.5 million. The communities would be free to prioritize their needs and prepare projects which would then be funded by the GoP. As per the approved strategy, the Government stands committed to spend more than PKR 1.4 billion for the funding of the CLRPs. The community contribution towards the implementation of CLRPs has been set at a minimum of

ten percent but not in the form of cash. The procedures were approved by ERR Board on November 14, 2007.



A traditional potter hard at work

#### 11.3.2 Formulation and Approval of the CLRPs

The actual work on the formulation of the CLRPs started in December 2007. By June 30 2008, a total of 376 CLRPs were approved by the District LWC. Out of these 299 CLRPs were also approved by the respective District Reconstruction Advisory Committee (DRAC). The implementation of the CLRP projects was slow because of problems in the flow of funds. After the recent increase in the volume of CIF instalment, it is hoped the implementation of CLRPs would gather pace.

### 11.4 Watershed Management

Two Watershed Management Facilitators were recruited for NWFP and AJK in May 2007. A "Watershed Management Technical Review Committee" was established to oversee implementation of the Watershed Management Component. The Technical Review Committee is chaired by ERR's Watershed Management Expert and comprises the FAO Chief Technical Advisor, Watershed Management Facilitators and FAO Technical Co-ordinator.

In September 2007, two (one day) orientation workshops and a focus group meeting were organised to familiarise ERR, PERRA and SERRA and their implementing partners in collaborative and integrated approaches to watershed management. On the basis of budget and accessibility 17 sub-watersheds were selected for the programme and it was decided to pilot work in two watersheds.

Gulmera (NWFP) and Lammnian (AJK) sub-watersheds

were selected as pilot watershed from where Watershed Facilitators could test and demonstrate collaborative and integrated watershed management.

Physical and bio-engineering work on two pilot watersheds is already complete. The lessons learnt would help in the quicker and more informed work on the rest of the watersheds. Work on 8 other watersheds has already been started and is making good progress.

#### 11.4.1 Reconstruction of Government Infrastructure

An important part of ERR's Livelihood Strategy is the reconstruction of the damaged infrastructure of agriculture and livestock departments. ERR has already completed the standardization of the infrastructure. It is hoped that the standardization of the facilities would help better and quicker reconstruction,

and restore government infrastructure to the desired level of efficiency and service delivery.

A total of 339 buildings are to be repaired/ reconstructed. Bid for the reconstruction of 151 facilities have been invited.

#### 11.4.2 Extension Services Management Academy

An important intervention planned by ERR is the reconstruction of the Extension Services Management Academy at Muzaffarabad. ERR is planning to build the capacity of the academy to make it a comprehensive mountain development institute. A project of reconstruction of ESMA costing PKR 228 million has already been approved. The building plan has already been approved. NESPAK is preparing the detailed designs and the bidding documents.

### Livelihood Case Study



Nasreen is an illiterate housewife living in village Rera, district Bagh. Before the earthquake, Nasreen's husband used to run a small shop that hardly covered the family needs. Unfortunately, the shop was totally ruined by the earthquake, and the family was deprived of any source of income. Her husband's morale was down and he could not rebuild his shop, but he kept his involvement in agricultural labour. Nevertheless, the money he earned was way less than the family needs. Hence, Nasreen decided to take over the financial responsibility of the family as the earthquake had ruined not only her husband's shop but dampened his spirit as well.

Nasreen wanted to run a new shop near the Girls Intermediate College, in Rera, close to her village. The Women Community Organisation (WCO) supported her request and she got a credit of Rs. 25,000 from an NGO and a cash grant of Rs. 18,000 from the ERR Livelihood

Support Cash Grant Programme. Nasreen first started a shop in a tent, selling basic food products and stationery. Then as her sales increased, she established a proper shop and purchased a freezer for her commodities. A few months later, Nasreen started to sell tea to school staff.

She ran the shop even after the school hours. Her sales increased to Rs. 1,000-1,500 per day and her net profits went up to Rs. 200 a day. The shop was a success and within 10 months Nasreen was able to pay back her loan of Rs. 25,000 to the NGO. Now, she is earning enough income to meet the basic needs of her family. The improvement of Nasreen's financial situation reflected positively on her children's education as well. Her three children are going to school and their annual fees are covered by the school as assistance to the family and her successful experience.

Nasreen says: "I have better life now after having my own shop, as I can cover the basic needs of my family. My father is a poor man and he can't afford to support us financially. However, some times I do feel guilty because the social norms and religious beliefs are harsh on women. For example, when some men come to the shop to buy something, they treat me with no respect, but I have no other choice, I have to run the shop and earn money for my family". Nasreen adds, "I would have not thought of this, without the support of NGO staff that convinced me to start my business".

This success story also changed the conception of the villagers with regards to women's role in economic development. They now believe that females are a part of the workforce hand in hand with men.

Nasreen Begum became a role model for women on facing adversity and hardship.





## 12. SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR

ERRA in collaboration with Partner Organisations is implementing various programmes under Social Protection Strategy to respond to specific needs of the most vulnerable groups in the earthquake affected areas. These groups include widows and women-headed households; children without parental care; persons with disabilities; the elderly; and, the landless due to the earthquake.

The vision of the ERRA's Social Protection Strategy is to ensure that vulnerable people in the earthquake affected areas are provided basic social services, livelihood assistance and support for primary to medium term rehabilitation within their own families and communities and to establish linkages with the mainstream social welfare structures and services for their long-term care.

In order to translate this vision into reality, ERRA has initiated various programmes for the rehabilitation of the vulnerable population in the affected areas. ERRA has pioneered some of the programmes setting new trends for the national as well as international stakeholders. The following portion delineates the concept and implementation progress achieved so far.

### 12.1 Medical Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities in the Earthquake Affected Areas (MRDEA)

This is a project worth PKR 742.41 million specifically designed to provide comprehensive rehabilitative services to the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the earthquake affected areas.

The project is a blend of institutional and community based rehabilitation. It envisages strengthening the health and rehabilitation infrastructure at primary, secondary and tertiary level to ensure comprehensive rehabilitation of the PWDs.

The project objectives include establishment of 50 bed Medical Rehabilitation Centers at Muzaffarabad and Abbottabad for persons with spinal cord injury in particular and all types of disabilities in general. Community Based Rehabilitation Services are being provided at Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Mansehra and Shangla and Institutional strengthening of THQs and DHQs in Atth Maqam, Hattian Bala, Bagh, Shangla, Battagram and Oghi by Basic Rehabilitation Units (BRUs).

The construction of project infrastructure has been commenced at the cost of Rs. 79 million and is scheduled

to be completed by the end of this year.



*Rehabilitated Abdul Ghani*

Medical equipment worth PKR 167 million is being procured which includes Open MRI, Ultrasound Colour Doppler, Urodynamic System, and Physiotherapy and hospital equipment.

Rehabilitative Services are being provided to the persons with disabilities through transitional facilities at all the main locations of the project till the time proper infrastructure is complete. A total of 12,054 persons with disabilities have been benefited through the projects, which include physical therapy to 6,888; medical consultation to 1973; psycho-social support to 2,332 and speech therapy to 861 individuals so far.

Livelihood support has been provided to 163 Persons with Disabilities and a total of 97 Children with Disabilities (CWDs) have been mainstreamed into inclusive education. Six awareness raising workshops of two days each regarding the project and disability issues have been conducted at various places to educate and sensitize the staff of Stated/Provincial Health and Education Departments and grass root level community organisations.

Community Rehabilitation Workers (CRWs) are the backbone of the project providing doorstep rehabilitative services to the PWDs. 254 CRWs (59%) out of total 432 have been engaged and imparted the first phase of community based training. CRWs have identified 4,565 PWDs who are being provided rehabilitative services including counselling, physical therapy and referrals to secondary and tertiary level services.

### 12.2 ERRA-Rural Landless Programme

The ERRA Rural Landless Programme is being implemented with the support of UN-Habitat.

The programme aims at providing financial assistance of PKR 75,000 to each verified landless family in the earthquake affected areas that lost land due to the earthquake for purchase of alternate piece of land. The Phase I of the programme was implemented from July 2007 to May 2008. The beneficiaries of the programme are also receiving an additional grant of PKR 175,000 for construction of house and 1730 beneficiaries have received landless grant under Phase-I.

Phase-II of the programme has been launched in July 2008. Phase-II is catering to the virtually landless people identified by the Geological Survey of Pakistan who are living on highly hazardous areas.

(For more details refer to Chapter 3)

### 12.3 Targeted Vulnerability Survey (TVS)

In order to ascertain the holistic picture of vulnerable population in the affected districts, ERRA has conducted a targeted survey. This provides detailed data on vulnerable population and vulnerability indicators in the earthquake affected areas. Based on TVS data, medium to long-term Social Protection interventions shall be designed.

(For more details please see Chapter 3)



*A mentally disabled family in Dadar, NWFP*

### 12.4 Social Welfare Complexes (SWCs)

In the spirit of 'Building Back Better' and to augment the capacity of the Provincial/State Social Welfare Departments, ERRA is establishing Social Welfare Complexes (SWCs) at district level in the affected areas. Proposed SWCs will integrate the Social Welfare Departments' district offices, facilities managed by the Provincial/State Social Welfare Departments and other critically required services to address the vulnerabilities created or compounded by the earthquake.

These complexes are being constructed in nine affected districts and these would house District Level Social

Welfare Offices and facilities managed by Provincial/State Social Welfare Departments. The SWCs will also provide facilities related to medical, educational (for special children), legal facilitation, psychosocial support, vocational training, and hostels for vulnerable groups. This is a Government of Pakistan funded project and the total estimated cost of project is PKR 593 million.

The establishment of SWCs will provide easy access for vulnerable groups to social welfare services by integrating facilities/services functioning in various places. NESPAK has designed the buildings, based on needs assessments in all districts. The Governments of AJK and NWFP will provide the land for the SWCs. PC-1 for SWCs at Muzaffarabad, Abbottabad and Mansehra have been approved. SWC Muzaffarabad is almost complete. The work for establishment of SWCs in rest of the districts is at various stages of processing.

### 12.5 Women Development Centres (WDCs)

As a consequence of the earthquake, women's and men's roles have further shifted, partly as a result of the loss of male partners. Women's responsibilities have increased as they not only assume the additional burden of caring for orphaned children and persons with disabilities but are now also emerging as heads of households and decision makers. There is a greater need for women to access economic and social opportunities.

ERRA, Ministry of Women Development and Social Welfare and Women Development Departments (SW&WD) NWFP and AJK agreed to establish Women Development Centres in nine earthquake affected districts to cater to the short term needs of the vulnerable women. The total estimated cost of the project is PKR 456 million.

The WDCs will offer support and services for women in distress (i.e. medical aid, legal aid, psychological counselling, etc.) and provide opportunities for



*Tehsil Legal Aid Centre at Hattian, AJK*



sustainable income through the production and marketing of goods or services according to a market-based demand. The WDCs are envisioned to provide economic opportunities to the women and assist them in gaining sustainable livelihood options.

The Women Development Centres in Muzaffarabad and Bagh will be housed in the Social Welfare Complexes. The PC-Is for WDC Muzaffarabad, Abbottabad and Mansehra have been approved. WDC/SWC Muzaffarabad will be located in the same building which is almost complete. WDC Abbottabad will be constructed on the existing site of Deaf and Blind School. A separate plot for WDC Mansehra has been purchased by the Government of NWFP. The work for

establishment of WDCs in rest of the districts is at various stages of processing.

**12.6 ERRA Legal Aid Centres**

ERRA has established Legal Aid Centres at Tehsil Level to provide free legal assistance to the vulnerable population of the earthquake affected areas and facilitate government in developing a legislative framework for the post-earthquake reconstruction period. The centres operating in eighteen tehsils are easily accessible to the local population.

(For details please see Chapter 3)

**A ROSE THAT REFUSED TO FADE INTO NOTHINGNESS-ACASE STUDY**



The 2005 earthquake changed the life of young Rabia, resident of village Mohra Sadiq-Chakothi. At the time when the earthquake razed Rabia's house to the ground, she had been enjoying the safe haven of her mother's lap with her elder brother and a younger sister inside her mud house. After 36 hours of consistent efforts by their relatives, the debris of the collapsed house were removed and under the thick

cover of mud, the cries of Rabia calling her mother were quite audible. An elderly man and Uncle of Rabia's mother says, "When detached from the dead body of her mother, Rabia's face and mouth was covered with mud. Both her legs were

trapped under the heavy wooden beam that also took the lives of her beloved mother, brother and sister, leaving her alone to face the buffeting of life".



A helicopter landed in the village Mohra Sadiq-Chakothi. Rabia, along with other severely injured was shifted to PIMS Islamabad for emergency care and specialized medical treatment. The doctors tried their best for three months to save her legs but the damage was so deep-rooted that

amputation was the only option left to save her life.

ERRA and DRU Muzaffarabad supported Rabia through rescue and rehabilitation. During her hospitalization in Islamabad, the Ambassador of Bosnia Herzegovina spotted the girl and decided to support her long-term rehabilitation. He collected donations in his country for this noble cause. ERRA facilitated Ambassador's contacts with Rabia and her family. The prosthesis of Rabia was carried out in a hospital being run by International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) working for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities at Muzaffarabad.

The artificial limbs have made her stand again on her legs. With the financial support of Bosnian Ambassador, 15 marlas of land in the name of Rabia has been acquired in Chakothi town closer to the school and the hospital. The home would be ready within four months. The support of Bosnian Ambassador continues till date. PKR 3 million would be deposited in her bank account to meet her future expenditures on healthcare, education etc.

Now she can walk to school on her own and play with her cousins. The smile is back on her face with hopes and dreams in her bright eyes foreseeing a better future.



**13. ENVIRONMENT SECTOR**

The Environment Sector was established with the aim to protect natural resources, prevent environmental degradation, ensure safe disposal of debris and establish principles and practices for environmental friendly rehabilitation and reconstruction in the EQAAs. The sector is mainly concerned with developing a harmonious relation between human activities and the environment.

**13.1 Environment Strategy Implementation**

The strategy after its formulation focused on the damages assessed in various inter-related sectors and tried to enhance the control measures related to environment like forests, wildlife water resources, watershed management and rubble removal. Other important aspects of this strategy related to capacity building among local waste managers, removing rubble, recycling building materials, disposing of hazardous substances and natural resource management related to housing.

**Table 23: Biological and Socio-Economic Environmental Challenges**

- Wildlife and biodiversity
- National Parks
- Natural Resources
- Heavy Reconstruction Impact
- Dumping of Debris
- Loss to the Agricultural Lands

With the aim set, the sector made progress in the following fields over the year:

**13.2 On-Going Projects**

Projects of reforestation are taken up in the EQAAs amounting to PKR 615.64 million.

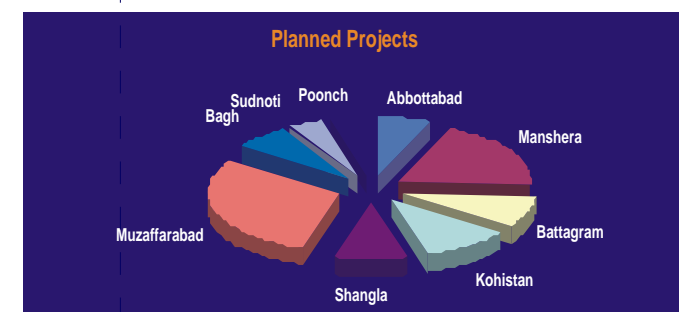


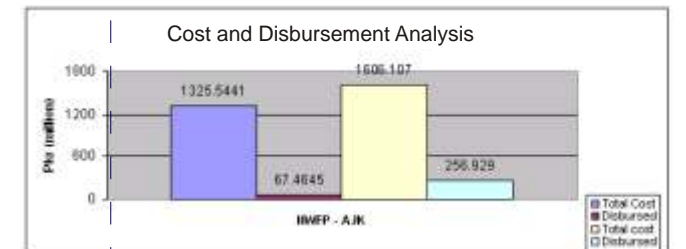
Fig 9: Area wise distribution of projects

Tenders for 246 buildings in forest, wildlife and fisheries sectors have been floated

Before starting any development or construction activity, Environmental Impact Assessment of the projects is done to provide specifications regarding environment friendly measures

Environmental Recovery Programme of US\$ 12.8 million has been launched in the EQAAs. It has been prepared for four integrated watershed management projects i.e. Kanshian Watershed (Mansehra), Ghanool Watershed (Mansehra), Kirli Lake Watershed (Muzaffarabad) and Sudhan Watershed (Bagh)

Fig.10 Cost and Disbursement Analysis



Hazardous Land Policy has been devised to avoid undue construction. It also suggests land type and the type of construction to be followed in accordance. A part of it covers the project for slope stabilization as well

Another important ongoing project is rubble and debris removal and recycling of the waste material.

**13.3 Forestation**

Damaged forests are being rehabilitated by developing detailed project proposals for each forest division after taking into account interventions from ongoing projects under Forest Department and the Ministry of Environment. The rehabilitation cost amounts to PKR 372.336 million for the green areas in NWFP and PKR 914.79 million (including slope stabilization through vegetation) for AJK with a work plan of three years.

Forest department in AJK and NWFP have their own civil work establishments. Reconstruction of forest department buildings is planned to be carried out by concerned departments as per ERRA's specifications.

Four Agro-Forestry Projects are being implemented in EQAAs of NWFP and AJK



through community participation with a cost of US\$ 7.13 million and US\$ 3.28 million respectively

? Restoration of community based forestry production is in the process of implementation within EQAAs (US\$ 2.6 million), afforestation in Gari Habibullah (US \$ 1.15 million)

? Reconstruction of forest buildings in Galis Forest Division and in Agror Tanawal Forest Division

? Restoration of community-based forestry production within EQAAs by FAO (US\$ 2.6 million).

13.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

Owing to the concerns related to reconstruction activities and for proper consideration of the environmental safeguards, EIA of several projects was done which also includes four city development plans. To date IEE/EIA of 21 major projects has been completed and NOCs of 15 projects have been issued.

13.5 Environmental Recovery Plan

(A Joint Partnership of UNDP, ERR, Forest Department NWFP and Forest Department of AJK)

In order to strengthen the institutional and community capacity to mitigate, rehabilitate and manage environmental impact of the earthquake, ERP was initiated. The three-year Environmental Recovery Programme for EQAAs proposes to initiate activities in the following three areas:

? Solid Waste Management including debris recycling

? Soil Stabilization and Natural Resource Management and

? Capacity Strengthening for Environmental Management.

13.5.1 Short Term Impacts

? Waste from earthquake debris will be cleared, reused or recycled where possible

? Non-recyclable or non-reusable waste will be disposed off to appropriate safe, stable locations minimising risk to water quality, human and ecological health

? The impact of remaining debris on vegetation and land stability will be minimised

? Impact of destabilised slopes will be reduced

? Livelihood opportunities in waste management and planting programmes will be created.

13.5.2 Long Term Impacts

? Landslide vulnerability and hazards will be assessed to inform planning and infrastructure development

? New Construction will be based on the motto "Build Back Better" keeping in view the environmental considerations leading to better health conditions

? A high level of "Community Ownership" of forested land will be achieved with long term planting and management plans in area.

Two training workshops in this context have also been conducted in AJK and NWFP where public information messages on waste management have been developed.

13.6 Hazardous Land Policy

In a major earthquake, the ground may rupture along existing fault traces. Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) had been given the task to carry out a comprehensive survey on hazardous land of affected area. GSP has come up with a conclusion that the most of the localities are located in the high hazard zone. ERR has developed the following categories of hazardous land:

13.6.1 High Hazardous Zone: In high hazardous zone, probability of occurrence of a catastrophe is very high.

13.6.2 Moderate Hazard Zone: This type of zone is where either the severity or the magnitude of the catastrophe is not very high or sporadic.

13.6.3 Low Hazard Zone: This zone includes the areas where the probability of the occurrence of the catastrophe is either low or the elements at risk could be saved by mitigation measures. This Hazardous Zone Criteria will be followed for future in all the construction work done in the area. The construction type and modalities will vary accordingly as well.

13.7 Slope Stabilization

Land sliding is one of the major issues. In many areas, it has washed away entire tracts of agricultural land and placed in jeopardy many lives as well as the livelihood activities. It has been assessed that almost eighteen villages in Muzaffarabad need to be shifted elsewhere due to persistent landslides.

GSP survey has identified one hundred and eighteen active slides in AJK on roadsides alone. A heavy monsoon has resulted in even more slides posing serious



Slope Stabilization in EQAAs

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