

EARLY RECOVERY PLAN
DRAFT ZERO-ZERO

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LIST OF PARTNERS
[To be filled]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The emergency relief has come nearly under control, however the task is much bigger as and when the return of these IDPs starts so would the demands for decent living arise. The civil administration and relief agencies are providing food/wheat and have plans for supplementing at the time of return as well.

1. The ERP necessitates a total sum of more than Rs. 13,622 million in order to bring back normal living conditions for the people of Malakand division.
2. Out of a population of about 6.5 million (65-lac) almost 3.6 million people have moved out of their homeland due to the military operations against insurgency in the region. Approximately 57% of the local population has moved as IDPs during the previous & current military operations.
3. Currently these IDPs are residing temporarily in the established camps in the five districts of N.W.F.P, in the government schools and buildings and with host families. In addition to the basic support in terms of shelter, food, protection, health etc the government with the assistance of all humanitarian partners is actively planning for the return and recovery. The recovery is a cross cutting theme and spans the early relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation phases.
4. The recovery plan must include the governance structure and a formalized institutional mechanism to control, coordinate and superintend all the recovery activities. While these structures are in process of formation, it is a consensus statement that the government line departments at all tiers will take lead in the execution and implementation of recovery projects.
5. Whereas the return is an important phase in the overall recovery, a return task force is specifically mandated to plan for the return phase, the early recovery plan includes all activities related to the provision of conducive environment, fulfillment of all the conditionalities for the return and ultimately the restoration of all civic amenities to their original status.
6. The work on the institutional support and mechanism that will form the ultimate basis for the recovery, reconstruction, settlement is underway. Similar is the case with the governance structure in the affected area. Hopefully in near future formal approval will be given to the proposals.
7. The draft-zero of the early recovery plan envisages an eight tier approach taking into consideration the irrigation and agriculture sector, health, education, social sector, livelihood that includes mineral development, industries and SMEs, road and infrastructure with a total estimated cost of PKR 21653.6335 MILLION.

Table 1: Sectors for Early Recovery Plan Cost / Budget requirement as of June 2009

Early Recovery Plan Cost / Budget requirement as of June 2009

Priority Series	Name of Department	Name of Sector	Units	Quantity	Budget required (m Rs.)
1	Water Supply Schemes	Livelihood	Pumping & Gravity schemes	61	52.7
2	Restoring Roads & Bridges	Communication	Culverts, diversions & debris	79	35
3	Social Welfare & Women Development	Social Welfare	Survey, Trauma Center &		35
4	Food / Wheat Supply	Agriculture / Livelihood	Wheat in tons	546,324	13,112
5	a). Agriculture, Livestock & OFWM b). Irrigation	Agriculture / Livelihood / Irrigation	Agriculture Implements, Livestock & water channels		5,501
6	a) Education (Partially Damaged Schools)	Education	Mud, tents, transitory shelter for schools	87	16
	b) Education (Fully Damaged Schools)	Education	do	140	55
7	Industries/ Commerce / Mineral Development	Economic	Repair, rehabilitation, resumption of services		1,213
8	Health	Health Care	Revitalization of Health System		1150

9 Local Government ER
Plan

483.9335

Total

21653.6335

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

1 WATER SUPPLY SECTOR

(WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES UNDER PHED WING OF W&S DEPARTMENT)

Project title - Repair & operationalize the damaged Water Supply Schemes under the District Govt. and Public Health Engineering Wing.

Objective – To start water supply through existing schemes of public health engineering

Strategic Interventions – Repair of 48 pumping and 13 gravity water supply schemes.

Intervention Timeframe – Repair of 48 pumping and 13 gravity schemes will take 45 days.

Indicators –

Project area - Districts of Swat & Buner.

Project Budget – Total Cost of Rs. 52.7 million
Repair of partially damaged (50%) schemes cost Rs. 13.2 million
Repair of fully damaged (50%) schemes approximate cost Rs. 39.5 million.

1.1 BACKGROUND / EXTENT OF DAMAGES

1. There are a total of 106 pumping water supply schemes and 39 gravity schemes in district Swat. Similarly 132 pumping water supply schemes and 26 gravity schemes in district Buner.
2. These are under direct control of the District Government and maintained by the Public Health Engineering wing of the W&S Department.
3. Detailed assessment has not been possible, however, based on the reports for the field formations from time to time , every fifth water supply scheme in the district has received some sort of damage. Half of these are of minor nature while half need major repairs. Thus approximately 48 pumping and 13 gravity schemes will need either minor or major repairs.

1.2 CURRENT STATUS

4. The early recovery plan will require Rs. 52.7 million.
5. The minor repair of 50% i.e. 24 out of 48 pumping & 6 out of 13 gravity schemes will require Rs. 13.2 million rupees. Similarly, major repairs for the rest of 50% will require an amount of Rs. 39.5 million..

1.3 INTERVENTION STRATEGY

1.3.1 Short-term Strategy (minor repairs)

6. The short-term i.e. half of schemes are expected to be partially damaged and recovery intervention would include the following;
- i. External / internal electrification including repair & replacement of transformer
 - ii. Repair / replacement of pumping machineries
 - iii. Replacement of damaged pipes
 - iv. Repair of gravity water source
 - v. Replacement of surface reservoir.

1.3.2 Long-term Strategy (major repairs)

7. The long-term or other half of schemes are expected to be fully damaged and recovery intervention would include the following;
- vi. Installation / Restoration of tube wells.
 - vii. Installation of pressure pumps.
 - viii. Re-constriction of surface reservoir.

Table 2: Repair of Pumping & Gravity Schemes by W&S Department

Type of Schemes	District Swat	District Buner	Total Schemes	20 % of total schemes	50% schemes under ERP	Approx Repair Cost (Rs. M)	Approx Total Cost
Minor repairs / Partially damaged							
Pumping	106	132	238	48	24	0.5	12
Gravity	39	26	65	13	6	0.2	1
Sub total	145	158	303	61	30		13
Major repairs / Fully damaged							
Pumping	106	132	238	48	24	1.5	36
Gravity	39	26	65	13	7	0.5	4
Sub total	145	158	303	61	31		39
Total	145	158	303		61		52

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

2 ROADS & BRIDGES INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3 (RESTORING ROADS & BRIDGES INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER W&S DEPARTMENT)

Project title -	Restoring Roads and bridges infrastructure under the W&S dept.
Objective –	To quickly restore traffic on essential routes of District Swat
Strategic Interventions –	Removal of debris and road rubble, construction of road diversions around damaged sections, temporary repairs of culverts by laying pipes and earth filling, potholing and patch repairs, resurfacing and quick overlays.
Intervention Timeframe –	Temporary restoration of roads & bridges for traffic will take 45 days.
Indicators –	Restored traffic.
Project area -	District of Swat
Project Budget –	Total Cost of Rs. 34.5 million, Provincial Highways cost Rs. 3.5 million. District Roads cost Rs. 31 million.

3.1 BACKGROUND / EXTENT OF DAMAGES TO ROADS & BRIDGES

8. Restoring the roads and bridges infrastructure for traffic will have a major role in bringing back normalcy to the area struck by militancy. A proper damage assessment is essential in advance to the emergency response that would back a plan for efficient use of available resources i.e. equipment and personnel.
9. There are 154 km roads passing through Swat which are maintained by National Highway Authority. Two roads from Chakdara to Bagh dheri via Kabal (74 km) and Barikot to Karakar (20 km) are maintained by Frontier Highways Authorities. There are 780 km roads in Swat under the control of district government. Most of the bridges and roads are partially damaged.

3.2 CURRENT STATUS

10. The early recovery plan for roads and bridges infrastructure will require Rs. 34.5 million.
11. The cost on two of the provincial highways amounts to Rs. 3.5 million. Similarly, seventy seven (77) district roads repair will cost Rs. 31 million.

Table 3: Plan & Cost for Restoration of Damages on Roads / Highways in District Swat

Name of Road / Highway	No. of roads	Length of Roads (km)	Extent of Damage	Required work	Cost of Temporary Restoration
National Highways	2	154			NHA
Provincial Highways	2	74	Bridges & culverts	Diversion required	3.5
District Roads	77	780	Culverts, debris & rubble	Clearance from debris, filling ditches and diversions	31
Total	81	1,008			34.5

3.3 STRATEGIES & IMPLEMENTATION FOR REPAIR OF ROADS AND BRIDGES INFRASTRUCTURE

12. The strategy for W&S to implement the repair work and to restore traffic depends on the following essential measures;

- i. Shifting of machinery available with Abaseen Construction Corporation (ACC) in its Machinery Pool Parks (MPP) to Swat to provide diversions at bridges, where flow of water is not perennial.
- ii. Hiring of machinery if not available, in this context the leading and resourceful contractors of the Department are being contacted to persuade them to donate their machinery for this noble cause.
- iii. Shifting of 2 Nos Maybe & Johnson compact bridges available with Frontier Highways Authority (110 feet each) to Swat to restore traffic temporarily where needed.
- iv. Using the Provincial Disaster Management Ordinance to shorten the procurement process and quickly start work.
- v. Enrolment/short listing of resourceful contractors for emergent nature works.

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

4 SOCIAL WELFARE AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

(SOCIAL WELFARE AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT NWFP)

Project Title: Early Recovery Plan for Social Welfare and Women Development Department N.W.F.P

Project Objective: To provide immediate care and rehabilitation facilities to the vulnerable population of insurgency-hit area.

Strategic Interventions

Deployment of the District Officers, Social Welfare and Support Staff to the insurgency-hit areas

Assessment of damaged building/properties

Employment of Special Survey Teams under the supervision of District Officer Social Welfare

Establishment of 6 psycho social services/trauma centers in the insurgency-hit areas

The protection cluster will be used for monitoring and supervision purposes along with its original mandate.

Intervention Timeframe

Indicators

Project Area: Districts of Swat, Dir, Buner and Shangla

Project Budget: Total ERP would require an amount of Rs. 34.8 million
Cost of Survey of vulnerable persons Rs. 1.38
Cost of Psycho Social Services/Trauma Center Rs. 32.9 million.
Cost of Steering/Monitoring Committee Rs. 0.5 million

4.1 BACKGROUND

13. A general survey of the vulnerable groups in Swat, Dir lower, Buner, and Shangla district shows a number of orphans, widows, lost, disabled, old age and other needy persons having none to support.
14. The Social Welfare department within its framework and function aims at providing Social Welfare services in general and special groups in particular. There is specific reference to the provision of institutional care and rehabilitation facilities for the socially and economically

handicapped, orphans, needy, widows, old age, mentally retarded & physically handicapped persons, and injured.

4.2 CURRENT STATUS

15. It is felt that immediate relief and rehabilitation may be providing in the shape of shelter, food and care and followed by permanent rehabilitation by integrating into facilities and neighborhood along with provision of psychotherapy, formal education and vocational skill trainings where needed.

16. The Social Welfare Department NWFP intends to support all vulnerable and marginalized groups by a proper way of action and has developed a strategy in this regard.

17. Establishment of 6 psycho social services/ Trauma Centers at all four districts

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| a. Swat | 2 |
| b. Buner | 2 |
| c. Dir Lower | 1 |
| d. Shangla | 1 |

18. A Steering/Monitoring Committee for the plan will be established. The Secretary, SW & WDD will constitute a Steering Committee comprising the following:

- Secretary, SW & WDD NWFP Chairman
- Director, SW Member/Secretary
- District Officers, SW Concerned Members
- Superintendent: Shelter Home Member
- Any other member can be co-opted by the committee

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Cost Estimates</i>
Survey of Vulnerable persons	1.05
Support Cost & Salaries	0.34
Sub-Total	1.38
Psycho Social Services/Trauma Center	23.58
Support Cost	9.29
Sub-Total	32.9
Financial Resources for Steering/Monitoring Committee	0.50
Sub-Total	0.50
Total	34.8

4.3 STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

19. District officers, social welfare and support staff will be deployed as soon as possible to the districts concerned by notification till full execution of the early recovery plan and any subsequent rehabilitation plan.
20. Damages of building/properties will be assessed.
21. Involvement of UNICEF, UNIFEM, and Pakistan Psychiatry Society for providing support to psycho-social centers is underway.
22. Special survey teams will be employed under the supervision of district officer social welfare to carryout survey for the types/nature and extent of vulnerability caused to the population by the conflict.
23. After completion of the survey, all persons identified under different categories of vulnerabilities and mandated to social welfare department will be shifted to the existing institutions for such persons in the other districts of the province especially in Peshawar.
24. The steering and monitoring committee will meet every quarter to discuss the progress and issues pertaining to the project. The Secretary to the Committee will be responsible be convene meeting of the Committee with the permission of the Chair.
25. The Secretary Social Welfare & Women Development NWFP will act as DDO of the Project and he/she can delegate the power to any officer as per rules in vogue.
26. The proposed Shelter Home with an approximate cost of Rs. 60.2 million shall be taken-up after the ERP and complete feasibility will be conducted.
27. The protection cluster will be used for identification of potential partners, sharing of resources, engagement of technical expertise and filling the capacity gaps where required.

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

5 FOOD SECTOR

PROVISION OF FOOD / WHEAT / FLOUR **(Immediate / Short-term Relief Plan)**

The emergency relief has come nearly under control of the relief agencies however, task ahead is much bigger i.e. the return of these IDPs. As soon the IDPs return starts so demands for decent environment for living would rise.

The early recovery plan provides an outline of immediate and basic needs of returning IDPs during the next 6 – 12 months. The civil administration and relief agencies are planning to supplement food/wheat for the returning IDPs under the ERP.

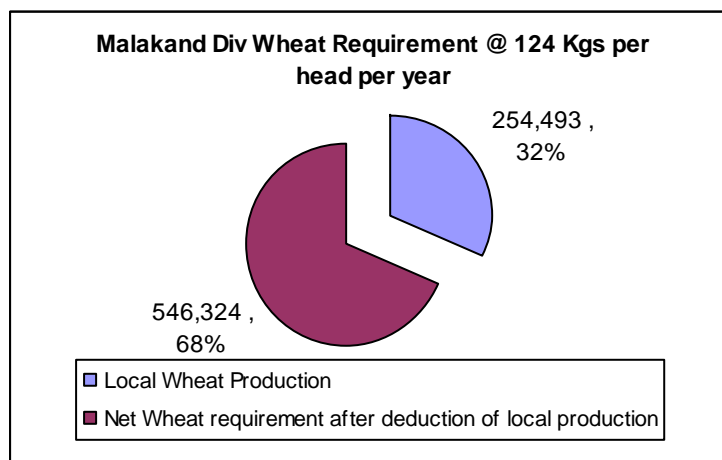
Project title -	Provision of Wheat / flour
Objective –	Food security for the returning IDPs till the Kharif harvest and sowing season of Rabi
Strategic Interventions –	Food/wheat purchase and availability in storage and local market
Intervention Timeframe –	Next twelve months
Indicators –	Storage capacity is full and amount equalizes to demand of wheat per head
Project area -	Malakand, Swat, Buner, Dir (L) & Dir (U) as directly affected and Chitral and Bajaur agency (food dept. range under Malakand Div)
Project Budget –	Cost of wheat for next 12- months Pak Rs. 13,112 million, Logistics & distribution and Establishment expenditures

5.1 BACKGROUND

28. During the period of being displaced the people are being supplied with food items in camps by agencies and at the host communities by both the agencies and local communities.

29. The IDPs have left behind a standing wheat crop on 207290 hectares. Although we have seen that some residents of the area had gone back to harvest and avail their wheat crop, the report of Agriculture department suggests that 7% of the wheat crop was lost. This shortfall will also be added to the actual shortfall which is met by import from other districts and outside the province either by the Food Department or by the market. . The production of Malakand is 254,493 tons and 800,817 tons is the yearly requirement. This leaves the administration to fill a gap of 546,324 tons.

Figure 1: Malakand Division's Wheat Requirement and proportion of Local Wheat Production



30. The mass evacuation has happened at the end of 'Rabi' harvest that gives the staple diet ingredient i.e. wheat. However, at most locations the harvest was difficult due to the on-going military operations and it is feared that the shortfall in local production will adversely affect the supply against demand. This has resulted in a loss of 28175 tons of wheat which was calculated as part of the local production. Hence this loss will also add to the net requirements of wheat
31. NWFP, is a wheat deficit province, however, it has availed a bumper crop to meet some of its requirements. It has to nevertheless rely on outside sources for filling the gap in demand and supply. The total requirement for the province including FATA is 3.8 million tons of wheat.

5.2 CURRENT STATUS

32. The early recovery plan would address the deficit wheat grain for the next 12-months. The required wheat grain to fill the gap for the next 12-months is 546,324 tons worth Pak Rs. 13,112 million.
33. The need is assessed by deducting the local production from the yearly wheat requirement. The local production is 254,493 tons whereas the yearly requirement is 800,817 tons, which leaves a deficit of 546,324 tons. A monthly deficit of 45,527 tons of wheat grain worth Pak Rs. 1,093 million shall be ensured by ERP.

34. The available Malakand stock of wheat is 45,401 tons against the monthly requirement of 45,527 tons that is only just sufficient to meet the requirements for one-month.
35. The provincial food stock is 210,274 tons and purchase of 150,000 and 50,000 tons has been made by Food Dept. Similarly, Food Dept. will purchase further wheat from PASCO and from within the provinces of NWFP and Punjab to reach the stock target of 650,000 tons.
36. Details for the above-mentioned calculations are given in annexure – Food/Wheat.

5.3 ERP INTERVENTION STRATEGY

8. The Food Dept. purchases wheat grain from local/provincial market and Punjab to stock up to 650,000 tons for the province and thus supplies required demand of Malakand's deficit in wheat grain.

5.4 IMPLEMENTATION

- a. The civil administration will make sure the availability of wheat at their stock centers in order to meet the local requirement till sowing of Rabi (6months). Similarly, the local requirements of wheat are calculated till next Rabi harvest (12-months) and ERP ensures the delivery. It is expected that World Food Program will share the burden with the Government in meeting the demands of the region.
- 9.
 10. Use of National ID Card and IDP proofs shall be utilized to distribute food /wheat.

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

6 AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Project title	Early recovery plan for Agriculture & Livestock Sector
Project Objective	To improve the socio-economic status of IDPs and the affected population of Malakand Division in Agriculture and Livestock sector through early rehabilitation program
Strategic Interventions –	Agriculture sector Livestock sector Partial repairs of 75 OFWM channels Repair of irrigation channels
Intervention Timeframe –	six months
Indicators –	resumption of the economic activity in the food and grain markets of the region Increased activity in the local economic cycle of the regions and sub regions Increased spending by the residents of the troubled region
Project area	Swat, Buner, Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Malakand Agency, Shangla,
Project Budget	Total ERP cost amounts to Rs. 5,500 million Agriculture sector will require funds amounting to Rs. 2,697 million. Livestock sector will require funds amounting to Rs. 2,779 million. OFWM sector will require funds amounting to Rs. 24.6 million.

6.1 BACKGROUND OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

11. Pakistan has a rich and vast natural resource base, covering various ecological and climatic zones; hence the country has great potential for producing all types of food commodities. Agriculture has an important direct and indirect role in generating economic growth. The importance of agriculture to the economy is seen in three ways;
- i. Firstly, it provides food to consumers and fibers for domestic industry;
 - ii. Secondly, it is a source of scarce foreign exchange earnings; and
 - iii. Thirdly, it provides a market for industrial goods.
12. Agriculture sector in the conflicted areas of Malakand Division has been very badly affected. The agriculture related needs of IDPs can be brought to normal level by addressing the losses to the agriculture sector.

6.2 CURRENT STATUS

13. The early recovery for Agriculture sector will require funds amounting to Rs. 2,697 million.

14. An assessment of losses in Agriculture Sector has been show in the table below:

Table 4: District-wise losses in Agriculture sector

<i>District</i>	<i>Crops</i>	<i>Loss in Million Rs.</i>
Swat	Wheat, Fruit Orchards, Onions, Kharif Vegetables	1804.75
Buner	As above	301.875
Dir Lower	As above	215.468
Dir Upper	As above	134.04
Shangla	As above	72.02
Malakand	As above	168.75
Total Loss		2697

6.3 STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION:

15. The strategy should combine both of the following;

- i. Direct food assistance and
- ii. Agricultural production-based food supply

16. Thus a single strategy for both the above-mentioned components shall be evolved. They both form food supply; namely food assistance and food production. The strategy demands a coordinated food security response involving all key partners in the food security sector.

17. Cost for Kharif Crops Plantation, Tractors & Implements required for Malakand Division has been accounted.

6.4 BACKGROUND TO LIVESTOCK SECTOR

18. The majority of the IDPs had their own livestock which was one of the main sources of their daily income generation. Due to the current situation of the area, maximum numbers of animals and poultry has either died or wounded. Some animals of these IDPs have been snatched and the rest were sold on very low prices to get cash to meet their transportation cost and food.

19. According to Livestock Census 2006, the Malakand Division had 1.3 million cattle, 0.4 million Buffaloes, 1.6 million Goats, 0.5 million Sheep, 0.004 million Camels, 0.010 million Horses, 0.012 million Mules, 0.051 million Asses and 5 million domestic poultry.

20. To exploit the animal's potential and to protect animal health, the department of lives stock and dairy development N.W.F.P has established a network of about 225 veterinary institutions in the Malakand Division, which provide animal health and production extension services.
21. Most of the 225 infrastructures and buildings of veterinary institutions are completely/partially destroyed and needs reconstruction/repair.

6.5 CURRENT STATUS/REQUIREMENT

22. The early recovery of livestock sector will require funds amounting to Rs. 2779 million.

6.6 STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION:

23. The Livestock & Dairy Development Department, NWFP intends to involve following disciplines while launching the rehabilitation program for the proposed districts regarding livestock development;
- i. Distribution of Animals and Poultry.
 - ii. Distribution of Feed and establishment of Fodder plots.
 - iii. Provision/construction of Animal Shelters.
 - iv. Provision of Animal health and breed improvement coverage & extension/strengthening of existing services.
 - v. Disease surveillance and reporting.
24. Such measures if applied will;
- Increase the income of rural land-less and small farm livestock holders by adopting the modern health practices.
 - Develop a new integrated approach of breed improvement by modern techniques.
 - Develop an efficient and reliable livestock health and breed improvement services at the doorstep.
 - Increase the capacity building of the employees of the department as well as progressive farmers to increase milk and meat production.

Table 5: Costs to revitalizing Livestock sector in Malakand Division

Particulars	Total Cost (Rs. M)
Purchase of Livestock	2,218
Civil Works & Infrastructure	361
Establishment charges	78
Operational expenses	122

Sub-Total**2,779****6.7 CURRENT STATUS – OFWM (ON FARM WATER MANAGEMENT)**

25. The early recovery of OFWM sector will require funds amounting to Rs. 24.6 million.

26. The OFWM dept. has not allocated any funds for repair or rehabilitation of the damaged water channels. Therefore, provision of funds would be necessary for taking-up the repair of damages. Preliminary reports from districts offices show the detail of damages to private water channels in Malakand Division, given as under;

Table 6: OFWM Channels and estimated costs of damages

District	Channels Damaged	Estimated Cost of Damages
	Nos	Rs. in million
Swat	40	15
Buner	20	5
Shangla	3	1
Dir Lower	5	1.5
Dir Upper	2	0.6
Malakand	5	1.5
Total	75	24.6

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

7 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION SECTOR

OPERATIONALIZE ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (Immediate / Short-term Relief Plan)

Project title - Operationalize Elementary & Secondary Educational Institutions damaged due to Law & Order situation in Malakand Division

Objective – To operationalize 230 educational institutions in Malakand division (Government Girls & Boys Primary, Middle, High & Higher Secondary Schools) through a temporary arrangement by establishing mud, tent, or transitory structure schools and provision of class room essentials till permanent reconstruction is started in affected districts.

Strategic Interventions –Build temporary arrangement at 230 education institutions by till the rehabilitation stage starts.

Intervention Timeframe – Establishing each mud structure will take 16 hours of 2 skilled and 2 un-skilled labors i.e. 4 working days.
Establishing 1,274 mud structures for 230 institutions will take 5,000 skilled and 5,000 un-skilled labor days

Indicators – Full attendance of children enrolled in records and as dept. will renew the lost link with communities so new enrollment is also expected.

Project area - Districts of Swat, Dir (L), Dir (U) and Buner.

Project Budget – Cost of Rs. 71 million,
Structure / Construction cost Rs. 49.8 million
Revenue / Establishment expenditures Rs. 21 million

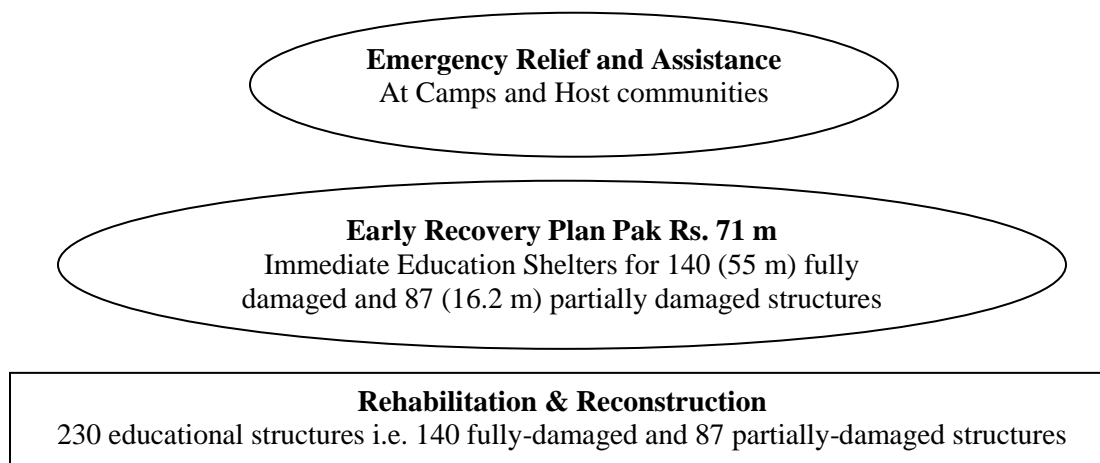
7.1 BACKGROUND / EXTENT OF DAMAGES

37. As per preliminary assessment 230 schools were reported as damaged, out of these 112 girls' and 28 boys' schools are fully damaged and 42 girls' and 45 boys' schools are partially damaged.

38. Girl's education was primarily targeted by the miscreants.

39. Although mud structures shall be the major solution for meeting the requirements in the early recovery, other solutions can also be employed as and when the situation warrants.

Figure 2: Three Stages; Emergency Relief, Early Recovery and Rehabilitation for Education



7.2 CURRENT STATUS

40. The early recovery of 230 government schools will require funds amounting to Rs. 71 million.
41. Cost Estimates for One Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Shelter Schools are given below;
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a. Cost of One Primary school with 4 rooms (25' x 16') | - Rs.284,000 |
| b. Cost of One Middle school with 6 rooms (25' x 16') | - Rs.393,000 |
| c. Cost of One High school with 8 rooms (25' x 16') | - Rs.512,000 |
| d. Cost of One Higher Secondary school with 4 rooms (25' x 16') | - Rs.606,000 |
42. The ERP also gives a per unit cost of each mud structure in the 4-mentioned categories of educational set-ups, these are
- | | |
|--|-------------|
| a. Unit cost of mud-room in Primary school (25' x 16') | - Rs.71,000 |
| b. Unit cost of mud room in Middle school (25' x 16') | - Rs.65,500 |
| c. Unit cost of mud room in High school (25' x 16') | - Rs.64,000 |

d. Unit cost of mud room in Higher Secondary school (25' x 16') - Rs.151,500

43. Details for the above-mentioned calculations are given in annexure – E & S Education Shelter Structures.

7.3 ERP INTERVENTION STRATEGY

44. The temporary shelter schools to be established and operationalize would have a chopal(a temporary shed structure (with mud wall, water proofing by using dry grass and plastic sheet). Locally available materials (Bamboos, iron bars, old used tire and tubes, binding wire etc.) will be used.

7.4 IMPLEMENTATION

45. The Additional Secretary E&S Education Department will supervise the overall activities of the project.

- a. The Planning Officer, E&S Education Department will act as coordination officer with the EDO E&SE concerned at provincial level.
- b. At district level District Officer (E&SE) will be responsible for implementation of the recovery plan and project activities.

46. These offices will perform the following functions;

- a. Coordination with various agencies working in the education sector,
- b. To be a link role between the Govt: and development partners and
- c. To guide and assist the district education departments in all types of issues.
- d. To conduct periodic meetings with all stake holders,
- e. To monitor, evaluate and submit reports to the Secretary E&S Education department and to analyze staff deficiencies.

Authorities responsible for:

Commitments/Sponsoring:	Govt. of N.W.F.P. / Donor Agency
Execution	Govt. of N.W.F.P. E&S Education Dept. / Donor Agency
Operation & Maintenance	Govt. of N.W.F.P., E&S Education Dept. / Donor Agency

Sector:

Requirement:

Committed:

Gap / Unmet requirement

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

8 INDUSTRIES, MINES AND MINERAL SECTOR

OPERATIONALIZE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT, DIRECTORATE OF MINES & MINERAL AND DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE

Project title: Early Recovery Plan for Industries Department, Directorate of Mines & Mineral and Directorate of Technical Education

Project Objective: To improve economic indicators (EDIs) through a comprehensive economic development package for insurgency-hit areas.

Strategic Interventions: To revive 3 centers of SIDP.
To look into the revival of clusters of SMEs.
To rehabilitate 10 partially damaged Technical Education Training Institutes.
To start short-term (3-6 months) skill training activities for 3000 female and 4000 male youth.

Intervention Timeframe – six months to eight months

Indicators: 3 operational SIDP Centers
SME clusters in the region revived
10 Technical Education Training Institutes repaired
7000 youth trained

Project Area: Swat, Buner, Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Malakand Agency, Shangla, Bajaur

Project Budget: Total Pak Rs. 1213.32 Million
3 SIDP centers – 70 million
10 Technical Institutes – 1053 million
7000 trained youth – 90.32 million

8.1 BACKGROUND / EXTENT OF DECREASE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

47. Taliban insurgency and military operation in the Malakand, Swat, Buner and Dir has badly affected the small and medium enterprises and other business activities. The government faces challenging task to jump-start the economic activities in the region.

48. The district wise breakup of industrial units prior to the unrest is shown in the table below:

Table 7: Industrial Units in Malakand Division

S. No	Area	No of Industrial Units			Investment Value (Rs in m)	Employees
		Running	Closed	Total		

1	Swat	158	67	225	902	1,930
2	Dir (L & U)	32	4	36	199	258
3	Buner	178	5	183	887	1,434
4	Chitral	3	2	5	23	49
5	Shangla	1		1	12	6
6	Malakand	36	10	46	358	412
Total		408	88	496	2,381	4,089

49. The following economic indicators are targeted to be improved through a comprehensive economic development package for the conflict-hit areas. This package would address socio-economic development focusing the following:

- a. Net Employment Rate
- b. Total Industrial Output
- c. Increase in Per Capita Income
- d. Increase in Living Standards
- e. Backward and Forward Linkages
- f. Skill development

8.2 CURRENT STATUS

50. Small Industries Development Board (SIDB) requires Rs. 70 million for the restoration and activation of following offices/industries units in Malakand Division.

Table 8: SIDB Centers for ERP

S. No	SIDB Area	Offices / Industrial Units	Amount Needed
			(Rs. In m)
1	Swat	Textile Training Centre Rahim abad	20
2	Malakand	Wood working Centre Batkhella (Wool Spinning Centre)	30
3	Dir (Lower)	Wood Working Centre Timergarah	20
4	Chitral		20
Total			90

51. 10 Centers of the Directorate Technical Education & Manpower Training N.W.F.P are partially damaged. (Details annexed).

52. It is essential to repair the damaged buildings and provide the necessary tools, equipments and furniture items that were damaged or looted by militants. These institutions shall be ready and functioning as and when the IDPs return to their home districts. Component wise estimated cost to recover the damage is provided below:

Table 9: Cost of ERP on Partially Damaged Units of Directorate of Technical Education

S. No	Break-up of Partially Damaged Units	Amount Needed for Repairs
		(Rs. in m)
1	Civil works	500
2	Repair & Maintenance	250
3	Replacement of damaged items	300
4	Purchase of Vehicles destroyed during operation	3
	Total	1,053

53. The Directorate of Technical Education will require Pak Rs. 90.32 million for proposed training of 3000 female and 4000 male youth in various trades for 3-6 months with the collaboration of NAVTEC. The estimated cost of youth-training is given in the table below:

Table 10: Cost of 7000 youth trained by Directorate of Technical Education

S. Nr	Description	units	rate	duration	Amount Needed
					(Rs. in m)
1	Purchase of tools & equipment/furniture etc.				10.5
2	Purchase of consumable training material @ Rs. 500/-per trainee per month	7000	500	4	14.0
3	Stipend @ Rs. 2000 pm per trainee	7000	2000	4	56.0
4	Staff remuneration @				3.5
	Rs. 10000 pm for In charge				
	Rs. 8000 pm for Sr. In charge				
	Rs, 6000 pm for Jr. Instructor				
	Rs. 5000 pm for Shop Assistant				
	Rs. 4000 pm for Class - IV				
5	Registration & Certification				2.1
6	Overhead charges				1.7
7	Monitoring charges				2.5
	Total				90.32

8.3 STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

54. Some of the specific clusters like silk, cosmetics, hand-woven textile, honey, furniture and cutlery are the great sources of direct and indirect employment and therefore a major source of livelihood for the people of the area. In order to make these clusters functional, the following proposals have been proposed:

- a. Restoration of investors' confidence;
- b. Possibility of rescheduling of loans
- c. Possibility of tax relief to industrial units;
- d. Possibility of relief in power tariff;
- e. Restoration of industrial infrastructure;
- f. Imparting marketable skills to locals for accommodating them in the local, outside market;
- g. Development of agriculture and horticulture based industries;
- h. Restoration of tourists' spots;

55. The affected areas with mountainous terrain have immense mineral potential. The ongoing militancy has also caused great damage to the mining activities. To restore the mining activities back in the region, the following recommendations are proposed:

- a. Improvement and repair of access roads to the mines;
- b. Possibility of interest free loans to the investors;
- c. Availability of machinery through PASDEC
- d. Restoration of the Emerald mines Mingora, Shamoza (District Swat) & Gujar Killi (District Shangla) which were physically occupied by the militants, the estimated cost for the restoration is about 10 millions.

56. The short term skill training activities in the following trades to equip the young displaced youth of the concerned areas with modern and salable skills to make them useful segments of the society. Some of the skill training activities are given below:

Table 11: SME Trades of Malakand Division

Trades for Male Population:	Trade for Female Population:
Domestic Electrician	Dress making/designing
Pipefitting / plumbing	Knitting

Steel fixer	Machine and hand embroidery
Aluminum, Windows and Doors fitters	Poultry
Civil surveyor	Computer secretarial training
CNG kit installation & repair	Zarri & Silma sitara work

57. The 4000 male and 3000 female youth will be trained in the above-mentioned trades for a period of 3 to 6 months duration in the existing institutions as well as in the centers to be established on temporary basis. The trainees will be paid monthly stipend @ Rs.2000/ per month in collaboration with NAVTEC.

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

9 HEALTH

Project Title	Revitalizing & Strengthening Health Services Provision in Malakand Division
Intervention Timeframe	6 Months
Indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Antenatal Coverage2. Immunization Coverage3. CDR for TB cases4. Utilization of Health Facilities
Project Area	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. District Buner2. District Swat3. District Lower Dir4. District Shangla
Project Budget	PK Rupees: 1150 Million

Situation and Background

The current military operation against insurgents in Swat in NWFP has resulted in a grave humanitarian crises leading to massive population displacement compelling millions of people to move out of their native lands leaving behind their homes and properties. Since the start of the operation against insurgents in Swat, a total of more than 3 million people have been displaced from the valley taking shelter in the comparatively safer areas to protect their lives and families as an inevitable option. At present, 13% of internally displaced population (IDP) has been accommodated in twenty six camps set up in the neighbouring districts, mainly Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi, Lower Dir and Malakand while remaining are hosted by the relatives or community. In addition to the social and psychological manifestations of the displacement (and the horrible repercussions of war), it has posed immense public health challenges for the displaced population and the host communities. Tremendous strain has been put on the existing health infrastructure (and its response capacity to this massive public health challenge) in the host districts which were not catering to all the needs of the community even before the displacement of these populations. With the massive influx of millions of people, the health infrastructure has been grappling to cope with the emerging health needs of these populations.

Current Status

Realizing the fact that the government has conducted a successful military operation against the insurgents, it is expected that soon normalcy will return to the swat valley with the displaced population moving back to their homes. The health infrastructure in Swat valley had many deficiencies even before the start of the military operation. Health indicators of these districts were poorer than general health status of NWFP (Annex I) and were expected to worsen at the time of operation because of limited healthcare services.

The preliminary information taken from various sources show that there is 20-35 % damage to the health facilities. Detail of damages is attached at Annex II but needs confirmation once the area is cleared.

Key Principles of Recovery Plan

- Minimal essential package of health services: defined, will be ensured in affected districts
- Rationalized reconstruction / repair
- Strategic Integration of smaller units of service delivery
- Emphasis on needs of vulnerable population (Women, Children, Injured & disabled)
- Collaboration and Coordination

Objectives:

1. Revitalizing the health system in realistic terms keeping in view the previous status.
2. Enhancing the scope and mandate of the existing health system.

Strategies and Activities of Objective 1:

- Develop detailed **district specific plans** in consultation with all stakeholders.
- **Prioritize health facilities** based on its accessibility, utilization and catchment population for early recovery and refurbishment / repair.
- **Re-building / refurbishing** the damaged infrastructure.
- **Equip** all the facilities including **DHQ / THQ** hospitals on a immediate basis
- Provision of **ambulances** to **DHQ / THQ** hospitals on need basis.
- Establish **Temporary PHC facilities** or hire buildings for operationalization.
- **Strengthen EDO offices** by provision of **vehicles** and other **office equipment** taken away by militants.
- **Building capacity** of **District Health Management** on planning and supervision.
- **Provide Essential** secondary and primary health care services as per notified essential healthcare package (Annex – III).
- **Locate, mobilize** and **support** existing staff of DHQ, PHC facilities and LHWs to help them resume their duties.
- Putting on ground **more human resources** to address the additional challenges and to fill in the gaps already existing in the system.
- **Community mobilization** and participation in re-establishing health system.
- **Establish a coordinating body** and mechanism to implement District health plan under the auspices of Department of Health.
- To develop a comprehensive **Plan** for **psychological** and **physical** rehabilitation of the community.

Strategies and Activities of Objective 2:

- This will require specialized services (mental health services, physical rehabilitation of those disabled due to injuries, etc) for the returning population,

services which may not have been there in the first place or there scope was quite rudimentary

- Enhancing the capacities of the health workforce (focused training activities targeting the vulnerable groups) not only in service delivery but strengthening the managerial capacities enabling the district health managers to ensure the effective delivery of these services.
- Increased investment on specialized technologies used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

**PLEDGES BY UN &
HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

[TO BE FILLED]

Selected health indicators for conflict affected areas of NWFP

Area	ANC %	EPI % fully immunized	CDR for TB cases	Utilization of PHC health facilities Per capita
NWFP				
Swat	39	95	69	0.64
Buner	17	63	NA	0.45
Lower Dir	52	95	80	0.64
Shangla	11	56	84	0.3

Total no of Health facilities with breakup

Name of the district	Total no of Health facilities	BHU	RHC	CD	MCH	Hospitals	others
Swat	80	41	3	17	3	8	8 (2 TB clinics, 3 leprosy clinics, 1 DHDC, 1 medical college, 1paramedic school.)
Buner	38	19	3	8	0	4	4
Shangla	37	15	1	14	2	4	1
Lower Dir	73	33	4	19	9	3	5
Total	228	105	11	57	8	18	38

ANNEXURE – II

District	Health Facilities				
	Health Facility	Total	Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	Rehab. Required
Swat	BHU	41	12	11	23
	CD	17	4	2	6
	RHC	3	0	2	2
	Hospital	8	2	3	5
	MCH	3	0	1	1
	others	8	0	2	2
	Total	80	18	21	39
Lower Dir	BHU	33	4	3	7
	CD	19	2	3	5
	RHC	4	1	1	2
	Hospitals	3	0	0	0
	MCH	9	1	1	2
	Others	5	0	0	0
	Total	73	8	8	16
Buner	BHU	19	0	7	7
	CD	8	0	4	4
	RHC	3	0	2	2
	Hospitals	4	0	2	2
	MCH	0	0	0	0
	Others	4	0	2	2
	Total	38	0	17	16
Shangla	BHU	15	1	4	5
	CD	14	0	6	6
	RHC	1	0	1	1
	Hospitals	4	0	2	2
	MCH	2	0	1	1
	Others	1	0	0	0
	Total	37	1	14	15
GRAND TOTAL		228	27	60	86

Minimal Package of Primary Health Care Services

Maternal and Newborn Health

S#	Services Provided	BHU	RHC
Antenatal Care			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Diagnosis of pregnancy	Yes	Yes
3.	Antenatal visits--weight, height measurement, Fundal height	Yes	Yes
4.	Tetanus immunization	Yes	Yes
5.	Iron and folic acid supplements	Yes	Yes
6.	Record urine, albumin and sugar	Yes	Yes
7.	Blood Grouping	-	Yes
8.	Blood pressure measurement	Yes	Yes
9.	Simplified urinalysis	-	Yes
10.	Diagnosis of anemia	Yes (Clinical)	Yes (Lab)
11.	Treatment of intestinal worms	Yes	Yes
12.	Treatment of malaria	Yes	Yes
13.	Treatment of asymptomatic urinary tract infections	Yes	Yes
14.	Treatment of symptomatic urinary tract infections	Yes	Yes
15.	Treatment of anemia	Yes	Yes
16.	Management of STIs	Yes	Yes
17.	Treatment of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	Yes	Yes
18.	Treatment of pre-eclampsia/eclampsia	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
19.	Treatment of incomplete miscarriage	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
20.	Treatment of ectopic pregnancy	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
Delivery Care			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Monitor progression of labour	-	Yes
3.	Identify fetal malposition	Yes	Yes
4.	Assist normal delivery	-	Yes
5.	Identify and refer high risk pregnancy	Yes	Yes
6.	Normal vaginal delivery	-	Yes
7.	Parenteral administration of oxytocin		Yes
8.	Bimanual compression of the uterus	Stabilize & Refer	Yes

9.	Controlled cord traction for retained placenta	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
10.	Suturing tears	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
11.	Provision of intravenous fluids	Yes	Yes
Postnatal Care			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Detection of Puerperal hemorrhage / Infection	Yes	Yes
3.	Breast Examination	Yes	Yes
4.	Counseling on Family Planning and Breastfeeding	Yes	Yes
5.	Nutritional Counseling	Yes	Yes
Family Planning			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Counseling on Family Planning	Yes	Yes
3.	Provision of Contraceptive services (condoms, oral, Injectable and IUDs)	Yes	Yes
Newborn Care			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	In delivery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate, clean air way, clean clamp and cut cord 	-	Yes
3.	Establish Early Breast feeding	Yes	Yes
4.	Prevention of Ophthalmia of New born	Yes	Yes
5.	New Born Immunization (BCG, Heb B, OPV0)	Yes	Yes
6.	Complimentary Infant Feeding (preterm / low birth weight)	Yes	Yes
7.	Manage neonatal infections / sepsis	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
8.	Manage neonatal jaundice	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
9.	Manage neonatal tetanus	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer

Child Survival Interventions

S#	Services Provided	BHU	RHC
EPI Services			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Storage of vaccines	Yes	Yes
3.	Routine immunization (BCG, DPT, OPV, Measles, Hepatitis B)	Yes	Yes
4.	Out reach Routine immunization	Yes	Yes
5.	Campaigns (NIDs)	Yes	Yes
6.	Disease surveillance and case reporting	Yes	Yes
Integrated management of Child Hood Illnesses (IMCI)			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes

2.	Case management of ARI	Yes	Yes
3.	Management of a convulsing child	Abort fit & Refer	Abort fit & Refer
4.	Oxygen Inhalation	-	Yes
5.	Inhalation of bronchodilator	Yes	Yes
6.	Case management Diarrhea / ORT	Yes	Yes
7.	Case management childhood fever	Yes	Yes
8.	Case management of measles	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
9.	Case management of severely ill children	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer
10.	Management of vaccine preventable diseases	Stabilize & Refer	Stabilize & Refer

Nutrition

S#	Services Provided	BHU	RHC
Infant Feeding Assessment, Growth Monitoring, BF support and Micro-Nutrient Supplementation			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Infant feeding assessment and appropriate advice	Yes	Yes
3.	Promotion of Breast feeding support to lactating mothers	Yes	Yes
4.	Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding	Yes	Yes
5.	Advice on timely, appropriate complementary feeding	Yes	Yes
6.	Growth monitoring	Yes	Yes
7.	Multi-micro nutrient supplementation	Yes	Yes
8.	Diagnosis of anemia	Yes	Yes
9.	Iron supplementation in children and pregnant women	Yes	Yes
10.	De worming	Yes	Yes
11.	Improving hygiene / sanitation	Yes	Yes
12.	Identification & Management of malnourishment	Refer	Refer

Control of Communicable Diseases

S#	Services Provided	BHU	RHC
Control of Tuberculosis			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Identification of Suspects	Yes	Yes
3.	sputum smear examination for suspected TB cases	-	Yes
4.	X ray for smear negative cases	-	Yes
5.	Treatment of diagnosed cases	Yes	Yes
6.	TB DOTS recording and reporting	Yes	Yes
7.	Screening and referral of contact suspected with TB	Yes	Yes
Control of Malaria			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Clinical diagnosis of Malaria	Yes	Yes

3.	Microscopic diagnosis of Malaria	-	Yes
4.	Treatment of uncomplicated cases	Yes	Yes
5.	Treatment of complicated cases	Refer	Refer
6.	Promotion of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs)	Yes	Yes

Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

S#	Services Provided	BHU	RHC
Mental Health			
1.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Yes	Yes
2.	Case detection	Yes	Yes
3.	Bio-psycho-social case management	Yes	Yes
4.	Referral of complicated cases	Yes	Yes
5.	Coordination with LHWs for case detection and referral	Yes	Yes
Early Detection and Management of Cardiovascular disorders		Yes	Yes
Early detection and management of Diabetes Mellitus		Yes	Yes

Diagnostic Facilities

S#	Services Provided	BHU	RHC
1.	Provision of X-Ray diagnostic facilities	-	Yes
2.	Provision of Lab diagnostic facilities (Routine investigations like Hb, Urine, blood group, TB, Malaria)	-	Yes

Other Routine Services

S#	Services Provided	BHU	RHC
1.	Dental	-	Yes
2.	OT Facilities (Minor Procedures)	-	Yes
3.	Medico-legal	-	Yes

MUNICIPAL SERVICES SECTOR

Overview:

Project title - Operationalization of municipal facilities in Malakand Division

Objective – To operationalize the municipal facilities in the urban and semi urban areas of Malakand Division

Strategic Interventions – Repair of water supply schemes, resumption of solid waste disposal and sewage, repair of street lights, repair of streets and roads, other activities related to Municipal Administration

Intervention Timeframe – 6 months

Indicators –	No of water supply of schemes restored, No of street lights repaired, Sewage facilities start delivering, solid waste services resume, No of roads and streets repaired
Project area -	All the TMAs in Malakand Division {Swat (Mingora, Matta), Dir Lower (Timergarah), Buner (Daggar, Sawari), Malakand (Batkheila, Dargai), Shangla (Alpuri, Puran)}
Project Budget –	483.9 MILLION Rupees

Background:

The Municipal facilities in the region are the hardest hit as far as delivery of services to the people is concerned. Since most of the facilities are dependent on staff of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and the staff has fled the area because of ongoing violence in the area, therefore it will be of paramount importance that this staff go back and start delivering. A snapshot of the current situation is given below:

Swat (TMA Mingora)

- The Municipality is worst affected with dried out sources of income
- 460 employees of the municipality are now displaced
- The headquarters of TMA Swat have been blown up.
- Manpower (Skilled / unskilled) in labor market is now in IDP Camps
- Municipal Services, Power & Gas supplies are disrupted & suspended
- Chambers, Pumping Machinery & Supply Main of water supply system in urban area are damaged
- Transformers for the Tube Wells & offices were targeted by miscreants.
- Drains in urban areas are full of filth for want of clearing for the last two months.
- Urban Area is dumped with heaps of solid waste & rotten material
- Mobility of the staff is limited for want of transport

TMA Matta

- The municipality of Matta is inactivated for more than a year
- The work force is scattered & displaced
- Municipal Bus Stand has been blown up
- Municipal Services & Power Supply are completely suspended
- Water Supply lines and Sources were deliberately targeted
- Office premises of TMA Matta is not available for use
- Manpower (Skilled / unskilled) in labor market is now in IDP Camps
- The drainage and solid waste disposal in Matta proper is a huge activity

District Buner TMA Swari & Daggar

- Both municipalities have lost their sources of income
- Staff members(30 each) are displaced
- Newly constructed headquarter of TMA Swari along with filling station for Fire Brigade have been blown up
- Municipal Services are suspended since 28/04/2009

- Tube Well at Pir Baba has been badly damaged

District Shangla TMA Puran & Alpuri

- Both municipalities have lost their sources of income.
- Staff members (14 & 18) are displaced
- Municipal Services are suspended since 28/04/2009
- Rented accommodation in Puran has been blown up

District Dir-Lower TMA Timergarah

- Income sources of the municipality are affected due to operation in Maidan & closure of road at Chakdara
- 210 Local Council employees are deactivated & demoralized
- The headquarter of the TMA Timergarah has collapsed
- Official vehicle of Tehsil Nazim Timergarah has been snatched
- Municipal Services are suspended for all practical purposes
- The city is dumped with heaps of waste & rotten material

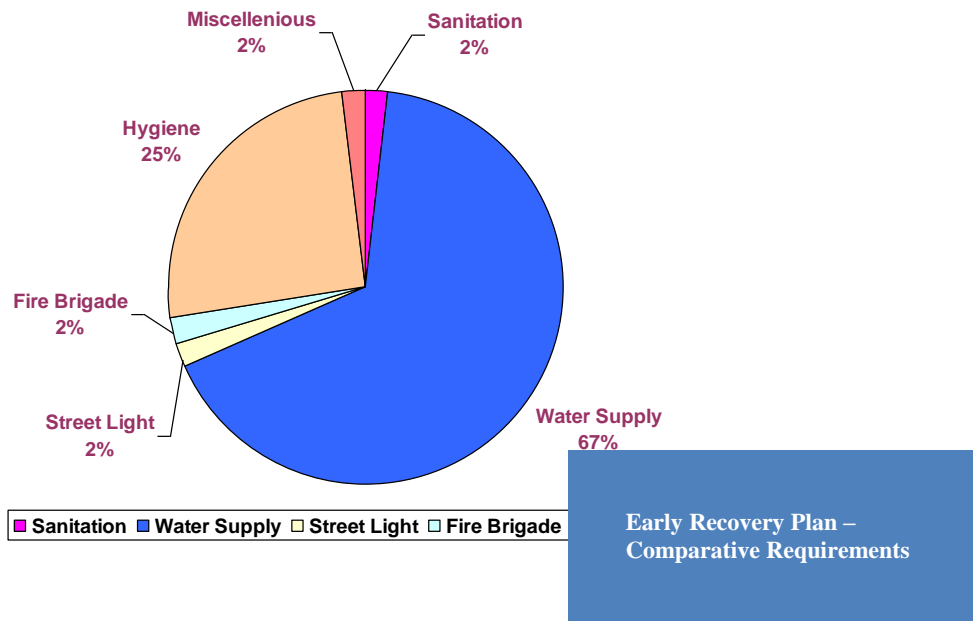
Strategy:

The strategy will be implemented by the Provincial and District Governments in collaboration with the development partners. The overall strategy is delineated in bullet form below:

- Restoration & Clearing of Water Supply Systems (Tube wells, Storage tanks, Supply lines, Distribution network, Gravity sources)
- Collection & Disposal of Solid Waste (Rubble, Debris, Rotten Articles)
- Restoration of Sanitation Network (Clearance of drains, Waste collection sites, Public toilets,)
- Hygiene Promotion (provision of hygiene kits, communication material & counseling)
- Restoration of Street lights in urban areas
- Cleaning and clearing of public parks & municipal grounds
- Assessment of damage to municipal infrastructure
- Taking charge of municipal properties & processing annual contracts
- Detailed Damage Assessment Survey of Municipal Infrastructure
- Restoration of Municipal Records & Retrieval of lost Assets
- Enforcement of Municipal Regulation
- Engaging Partners & Donors in reconstruction of Municipal Infrastructure

Requirements & Costing:

- Pooling & deployment of municipal work force
- Provision of essentials (equipments , tools, implements, vehicles including water tanks, fire engines, recovery vehicles, makeshift/prefab offices & workplaces)
- Provision of Funds & Technical Assistance
- Monitoring, Oversight & Impact Assessment
- Human & material resources for change management



Early Recovery Plan – Comparative Requirements

Districts	Swat		Dir- L	Buner		Shangla		Malakand		Total
	Mingora	Matla	Timergara	Daggar	Swari	Alpuri	Puran	Bafkhela	Dargai	
Sanitation	4.075	.7855	.7855	.7855	.7855	.7855	.7855	.7855	-	9.5735
Water Supply	307.685	.555	5.235	.555	.555	.555	.555	5.235	-	320.9300
Street Light	3.060	-	3.060	-	-	-	-	3.060	-	9.1800
Fire Brigade	3.710	-	-	-	3.710	-	-	3.710	-	11.1300
Hygiene	46.820	10.900	10.900	10.900	10.900	10.900	10.900	10.900	-	123.1200
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000	10.0000
Grand Total										483.9335

Implementation:

- WatSan Cell in LG&RD shall serve as focal point with Secretary LCB to coordinate with Partners in the Task
- Coordinator of the Cell shall be in charge of the operation in the field
- Assistant Coordinator shall be responsible for communication, arrangements of meeting, record notes and follow up;
- WatSan Officers and Field Officers shall be responsible for technical assistance to the Municipal Officers and supervision on site
- The Staff is being assembled and will be positioned at Dargai for quick deployment on clearance.
- Provisions are made to stock essential equipments & tools.
- WASH Partners are sensitized to let the department know about the availability, extent, nature and quantum of support.
- Generators are arranged to energize tube wells
- Tankers & fire engines are requisitioned from sister municipalities to provide essential services till repair of vehicles in the affected areas particularly Swat
- Additional staff is engaged to fill the shortfall & clear the backlog
- The idea of “Municipal Volunteers” is being worked to get requisite workforce

Partners (WASH Cluster):

- Unicef & its Implementing partners
- Muslim Aid
- MSF Belgium

- Oxfam
- NCA
- ICRC
- WHO
- PCRWR

Partners in Development

- UNDP
- WSP
- Civil Society

10 ANNEXURE

10.1 ANNEXURE – MALAKAND DIVISION FOOD/WHEAT

Reference: Report of food dept. By Maqbool Ali Khan, Dy. Secy. Food. No. SOF (Food Dept.) 2-28/2009/1671

Table: Total population of Malakand Division and their Requirement of Wheat / Flour

	Name of District / Agency	Population	Wheat Requirement @ 124 kg per head per year	Local Wheat Production	Net Wheat requirement after deduction of local production	12-months Net Wheat required Cost (million Rs.)	Net Monthly Wheat Requirement (ton = 1000 kg)	Monthly Wheat Cost million Rs.)	6 months wheat requirement	6-months Wheat Cost million Rs.)	Wheat Stock available
		2009-2010	tons	tons	tons	Rs (million)	tons	Rs Million	tons	Rs Million	tons
Directly affected	Malakand	658,535	81,658	30,345	51,313	1,232	4,276	103	25,657	616	4,962
	Swat	1,831,074	227,053	91,884	135,169	3,244	11,264	270	67,585	1,622	9,591
	Buner	768,291	95,268	61,407	33,861	813	2,822	68	16,931	406	-
	Dir (lower)	1,049,744	130,168	21,663	108,505	2,604	9,042	217	54,253	1,302	6,528
	Dir (upper)	795,457	98,637	15,916	82,721	1,985	6,893	165	41,360	993	-
	Chitral	431,416	53,496	14,765	38,731	930	3,228	77	19,365	465	24,320
	Bajaur	923,682	114,537	18,513	96,024	2,305	8,002	192	48,012	1,152	-
	Malakand Div	6,458,199	800,817	254,493	546,324	13,112	45,527	1,093	273,162	6,556	45,401

10.2 ANNEXURE – NUMBER OF E & S EDUCATION SHELTER STRUCTURES, ROOMS AND LABOR-DAYS

S. No.	Category	Schools / Institutions			Rooms		Labor days	
		Male	Female	Total Institutes	No. of rooms	Total rooms	@ 2 working days of 2 skilled labor	@ 2 working days of 2 unskilled labor
	Fully Damaged							
	Primary	15	67	82	4	328	1,312	1,312
	Middle	7	28	35	6	210	840	840
	High	6	15	21	8	168	672	672
	Higher Secondary	-	2	2	10	20	80	80
	Subtotal Fully damaged	28	112	140	28	726	2,904	2,904
	Partially Damaged							
	Primary	15	25	40	4	160	640	640
	Middle	6	9	15	6	90	360	360
	High	17	9	26	8	208	832	832
	Higher Secondary	4	1	5	10	50	200	200
	LCO	1	1	2	10	20	80	80
	Darul Uloom	2	-	2	10	20	80	80
	Subtotal Partially damaged	45	45	90	48	548	2,192	2,192
	Total	73	157	230	76	1,274	5,096	5,096

10.3 ANNEXURE – E & S EDUCATION SHELTER STRUCTURES

S. Nr.	Description	Size	Cost
1)	Cost of One Primary school with 4 rooms	(25' x 16')	
	Structure Cost (4 class rooms, Boundary wall with mud, Water supply (2 Tanks) G. latrine (4 Nos)	(60'*60')	
	Establishment Cost		190200
	(15% developmental cost, including labor + transportation)		<u>28530</u>
	Structure Cost		218730
	Cost of Furniture / Consumable Jut tat/mat @ 1 for 10 students, office table, office chairs Teacher chairs, white board		
	Revenue Cost		<u>63000</u>
	Total Cost of One Primary School		Rs. 284000

2)	Cost of One Middle school with 6 rooms	(25' x 16')	
	Structure Cost (4 class rooms, Boundary wall with mud, Water supply (3 Tanks) G. latrine (5 Nos)	(60'*60')	
	Establishment Cost		263000
	(15% developmental cost, including labor + transportation)		<u>39450</u>
	Structure Cost		302450
	Cost of Furniture / Consumable Jut tat/mat @ 1 for 10 students, office table, office chairs Teacher chairs, white board		
	Revenue Cost		<u>91000</u>
	Total Cost of One Middle School		Rs. 393000

3)	Cost of One High school with 8 rooms (25' x 16')	(25' x 16')	
	Structure Cost (8 class rooms, Boundary wall with mud, Water supply (4 Tanks) G. latrine (6 Nos)	(60'*60')	
	Establishment Cost		336000
	(15% developmental cost, including labor + transportation)		<u>50400</u>
	Structure Cost		386400
	Cost of Furniture / Consumable Jut tat/mat @ 1 for 10 students, office table, office chairs Teacher chairs, white board		

	Revenue Cost		<u>126000</u>
	Total Cost of One High School		Rs. 512000

4)	Cost of One High Secondary school with 10 rooms (25' x 16')	(25' x 16')	
	Structure Cost (10 class rooms, Boundary wall with mud, Water supply (4 Tanks) G. latrine (6 Nos)	(60'*60')	
	Establishment Cost		393000
	(15% developmental cost, including labor + transportation)		<u>58950</u>
	Structure Cost		451950
	Cost of Furniture / Consumable Jut tat/mat @ 1 for 10 students, office table, office chairs Teacher chairs, white board		
	Revenue Cost		<u>154000</u>
	Total Cost of One High School		Rs. 606000

10.4 ANNEXURE –

S.#	Name of Channel LIS/T.wells	Length in K.M.	Discharge in cusecs	C.C.A in acres	Tentative cost (Lum sum). Rs. in Million.
A	District Swat				
1.	Repair to Fatehpur Irrigation Channel	22	33	3000	
2.	Repair to Nipkikhel Irrigation Channel	40	150	11000	
3.	Repair to Bodigram Irr: Channel Mata Swat	12	50	5200	
4.	Repair to Asharai/Drushkhela/Darmai/Kalakot & Sakhra Irr: Channels Mata Swat	20	80	7800	
5.	Repair to 12 Nos Channels in Mata Swat	45	100	1000	
6.	Repair to Angrazai Sambat Irrigation Channels Matta Swat	12	50	4500	
7.	Repair to Bamakhela Irrigation Channel	11	40	4000	
8.	Repair to Gashkor-Khwazakhela-Asala Irrigation Channels Swat	20	50	5000	
9.	Repair to 15 Nos Irrigation Channels in Tehsil Swat	68	200	2000	
10.	Repair to Arkot, Shangwatai Irrigation Channels Swat	10	45	4500	
11.	Repair to 5 Nos Irrigation Channels In Kabal Swat.	33	50	5000	
12.	Repair 7 Nos Irrigation Channels in Kalam,Bahrain,Miandam Velly	5	25	2000	

13.	Repair to Ghaligay Irrigation Channel	6	15	1500	135
14..	Repair to Barathkelai Irrigation Channel Swat	14	45	4500	
15.	Repair to Chuprial-Kharari Irrigation Channels Swat	10	16	1500	
16.	Repair to Bandai-Ningolai Irrigation Channels District Swat	8	30	3000	
17.	Repair Charbagh-Gulibagh Irrigation Channels Swat	15	30	3000	
18.	Repair to FPW in Swat District along Swat River and its tributaries	-	-	-	
19.	Repair of 10 Nos: Water ponds	-	-	-	
B	District Shangla				
1.	Repair to 5 Nos Irrigation Channels in Besham.Maria and Karora area Shangla	13	15	1200	26
2.	Repair to 3 Nos Irrigation Channels in Alpur area Shangal	8	14	1000	
3.	Repair to 8 Nos: Irrigation Channels in Puran Chakesar area Shangal	17	24	2000	
4.	Repair to Kabalgram Irrigation Channel Shangal	12	12	800	
5.	Repair to FWP in Shangla Distt.	-	-	-	
6.	Repair of 4 Nos: Water Ponds	-	-	-	
C	District Bunner				
1.	Repair to Gagra Flow Irrigation Channel	11	12	1200	
2.	Repair to Budal Flow Irrigation Channel Bunir	18	16	1600	
3.	Repair to Bajkata Flow Irrigation Channel Bunir	8	10	1200	

4.	Repair to Charorai Flow Irrigation Channel Bunir	12	6	600	110
5.	Repair to Kar Shalizara Flow Irrigation Channel Bunir	5	6	400	
6.	Repair to 6 Nos: Irrigation Channels in Salarzai, Gadizai area of Bunir	18	16	1400	
7.	Repair to 8 Nos: Irrigation Channels in Chamla area Bunir	20	18	1500	
8.	Repair to 3 Nos: Irrigation Channels in Chaghrzai area Bunir	9	6	400	
9.	Repair to 2 Nos: Irrigation Channels in totalai area of Bunir.	5	4	300	
10.	14 Nos : Existing lift Irrigation Schemes	20	40	4500	
11.	Repair to 8 Nos Exiting Tube wells In District Bunir.	-	9	1300	
12.	Repair to Elai, Singrai and Ghazi Khani FIS.	12	30	1200	
13.	Repair to 8 No Irrigation Channels in Amazai area.	6	25	2500	
14.	Repair to FPW in District Buner	-	-	-	
15.	Repair of 6 Nos: Water poms	-	-	-	
D	District Dir(Lower & Upper)				
1.	Repair to Gandigar Irrigation Channel	28	70	7000	
2.	Repair to Darora Jughabanj Irrigation Channel Dir	21	32	3200	
3.	Repair to Badwan Kharif Irrigation Channel	25	20	2200	
4.	Repair to 4 Nos Irrigation Channels in Turmang-Rabat Valley Dir	12	10	800	

5.	Repair to 4 Nos: Irrigation Channels in Adenzai Valley Dir	20	35	3000	65	
6.	Repair to 5 Nos Irrigation Channel in Jandool area Dir	21	20	2000		
7.	Repair to 5 Nos Irrigation Channels in Karo and Nehag valley Dir.	14	15	1300		
8.	Repair to 4 Nos: Civil Channels In Khall Bala & Payan	9	12	1200		
9.	Repair to 5 Nos Irrigation Channels In Usherai & Kohistan valley Dir	16	25	2000		
10.	Repair to 5 Nos Irrigation Channels in Dir & Barawal valley Dir	20	25	1800		
11.	Repair to 5 Nos Irrigation Channels in Maidan valley Dir.	20	22	2000		
12.	Repair to 21 Nos Irrigation Tube Wells in Dir.	-	21	2300		
13.	Repair to FPW in District Dir Lower & Upper	-	-	-		
14.	Repair of 7 Nos: Water ponds	-	-	-		
	G.Total (A+B+C+D)					336

