



ERRA-UN EARLY RECOVERY PLAN

May 2006
Prepared by
ERRA and IASC Country Team



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Islamabad, Pakistan

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	MoH	Ministry of Health
ADB	Asian Development Bank	NFI	Non-Food Item
AJK	Azad Jammu Kashmir	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
BEST	Basic Education and Employable Skill Training	NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
BHU	Basic Health Unit	NWFP	North West Frontier Province
CBO	Community Based Organisation	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CGI	Corrugated Galvanized Iron	PAK	Pakistani Administered Kashmir
CMO	Camp Management Organisation	PERA	Provincial Earthquake Reconstruction Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	PHC	Primary Health Care
CWS	Church World Service	RedR	Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief
CWSPA	Church World Service Afghanistan and Pakistan	RH	Reproductive Health
DAD	Development Assistance Database	SCF Alliance	Save the Children Alliance
DCO	District Coordination Officer	SDF	Sungi Development Foundation
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System	SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
DFID	Department for International Development	SERA	State Earthquake Reconstruction Authority
DRU	District Reconstruction Unit	SPADO	Sustainable Peace and Development Organization
EAD	Economic Affairs Division	SPHERE	Humanitarian Standards for Emergency and Response
EC	European Commission	SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority	TVO	Trust for Voluntary Organisations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UET	University of Engineering and Technology
FRC	Federal Relief Commission	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Support	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
HRDN	Human Resources Development Network	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
IDSP	Institute of Development Studies and Practice	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IFI	International Financial Institutions	UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross / Crescent	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
IHE	International Health Exchange	UNOSAT	United Nations Satellite Imagery for All
IHRO	International Human Rights Observers	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
ILO	International Labour Organisation	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IMC	International Medical Corps	WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	WB	World Bank
IP	Implementing Partner	WES	Water and Environment Sanitation World Vision International
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WFP	World Food Programme
IUCN	The World Conservation Union	WHO	World Health Organization
JVC	Japan International Volunteers Centre	WV	World Vision International
KAP	Knowledge, Awareness and Practice Studies	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package		

The earthquake of 8 October 2005 was unprecedented. Never since its foundation has Pakistan been confronted with a natural disaster of such magnitude. The death toll reached over 73,338 with another 69,400 seriously injured and more than 3.3 million left homeless. The topography of high altitudes in the affected areas posed a logistical nightmare for rescue and relief, with the race against winter compounding the challenges. All combined, the post earthquake operations in Pakistan was an extraordinary challenge for the Government, the people and the international community.

The National response to the earthquake was exceptional. Within hours after the earthquake, two military divisions were mobilised to the affected areas. The Federal Relief Commission (FRC) and the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) were immediately established to ensure coordinated actions for rescue, relief and reconstruction.

In tandem to the swift response of the Government, significant support from some 85 bilateral and multilateral donors, over 100 non-governmental organisations and the private sector made a real difference. This combination of National leadership, donors' assistance and efforts of humanitarian workers on the ground led to an effective and successful relief operation.

The ERRA/UN Early Recovery Plan is a product of continuous collaboration and concerted efforts among the Government, United Nations and Civil Society partners. It presents the concrete actions required in the critical period of transition from relief to reconstruction in support of the affected people. It marks the plan where the focus shifts from saving lives to restoring livelihoods. In order to make sure that the Early Recovery Plan is consistent with ERRA's broad strategy for reconstruction ERRA and the UN undertook an intensive consultative process with partners and provincial authorities.

For the reconstruction phase, ERRA is committed to build back better. Medical care, education, water and sanitation and other social services, delivered during the relief period, will be phased into universal coverage. The recovery phase will build on the strong resilience of community against future risks and hazards.

However, completion of reconstruction and full resumption of social services will take time. This is why the activities proposed in the Early Recovery Plan are essential to support the Government's efforts. Without such UN and NGO assistance in this critical juncture, the survivors could face another difficult winter,

We present this Action Plan to donors with full confidence in its relevance and feasibility, and would like to urge each of you to consider supporting it. The unprecedented challenges continue, and we stand at a crossroad. We believe that the Early Recovery Plan is a practical way of turning some of the generous pledges made at the donor conference in November 2005 into concrete contributions.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The end of winter means that many Internally Displaced People (IDP) are starting to return to their communities to restart their livelihoods. These returns are symbolic of the effective relief operation that provided assistance to some 3 million people. It is in the spirit of sustaining this success that the Early Recovery Plan has been formulated.

The goal of the Early Recovery Plan is to support the longer-term road to reconstruction by bridging the end of the relief phase and the start of full-scale reconstruction. Experience shows that activities tend to fall to a low ebb as the relief operations come to an end and before reconstruction activities fully take off. If this were to happen, many survivors could face another difficult situation next winter. Timely support needs to arrive to the affected populations who are starting to rebuild their normal lives so that they no longer have to rely on humanitarian assistance. For this reason, the Early Recovery Plan outlines a set of operational programmes for early recovery to minimise the gap between relief and reconstruction. It highlights early recovery activities in both the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK)¹ over the next 12 months.

The scale of the Government’s relief efforts, and the Federal Relief Commission’s openness in interacting with the humanitarian community, has been extraordinary. The relief efforts were supported by the interna-

¹ Kashmir is referred to Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) in the Early Recovery Plan. While AJK is the national designation, the official designation of the UN for Kashmir is Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK).



tional community, NGOs and an overwhelming number of Pakistani volunteers. In financial terms, some 85 bilateral, multi-lateral and private donors provided grants and in-kind humanitarian assistance amounting to over USD 1.4 billion. In addition, about USD 6.2 billion was pledged in grants and loans for reconstruction at the Donors' Conference in November 2005.

The Early Recovery Plan was developed to help convert part of these pledges from promises into concrete support for operations on the ground. Focusing on key residual relief and recovery needs for the next year, the Early Recovery Plan presents activities in eight sectors. While over USD 100 million of funds for these programmes have to date been secured, the Early Recovery Plan offers concrete proposals to channel about USD 190 million worth of pledges.

The Early Recovery Plan is a product of extensive consultations. It became an important stepping stone for strengthening the partnership for the recovery phase between the Government and IASC² partners. Its centre of production was in the affected areas. The priorities identified are the priorities of the beneficiaries in both NWFP and AJK. Chief among them is the

²The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. The IASC was established in June 1992 in response to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance. General Assembly Resolution 48/57 affirmed its role as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance. Under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the IASC develops humanitarian policies, agrees on a clear division of responsibility for the various aspects of humanitarian assistance, identifies and addresses gaps in response, and advocates for effective application of humanitarian principles.



"Joint visit to a school in the affected area by (from the left) Mrs. Nane Annan, UNDP Administrator Mr. Kemal Dervis, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Minister for Social Welfare and Special Education Mrs. Zubaida Jalal Khan, and President Musharraf."

Mark Garten UN Secretary-General's Office

need to restore and set the basis for improvements in the standards of living of the stricken communities - re-establishment of basic education, primary health care, access to safe water and sanitation, access to seeds, fertilisers and small livestock, and access to skills training and jobs.

The smooth return of IDP from camps and host families is an important step in the

transition from relief to recovery. The priority is to ensure that tens of thousands of families return to their villages and hamlets in a voluntary, informed and dignified manner, and that essential services follow the people. Some of the returnees will not have constructed adequate safe shelter by the onset of next winter. Such people will remain vulnerable. Others are likely to remain dependent on food assistance at least until the next harvest in autumn 2006.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is also estimated that a sizeable number of people will not return to their areas of origin. This “residual” caseload will require temporary shelter solutions in planned camps until either land issues are settled, destroyed land is recovered, access is improved, or new plots are allocated.

Getting the transition right will be essential for successful reconstruction. The purpose of the Early Recovery Plan is to support the GoP in making this happen.

The Early Recovery Plan encompasses a targeted range of concrete activities that will draw on the strengths and resilience of local communities. The eight sectors covered are: 1) education; 2) health; 3) livelihoods; 4) water and sanitation; 5) housing, shelter and camp management; 6) support to needs of vulnerable groups; 7) governance and disaster risk reduction, and; 8) common services and coordination. There will be quarterly updates of the Early Recovery Plan to reflect changing priorities and take corrective measures where needed.

Three cross-cutting themes are mainstreamed in all interventions: social and economic rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Implementing partners will work to strengthen the capacity of local communities to claim, and local authorities to fulfil fundamental rights and entitlements. They will also redouble efforts to mainstream the perspectives of vulnerable population groups into all pro-

gramming decisions, especially for women. The activities will also address environmental considerations throughout the rehabilitation and reconstruction process, including promoting sustainable natural resource management.

Education: The resumption of education services to communities in the earthquake-affected areas will be ensured, with a special emphasis on girls, the poor and vulnerable. The activities outlined will improve access to primary and secondary education of a good quality in a healthy and protective environment.

Health: In accordance with ERRA’s health strategy, the Early Recovery Plan will support health providers to maintain health care services at the same level as during the relief phase and ensure coverage for remote areas. Capacity development, human resources training, and direct technical support at the district level to improve management of the health systems will be critical activities. Monitoring of the health status of the population, disease surveillance and early warning systems will be improved.

Livelihoods: Income-generating activities are immediately needed to restore pre-earthquake standards of living and reduce dependency on relief aid. Temporary jobs will be created through rehabilitation of infrastructure and cash- or food-for-work programmes. Skills training of both men and women will help to restore agricultural and livestock activities and small businesses. Access to finance and management

of natural resources will be supported. Food aid will be targeted to the most vulnerable households. These interventions will be undertaken in all affected areas including remote villages and hamlets. The special needs of vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, widows, and the disabled will be accommodated. Activities and programmes will be community-based in partnership with line departments and local NGOs.

Water and Sanitation: Health risks associated with water and sanitation related diseases will be minimized by facilitating access to safe water for two million people. At the same time, interventions will ensure that 1.2 million affected people adopt safer hygiene behaviour and have access to adequate sanitation facilities. The interventions will also ensure proper hygiene services in remaining camps.

Housing, Shelter and Camp Management: Rebuilding housing is the key to normalizing life during the transitional period. In line with ERRA’s housing strategy, the interventions will ensure that land and property rights do not unduly delay construction, especially in urban centres. Consideration will be given to transitional shelter for those in urban and suburban areas not residing in planned camps. The Early Recovery Plan will include non-food items for emergency use. The return process is being supported by dissemination of information and transportation of IDPs to their areas of origin. Assistance will be extended to the residual caseload,

especially vulnerable groups, remaining in consolidated camps while permanent solutions are sought. This will include water and sanitation, health and education as well as support to needs of vulnerable groups by various service providers.

Support to needs of Vulnerable Groups: Community-based approaches to vulnerable individuals and groups will be introduced. Vulnerable children and women will be protected against neglect, abuse and exploitation. IDPs will be informed to make voluntary decision on their return to places of origin and those IDPs unable to return to places of origin will be provided with decent support in residual camps. Vulnerable groups will also benefit from livelihoods activities.

Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction: Restoration and strengthening of local government's functions is paramount to successful rehabilitation and reconstruction. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of ERRA and the provincial authorities to coordinate and monitor all relevant post earthquake activities. Disaster risk management will be strengthened through institutional development and strategies for disaster management at all levels.

Common Services and Coordination: As the transition phase has started, the nature of coordination efforts of IASC partners is changing and will feed into the Government's coordination structure. Accordingly, the Government's capacity

will be strengthened for coordination at the policy and operational levels. Common services including safety and security, transit storage facilities, air and road transport and accommodation will support the implementation of the Early Recovery Plan.

Implementing Arrangements: The Early Recovery Plan is developed in a spirit of the OECD Paris Declaration of 2005 for simplification and harmonisation. It offers a platform to integrate planning, implementation, and monitoring of activities at the Islamabad and field level.

All programmes will be coordinated through ERRA and implemented through relevant departments and provincial and local authorities. The focus will be given to operationalising capacity building of these

government authorities with the principle that technical assistance is the last resort. Implementing Partners will be selected based on good track records. The geographical distribution of activities will be balanced between NWFP and AJK.

Every effort will be made to ensure that programmes are implemented in a fully transparent and accountable manner. Communities will be provided with a meaningful voice in the planning and implementation processes, and the most vulnerable group of people will be targeted. Equally, the residual relief assistance is planned in a way to foster economic recovery.

Summary of Financial Status

Sector	Total Cost of Interventions (USD)	Available Funds (USD)	Funds to be Identified (USD)
Education	52,339,010	19,431,111	32,907,899
Health	37,892,587	3,169,000	34,723,587
Livelihoods	84,523,933	48,005,933	36,518,000
Water and sanitation	29,969,552	14,051,610	15,917,942
Housing, Shelter and Camp Management	43,415,403	8,762,797	34,652,606
Support to needs of vulnerable groups	12,830,000	2,500,000	10,330,000
Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction	13,400,000	6,800,000	6,600,000
Coordination and common services	22,497,608	4,368,400	18,129,208
TOTAL	296,868,093	107,088,851	189,779,242

1. ERRA – UN EARLY RECOVERY PLAN

The purpose of the Early Recovery Plan is to bridge the transition period from relief to reconstruction. The Early Recovery Plan covers activities over a 12-month period from May 2006 onwards - a critical year to lay the groundwork for successful longer-term reconstruction. Experience shows that activities tend to fall to a low ebb after the relief phase. If this were to happen, many survivors could face another difficult situation next winter. Timely support needs to arrive to the affected populations who are starting to rebuild their normal lives so that they no longer have to rely on relief assistance. For this reason, the Early Recovery Plan outlines how development and relief partners can together provide the operational support during the transition from relief to reconstruction.

The Early Recovery Plan presents concrete proposals for programmes in priority sectors to help articulate how existing pledges can be turned into operational interventions on the ground without delay. The Early Recovery Plan is not an appeal for additional pledges. It offers concrete proposals to mobilise USD 190 million worth of pledges for essential transitional needs. By demonstrating how a small part of the overall pledges can have measurable impact on the lives of affected populations, the Early Recovery Plan intends to play a catalytic role in making sure that the rest of the USD 6.2 billion pledged in grants and loans will materialise.

The provincial and local authorities are the drivers that will implement recovery activ-

ities outlined in the Early Recovery Plan. Unlike during the relief phase, when the major implementing partners were federal authorities and external actors, their role in the recovery phase will be more supportive in nature, aiming to develop institutional and human capacity.

The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) is mandated to coordinate and monitor reconstruction activities. Its regional counterparts have been created in both NWFP and AJK to ensure that communities will be provided with a meaningful voice in the planning process and that recovery activities meet locally identified needs. In line with ERRA's approach and in keeping with the principle of decentralization³, the centre of gravity in preparing the Early Recovery Plan has been in the field.

To guarantee that the programmes outlined will benefit the communities in need, the Cluster system was fully mobilised in the four field hubs (Bagh, Batagram, Mansehra and Muzaffarabad) as well as in Islamabad. This provided the forum for intensive consultations with provincial and district

³The set of 10 principles for recovery that guide the GoP, the Early Recovery Framework and the ADB/WB Damage Assessment that will also be applied during the implementation of the Early Recovery Plan, are:

1. Focus on the most vulnerable
2. Restore capacities
3. Rebuild people's livelihoods
4. Secure human development gains
5. Reduce disaster risk
6. Engage the private sector
7. Independence and self-sufficiency
8. Transparency and accountability
9. Subsidiarity and decentralization
10. Coordination

For more detailed information on these 10 principles, refer to the "Pakistan 2005 Earthquake Early Recovery Framework", November 2005, UN System Islamabad, Pakistan, pp 14-17.

authorities, including ERRA's local counterparts. A large number of provincial and district authorities and international and national development partners were jointly able to identify priority relief, return and recovery interventions. Coordination by clusters has been an effective tool in the relief effort, and a sectoral approach will equally benefit the recovery and reconstruction phase.

There will be quarterly reviews and updates of the Early Recovery Plan to reflect changing priorities and take corrective measures where needed. The first update shall take place after the survey on IDPs is completed in June/July 2006. The update will also provide an opportunity to those organisations, who did not participate in the first round of the Early Recovery Plan, to join and consolidate the recovery efforts on the ground.

The Early Recovery Plan encompasses a targeted range of concrete activities that will draw on the strengths and resilience of local communities. The eight sectors covered are: 1) education; 2) health; 3) livelihoods; 4) water and sanitation; 5) housing, shelter and camp management; 6) support to needs of vulnerable groups; 7) governance and disaster risk reduction, and; 8) coordination and common services.

The Early Recovery Plan places particular focus on integrating a very prominent gender dimension in all areas. For example, women will be registered, making it easier for them to access land and inheritances

and redress grievances, and protection will be afforded to stop exploitation. Widows will be prioritised as beneficiaries for cash grants. Training and income-generating programmes will pay special attention to women and girls, as will newly rebuilt education, health and water and sanitation services.

Besides gender equality, specific attention is paid to social and economic rights and environmental sustainability in all interventions. Implementing partners will work to strengthen the capacity of local communities to claim, and local authorities to fulfil, fundamental rights and entitlements.

Key Principles of the Early Recovery Plan

1. *Practice Paris Declaration – alignment & ownership*
2. *Light footprint; Technical Assistance as last resort, not first;*
3. *No fuzziness about operationalising capacity building;*
4. *Smart targeting: to keep faith with neediest;*
5. *Shape residual relief to foster economic recovery;*
6. *Select Implementing Partners with good track record;*
7. *Balance between NWFP and AJK.*

The success of the Early Recovery Plan will depend, inter alia, on the adoption of effective arrangements for implementation and monitoring. All programmes will be coordinated through ERRA and implemented through relevant departments and provincial and local authorities. The focus will be given to operationalising capacity building

of these government authorities with the principle that technical assistance is the last resort. The most vulnerable group of people will be targeted. Equally, the residual relief assistance is planned in a way to foster economic recovery. Implementing Partners will be selected based on good track records. The geographical distribution of activities will be balanced between NWFP and AJK.

The Early Recovery Plan is results-based. Results' indicators will help monitor whether strategic interventions are achieving their intended objectives. The design of the Early Recovery Plan will encourage transparency and accountability in the use of resources. Monitoring activities will include on-site surveillance, regular reporting, and financial expenditure tracking; all part of ERRA's central M&E system. Wherever applicable, communities will be engaged in monitoring the implementation of the Early Recovery Plan. Financial transactions will be reported through transparent financial systems and will be monitored through the Development Assistance Database (DAD) system.

In short, the Early Recovery Plan offers a platform to integrate planning, implementation, and monitoring of activities at the Islamabad and field level. It has been developed in and will follow the spirit of the OECD Paris Declaration of 2005 on Aid Effectiveness⁴.

⁴The Paris Declaration, endorsed on 2 March 2005, is an international agreement to which over one hundred Ministers, Heads of Agencies and other Senior Officials adhered and committed their countries and organisations to continue and increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.

2. OVERVIEW OF RELIEF OPERATION

Impact of earthquake on affected areas

The earthquake on 8 October 2005, measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale, caused massive destruction, death, injury and displacement in northern Pakistan. The huge affected area is about equivalent to the size of Belgium. Over 73,000 people were killed and about 3.5 million affected, including some 1.6-2.2 million children. In addition 69,400 people were severely injured. Hundreds of villages and hamlets were completely wiped out in NWFP and

Official Casualties:	73,338	Food Insecure:	~2.3 million people
Seriously Injured:	69,412	Health Facilities Destroyed or damaged:	80%
Area Affected:	~30,000 sq. km.	Children Disabled:	~10,000
Pop. Affected:	3.5 million people (500,000 families)	Pop. Est. Remaining in Remote Areas in Winter:	350,000 to 380,000
Pop. Lost Homes:	~3.3 million people (over 600,000 dwellings)	Pop. Est. to be in Camps through Winter:	297,000

AJK. Initially it was estimated that the earthquake severely damaged or destroyed

400,000 homes, but the figure now exceeds 600,000. Over 500 health facilities, nearly 6,000 schools and colleges, and countless government buildings were destroyed, killing many doctors, teachers, community leaders, and government officials.

Response

The combination of rapidly deteriorating weather conditions, the extraordinary logistical challenges in reaching hundreds of thousands of people scattered in mountainous areas, and the large number of people affected made the response to the earthquake one of the most difficult and time-compressed humanitarian operations ever undertaken. Despite these incredible challenges, the relief phase of the earthquake operations has been largely successful. Most importantly, extra mortality, massive movement of people and outbreak of epidemics were all avoided.

The Government and the military immediately mobilized its own resources, supported by search and rescue teams from several countries. These efforts were complement-



Andrew Macleod/UNDP

"Humanitarian workers carrying relief goods from a helicopter in Neelum Valley, January 2006."

ed by an overwhelming number of Pakistani volunteers.

In financial terms, to date, the total grant and in-kind humanitarian assistance amount to over USD 1.4 billion. Some 85 bilateral, multilateral and private donors have provided these resources. Generous support was also offered by the private sector with donations ranging from cash assistance to business services. The civil society response was equally impressive. Small self-help groups have been formed in many of the affected areas and are being supported by tens of thousands of people throughout the country.

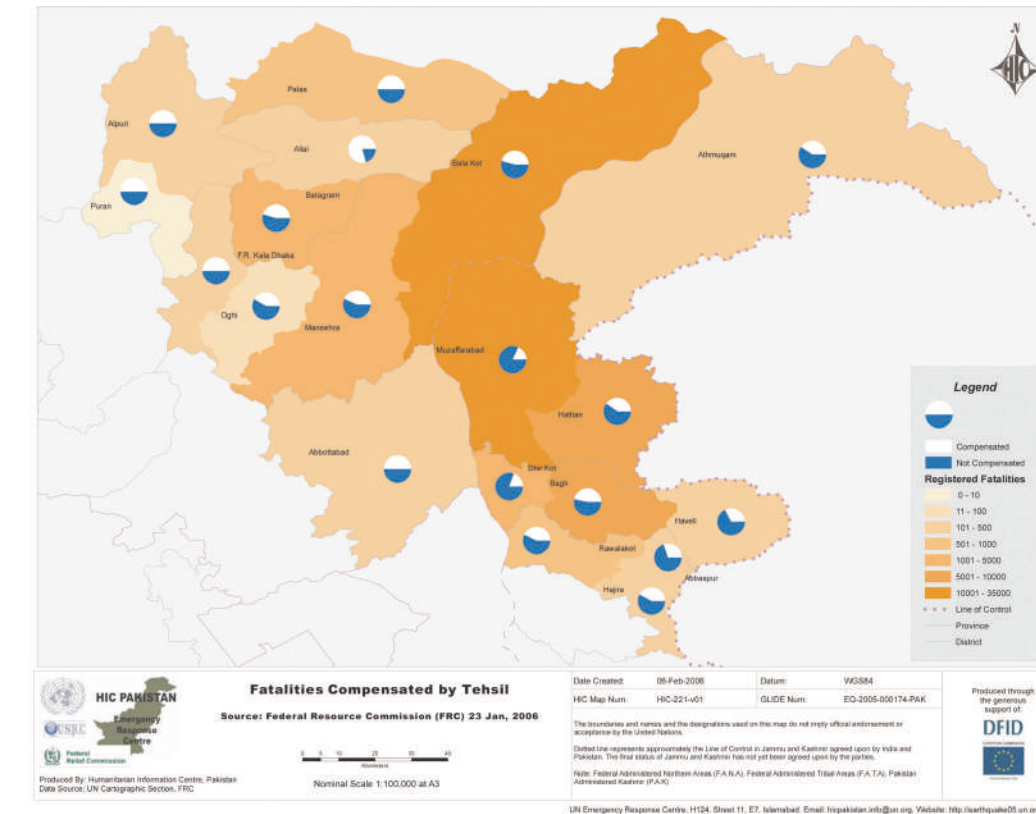
The UN Flash Appeal was well funded. Donors have contributed a generous USD 370 million⁵ thus far accounting for nearly 70 per cent of the amount requested. Both funding and expenditure were on schedule to meet the relief requirements⁶.

Achievements

The scale of the Government relief effort, and the level and openness of interaction with the humanitarian community, has been excellent. The role of the army has been significantly larger than that of the United Nations and the rest of the interna-

⁵Source: "Financial Tracking Service (FTS)". Table 7: SOUTH ASIA - Earthquake - October 2005. Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*) (carry over not included) as of 23-April-2006. For more info on UN Flash Appeal for South Asia Earthquake, please visit at <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>.

⁶The data on expenditures of the Flash Appeal projects implemented by the UN agencies and IOM is shown in Annex 1. It should be noted that the contributions indicated in the table of Annex 1 includes both donor and internal agency core funds. Therefore, the data presented on this table differs from the one generated by the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).



tional community, and the response has provided one of the best examples of civil-military cooperation in a post natural disaster setting. The creation of the Federal Relief Commission (FRC)⁷, integrating both civilian and military actors, meant there were dedicated interlocutors for the relief effort with whom the humanitarian community liaised closely to address humanitarian concerns, consolidate operations, and develop joint strategies.

⁷FRC ceased to exist as an independent entity and became part of ERRA on 1st April 2006.

The strategy to address first the need of the people above 5,000ft, then moving downwards, prevented the movement of population in large numbers to lower areas, averting congestion in already overcrowded urban centres and destroyed infrastructure. The provision of emergency shelters and transitional 'self-help' shelter kits, together with the construction of temporary shelters, took place under the FRC policy of "one warm room" with the support of the humanitarian community. Operation

2. OVERVIEW OF RELIEF OPERATION

The Response in Numbers	
More than 500,000 tents delivered	Thousands of latrine slabs installed
Over 5 million iron sheets distributed	Safe water restored for over 700,000 people
Over 6 million blankets/quilts provided	Over a million children vaccinated against measles
Food and NFIs airlifted in countless helicopter flights	Ten mobile health units have handled over 100,000 female patients. Some 900 deliveries were assisted
Over 1,000 schools opened, enrolling some 500,000 children	Supplementary feeding to 20,000 children under 5 years
Emergency school feeding in 118,000 schools	

‘Winter Race’ supplemented the FRC strategy by providing secure and safe shelter to the most isolated ‘at-risk’ families.

The provision of appropriate emergency and transitional shelter helped avert significant excess mortality due to secondary and tertiary affects of the disaster. Over 500,000 tents were delivered. Over 5 million corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets were distributed. The equivalent of over 6 million blankets⁸ and 2.2 million tarpaulins / plastic sheets were distributed. Camps were established for those who required a complete set of services in a secure environment.

The UN covered the food needs of a million people in the affected area with a further million covered by the GoP. A nutrition assessment survey has shown no major food deficiency compared to the pre-earthquake level. About 90 per cent of IDPs in camps had access to safe water and some 70

per cent to adequate sanitation. The efforts of the government and humanitarian community ensured that there was no disease outbreak. At the same time, recovery activities were initiated early on. Numerous cash-for-work initiatives focusing on camp cleaning, repairs and rubble and debris removal employed thousands of men and women.

Relief efforts and carefully planned strategies ensured that there was no increase in morbidity and mortality rates compared to the same time of year prior to the earthquake. Emblematic of the collaborative response was the joint unit that tasked all air assets – those of the Pakistan Military, the UN, NATO, US and other bilateral countries.

⁸One quilt is equal to two blankets.

3. FROM RELIEF TO RECOVERY

Transition from relief to recovery

With most of the relief needs met, the force is now shifting from saving lives to restoring livelihoods in the stricken communities. Rebuilding the affected areas in all dimensions of human development - social, economic, physical and cultural - poses significant challenges for the foreseeable future.

With the objective to “Build Back Better”, the difficulties of the recovery and reconstruction phase can be turned into opportunities for accelerating development in the affected areas, in part by broadening and deepening pre-earthquake development programmes.

For this to happen, activities are urgently needed to restore income-generating activities for those most in need. It is also essential to sustain basic services, such as health care, education, and safe water and sanitation beyond the relief phase. In towns and cities, rubble removal, issues of land tenure, house deeds and compulsory sale for urban planning are likewise pressing. Experience shows that legal disputes over such issues are a main cause of delays in reconstruction. The foundation for the success of these efforts lies in strengthening all levels of government to coordinate and manage the recovery and reconstruction phase.

It is also critical to ensure that women not only actively participate in planning and decision-making but also benefit from

recovery programmes. The impact of the disaster has disproportionately affected women, children and the elderly. Women have been particularly challenged as their roles have changed from caregivers and contributors to the family income to household heads and main income generators for families where the earning male head of household has either died or suffered from disabilities. It is therefore critical that gender specific needs are incorporated into all recovery and reconstruction activities, policies and strategies.

The return of IDPs from camps and host families is also an integral step in the transition from relief to reconstruction. The priorities are: 1) to ensure that approximately 300,000 IDPs, accounting for about 10 per cent of all affectees, return to their villages and hamlets in a voluntary, informed and dignified manner; 2) to ensure residual and largely urban population are cared for.

As the focus moves to recovery operations, some relief efforts will still have to be maintained, although these will be significantly scaled down; targeted on the most vulnerable and shaped so as to hasten economic recovery. Residual relief will no longer adopt a blanket coverage. Instead, it will target on special groups. Not all of those who return home will have constructed adequate shelter by the onset of the winter; some are likely to return to the valleys to wait out another winter. The stockpiling of winterized tents and associated non-food items is therefore advisable as a contingency plan. Landslides and possible

destructive slope failures during the July monsoon season are expected to block roads and may delay reconstruction efforts.

It is estimated that a proportion of IDPs will not return to their areas of origin. While some of these people will be absorbed into extended family networks, this residual case-load will require temporary shelter solutions in planned camps until either land tenure disputes are settled, destroyed land is recovered, access is improved, or new plots, either urban or rural, are allocated.

OVERALL IDP FIGURES BY LOCATION ⁹		
Location	Hub	Individuals
NWFP	Mansehra	134,716
	Batagram	25,178
AJK	Muzaffarabad	111,369
	Bagh	5,846
ISLAMABAD	--	14,903
CHAKWAL	--	2,362
ATTOCK	--	2,846
Total		297,220

Implementation and Coordination Arrangements for Transition

Since its establishment in mid October 2005, ERRA has been spearheading planning for the transition under the auspices of the Prime Minister’s Office, and in close consultation with the Economic Affairs

⁹Figures for NWFP and AJK are based on information provided in the four Hub-based return strategies. Figures for Islamabad, Chakwal and Attock are based on the preliminary findings of the UNICEF and UNFPA sponsored Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment Pakistan 2005-06.

3. FROM RELIEF TO RECOVERY

Division and provincial governments.

The first major cornerstone of the recovery phase was the Donors' Conference for Reconstruction held in late November 2005, where the Needs Assessment and Early Recovery Framework were presented. The donor response was extremely generous, resulting in over USD 6 billion of pledges. Programming such a large amount of pledges is a challenging undertaking. The Government, with support from the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for the South Asia Earthquake, is advocating to donors to turn those pledges into opera-

tional programmes on the ground as well as convert the loans into grants.

The challenge is for ERRA to coordinate, monitor and report on this scale in a transparent and accountable manner. To present its vision beyond the relief phase, support partners such as USAID, EC, DFID, the WB, ADB and the UN are providing ERRA with policy advice for the transition and technical assistance in formulating sectoral policies and plans.

In order to make smooth transition from relief to reconstruction, ERRA has estab-

lished a Transition Cell with senior representatives from provincial authorities and selected donors. This mechanism will ensure that the relevant knowledge of operations and local conditions accumulated during the relief phase will be properly transferred to the recovery phase.

While planning efforts are being consolidated in Islamabad, the lion's share of the reconstruction activities will be carried out by provincial and local authorities, homeowners, civil society organisations and the private sector. In the early days of relief, there was limited involvement of provincial and district authorities; much work was carried out and coordinated by the army. In the reconstruction phase, however, implementation will shift to the provincial/regional level - from Islamabad to Mansehra (for NWFP) and Muzaffarabad (for AJK) - and the leadership of local authorities will become more prominent especially within the District Reconstruction Units (DRUs). For this reason, ERRA is setting up effective coordination mechanisms at the provincial and district levels that will be integrated within the Government's decision-making architecture.

Supporting ERRA throughout this transition process is vital. If remaining relief needs are not met and recovery activities are not undertaken, a large number of vulnerable groups could face another difficult situation next winter. Getting the transition right is an essential launching pad for rapid and sustained reconstruction.



Shoko Noeda, UNDP

"UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for the South Asia Earthquake President Bush comforts an earthquake survivor child during his visit to a relief camp in Islamabad in January 2006."

4. INTERVENTIONS AND RESULTS FRAMEWORKS



Shoko Noda, UNDP

4.1 EDUCATION

Situation

The earthquake left approximately 6,000 schools and educational institutions fully or partially destroyed, with a loss of 1,800 teachers, either through death, serious injury, or displacement. While the GoP and other partners continue to provide education to the extent possible, through temporary learning spaces, children and parents who survived the earthquake are facing practical and emotional challenges, which hamper effective return to schooling. This includes orphaned children who need special support to return to education.

Addressing the challenges will require sup-

port for reconstructing primary, secondary and technical schools and colleges and administrative facilities, and providing essential teaching and learning materials. Training and psycho-social support also needs to be provided in order to enable students, parents, teachers and educational administrators to participate in the resumption and improvement of educational services. In this regard, special attention must be placed for children who suffered injuries and amputations.

Strategy

The activities presented in this Early Recovery Plan aim to begin operationalising ERRA's strategy for reconstructing and rehabilitating the education sector in sup-

port of government projects, as well as with the programmes of ADB and USAID, among others. Measures will be taken to encourage that educational buildings are owned by the Government and are reconstructed on original and new sites. The new sites will be determined by needs assessments based on the demographic composition of the return population. The programmes outlined in the Early Recovery Plan will lay the foundations for building back better through improving access to quality primary and secondary education, especially for girls, in healthy and protective environments. In line with the principle of Building Back Better, programmes will also improve access to education for populations previously unreached in earthquake-affected areas.

Implementation Arrangements

All education programmes will be coordinated through ERRA. The preparation, implementation and monitoring of individual projects will also be coordinated through PERA, SERA and the provincial governments of NWFP and AJK. Programmes in the affected areas will be implemented within the framework of the Minimum Standards of Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crisis and Early Reconstruction, and will take place under the overall supervision and coordination of the necessary provincial/district and local authorities, including Department of Education, implementing partners and other government and rural development institutions.

Results Framework: Education

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Enrolment in primary and secondary school at least at pre-earthquake levels, and re- invigorate higher education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reintegrate 450,000 girls and boys into primary schools; supply teaching-learning materials, and recruit additional teachers. Provide temporary tented schools, semi-permanent structures and rebuild permanent schools at primary and secondary level (exact quantities for one year to be determined). ● Reactivate and expand secondary schooling, and selected tertiary education facilities central to the reconstruction. Policy advice to government and support for selected physical inputs necessary for the meaningful implementation of projects. ● Increase cognitive development, reduce short-term hunger and maintain enrolment and attendance in winter and summer. Biscuits will be procured in-country to support the local economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Net primary enrolment ratio disaggregated by gender. ● Net secondary enrolment ration disaggregated by gender. ● Dry rations of biscuits and dates provided on-site to 450,000 boys and girls in primary grades 1–5 and katchi classes (pre-primary classes for siblings who accompany primary schoolchildren to the same institutions). 	Re-establishment of schools and educational opportunities. (UNICEF, UNESCO, SCF Alliance and IPs). PAK/ED/001	25,394,751**
			Re-establishment of secondary and tertiary education. (UNESCO and IPs). PAK/ED/002	1,500,000 (1,180,000)
			Post-earthquake Relief and Recovery Operation—school feeding and take-home incentive package. (WFP) PAK/ED/003	14,964,259 (4,758,000)
Increased demand for primary and secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Launch advocacy campaigns, provide essential teaching/ learning materials and develop capacity of School Management Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage increase over pre-earthquake levels in net primary enrolment ratio. 	Sustaining and increasing demand for education. (UNESCO, UNICEF, SCF Alliance and IPs) PAK/ED/004	2,980,000
Improved capacity for educational planning and management at provincial and district levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Upgrade Educational Management Information System, train education managers, and provide materials to enable improved monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of schools monitored for quality of teaching and deemed to meet national standards. 	Rebuilding education management and administrative systems. (UNESCO, UNICEF, SCF Alliance and IPs) PAK/ED/005	2,940,000

Results Framework: Education

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Improved literacy and increased access to non-formal education: life skills education, technical and vocational education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend technical and vocational educational services, life skills and literacy training, including girls and those who had no educational opportunities prior to the earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons successfully completing effective adult literacy programmes disaggregated by gender. 	Reactivation and expansion of non-formal education: technical and vocational education. (UNESCO and IRC) PAK/ED/006	2,120,000
Increased demand for primary and secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop teacher- training modules. Recruit and train teachers, targeting women. Develop capacity of education institution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of teachers successfully completing effective teacher education programmes disaggregated by gender. 	Improving teaching and learning processes. (UNESCO, UNICEF,SCF Alliance and IPs) PAK/ED/007	2,440,000

* Unlike the other sectors, most of the projects listed in the Education Sectors matrix are multi-dimensional and cover more than one objective. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate information of funds availability under each objective and project. However, the total available funds are calculated below.

** The USD 11 million includes reconstruction for a limited number of schools, tents, equipment and furniture.

Total Cost: 52,339,010
Available funds: 19,431,111
Funds to be identified: 32,907,899

4.2 HEALTH

Situation

A total of 509 health facilities in NWF and AJK were damaged or destroyed,

resulting in major disruption of health care services in the affected region. The efforts of the Government and the humanitarian community have avoided any increase in morbidity and mortality rates compared to the previous year. UN and NGO partners helped ensure that health services covered more than 80 per cent of the affected population through fixed and mobile teams in tented, undamaged or pre-fabricated structures. Disease Surveillance and Early Warning Systems (DEWS) helped prevent any major disease outbreak. However, communities in remote and inaccessible areas have not been well covered with full Primary Health Care (PHC) packages.

Strategy

The Early Recovery Plan's activities are in accordance with ERRA's policy framework for the health sector. In the short term, it will provide support to health officials at all levels to re-establish preventive and curative health care services including a proper referral system. Adequate health services will be ensured for the residual populations in camps, under process of re-settlement and/or relocation, returnees at their destination and host communities. The Early Recovery Plan has built-in contingencies aiming to prevent and respond to outbreak of diseases, to prepare the health system to respond to disasters and to provide mental health and psycho-social care. In the medium to long term, focusing on developing human and institutional capacity, the interventions will assist with monitoring the health status of the population, integrating

a communicable disease surveillance and early warning system within the local health information and response system, and establishing a medical waste collection and disposal system. Focusing on remaining relief as well as recovery health related needs, the Early Recovery Plan will complement the health rehabilitation programmes of the ADB, KFW, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, USAID and other donors.

Implementing Arrangements

All health programmes outlined will be coordinated through ERRA. Implementation in the affected areas will also take place with the necessary provincial/district and local health authorities, including Department of Health, implementing partners and other government and rural development institutions. Implementation will be through the global system of the Primary Health Care Network.



Jacomo Pirozzi, UNICEF

Results Framework: Health

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Access to essential health services to the affected population, with special focus on women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the return health package. • Build capacity of health professionals (especially female health providers) in resumption of functions. • Implement standardized PHC package. • Maintain and expand the DEWS to include areas of return and remote locations, and respond to alerts building capacity and preparedness for emergencies including outbreaks. • Share information on population and health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NΣ Percentage of facilities implementing full PHC package, including MISP. • Percentage of affected population with access to essential health services, disaggregated by gender. • Percentage of health professional trained, disaggregated by gender. • Percentage of facilities reporting to DEWS. • Percentage of outbreak alerts responded to effectively within 48 hours. 	PHC/ TB services in Siran and Konch valleys in Mansehra. (Mercy Corps) PAK/HL/001	1,400,000
			Support to implementation of PHC package (incl. Mental Health, RH and CBR of disabled). (WHO) PAK/HL/002	2,200,000 (700,000)
			Disease early Warning System expansion. (incl. EH). (WHO) PAK/HL/003	2,300,000 (200,000)
			Support to Coordination and information management. (WHO) PAK/HL/004	1,100,000 (100,000)
			Improving Maternal and Newborn care. (UNFPA) PAK/HL/005	1,363,000
			Accommodations for rural female health workers. (IOM) PAK/HL/006	500,000
			Maternal and child health programme. (UNICEF) PAK/HL/007	16,000,000*
			Establishment of orthopaedic workshop. (Response Int'l) PAK/HL/008	700,000

Results Framework: Health

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
			Emergency reactivation and provision of Primary health care services in the lower Neelum Valley (Merlin) PAK/HL/009	1,400,000
			Rehabilitation services for disable persons in NWFP. (Handicap Int'l) PAK/HL/010	848,233
			Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme for mothers and children in selected affected areas. (WFP and UNICEF) PAK/HL/011	2,869,000 (1,869,000)
			Health Assessments and medical screening of returnees. (IOM) PAK/HL/012	450,000
			Enhance coping mechanisms for disabled through community based rehabilitation (WHO) PAK/HL/013	300,000
			Provision of primary health-care service support in Kaghan and Siran Valleys. (IMC) PAK/HL/014	862,354
			Training community health workers (Response International) PAK/HL/015	400,000

Results Framework: Health

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Integrate relief health programmes within the local health system (communicable disease surveillance system, outbreak response plans, drugs management and medical waste disposal).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to MoH in adopting a district wide communicable disease surveillance and early warning system. • Develop plans and procedures for responding to outbreaks, disaster preparedness and package for collecting and disposing medical waste across the district. • Provide infection control procedures within hospital and other health facilities in the area. • Establish an efficient medicines management system. • Initiate consultations with stakeholders on options for addressing HR challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of districts with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrated communicable disease surveillance system. - plans for outbreak response. - disaster plans • drug management and supply systems • system for medical waste management. • Number of health district managers trained on disaster management. 	Epidemic Preparedness and outbreak response – surveillance, equipment supplies. (WHO) PAK/HL/016	2,000,000
			Disaster health preparedness planning and training. (WHO) PAK/HL/017	450,000
			Management of medical and solid waste. (WHO) PAK/HL/018	1,000,000 (300,000)
Revitalize the health system with an emphasis on PHC and referral through Department of Health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equipment and drugs where gaps exist through established temporary health facilities (prefabs). • Develop incentive packages to recruit and retain health care staff (especially female) in areas of need. • Expand capacities of health staff to build and maintain an efficient health care delivery system. • Strengthen monitoring and supervision functions in the health system to enable local health authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rehabilitated facilities equipped and supplied with medicines. • Number of rehabilitated facilities providing full PHC package. • Percentage of health facilities fully staffed. • Number of districts with established monitoring systems for service delivery. 	EImprove management systems for MNH. (UNFPA) PAK/HL/019 Support management and capacity building of district management. (WHO) PAK/HL/020	750,000 1,000,000

* The breakdown of the USD16 million is the following: i) community initiative/mobilization (USD 3 mil); ii) service provision for MCH (USD 8 mil); and iii) capacity building for MCH activities, including female health workers (USD5 mil).

Total Cost: 37,892,587
Available funds: 3,169,000
Funds to be identified: 34,723,587

4.3 LIVELIHOODS

Situation

Through the earthquake affected areas, employment, in public administration and services, small and medium enterprises and small-scale agriculture and livestock are major sources of income and livelihoods. The earthquake has inflicted heavy damage to all kinds of productive infrastructure including businesses, farmlands, livestock, remittance channels and market infrastructure. The loss of employment and lack of social safety nets has placed many families in a precarious position. The loss of productive potential has in turn had communal and social consequences as uncertainties about the future remain. The rapid creation of income generating activities is

essential. The environment is now exposed to an unprecedented demand on natural resources for survival and reconstruction. In the urban areas, the highly sodic rubble with hazardous waste buried underneath poses a serious environmental and health threat. Additionally, the scarred land used for hosting the IDP camps will need major rehabilitation once people have returned to their places of origin.

Strategy

In the short term, over 80,000 people will be engaged in the food-for-work activities such as clearing market-access roads and rehabilitating river and road embankments. Cash-for-work activities will mainly target vulnerable households and small businesses. These initiatives will complement the programme supported by the World Bank geared towards providing short-term financial support to the most vulnerable families. With a view to cover the possible gaps in targeting and the time lag, food assistance will be needed for the homeless, displaced and vulnerable people. The approach for delivering food assistance during early recovery will therefore be twofold: 1) it will be targeted to the most vulnerable and 2) it will foster economic restoration. Building on local capacity, a set of measures will aim to develop the livelihoods of the affected populations in urban centres. These measure will include skills development, the provision of micro-finance services and support to small and medium enterprises. In rural areas, efforts will focus on increasing farm production,

natural resource management, family nutrition and incomes through replacing lost production assets and services. Special attention will be placed on women and vulnerable groups, including widows, female-headed households and physically disabled.

ERRA's capacity to mainstream environmental concerns in the recovery efforts will be strengthened by providing: specialized professionals to support the planning and implementation of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Programme; strategies to promote alternative energy and building materials; GIS data on landslips; intellectual and material assistance in restoring the natural habitat and technical support for managing the rubble and other waste materials in an ecologically safe manner.

Implementation arrangements

All programmes will be coordinated through ERRA. Implementation will be through partnerships between the communities, the line departments, including Departments of Labour and Public Works, Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Local Government, Rural Development, and the local NGOs. A coordinated participation by the civil society organizations will be encouraged to improve the scale and quality of outreach.



Rein Skullenud, WFP

Results Framework: Livelihoods

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Skills development and essential economic services to restore income generating activities of affected populations, especially women and vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create temporary job opportunities, such as cash-for-work programmes, with focus on rehabilitating and reconstructing minor infrastructure. • Increase/diversify incomes, rehabilitate community infrastructure, clear secondary access roads and reactivate market, improve food security by integrating environmental consideration such as land slide risk and deforestation. • Develop skills and create employment opportunities for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. • Create self-employment through development of small and medium-sized enterprises. • Provide access to micro-finance and non-financial services for marginalized men and women. • Collect gender disaggregated baseline data and conduct assessments of available raw materials and production assets. • Enhance the capacity of concerned line departments and NGOs to address recovery issues in an efficient and gender sensitive manner. • Initiate income generation programme for widows and single women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries of cash-for-work, disaggregated by gender. • Number of trained people in skills development courses, disaggregated by gender. • Proportion of beneficiaries engaged in income generating activities. 	Employment intensive recycling of rubble in earthquake affected areas. (UNDP) PAK/LH/001	3,000,000
			Post-earthquake recovery operation - 262,000 people to be trained. (WFP) PAK/LH/002	23,200,000 (12,200,000)
			Rapid income support through employment for restoring livelihoods. (ILO) PAK/LH/003	3,000,000
			Cash-for-work for vulnerable earthquake affected households. (Save the Children US) PAK/LH/004	300,000 (fully funded)
			Skills training for women, men & youth and community funds for the most vulnerable. (Save the Children Sweden) PAK/LH/005	1,000,000
			Livelihood rehabilitation in Mansehra and Balakot, and repair and reconstruction of small infrastructure. (CONCERN WORLDWIDE) PAK/LH/006	2,643,117 (1,643,117)
			Vocational & Skills Development Centres, and skill development for vulnerable women of NWFP. (TVO) PAK/LH/007	610,816 (1323,816)

Results Framework: Livelihoods

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
			Support and rehabilitation of rural livelihoods in Kaghan Valley. (ACTED) PAK/LH/008	1,500,000
			Protection and recovery of rural livelihoods in NWFP. (DOSTI) PAK/LH/009	1,000,000 (200,000)
			Livelihood support to female-headed households. (CWS – P/A). PAK/LH/010	720,000 (fully funded)
			Enhanced livelihoods through seed distribution, cash-for-work and vocational training. (IRC) PAK/LH/011	1,600,000 (100,000)
			Protection and recovery of rural livelihoods in earthquake affected areas, and sustainable return and recovery through revival of tourism in Kaghan Valley. (ICMC) PAK/LH/012	1,500,000 (100,000)
			Income generation programme for widows and single women. (BEST) PAK/LH/013	200,000

Results Framework: Livelihoods

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Implement community-based and gender sensitive livelihood recovery programmes, including access to finance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and revive community based organizations in places of return. Undertake participatory needs assessments and recovery planning at the community level. Mobilize resources to meet identified needs. Involve women as integral stakeholders in all activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CBOs involving women as integral stakeholders implementing projects 	Community-based livelihoods recovery programme for earthquake affected areas. (UNDP) PAK/LH/014	4,280,000 (fully funded)
			Community based infrastructure and livelihood programme in AJK. (IFAD) PAK/LH/015	3,000,000 (fully funded)
			Community based infrastructure and livelihood programme in NWFP. (IFAD) PAK/LH/016	2,000,000 (fully funded)
			Restoration of livelihood, housing and essential community level infrastructure and capacity. (IFAD) PAK/LH/017	4,000,000 (fully funded)
			Establishment of women handicraft production centre in Mansehra. (HRDN) PAK/LH/018	100,000
Restore livelihoods of farm families by enhancing farm production, family nutrition and rural incomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist and support ERRA to develop and operationalise a livelihoods rehabilitation strategy Replace livestock and crop production assets. Restore and improve agricultural and veterinary facilities and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of female participants in cash-and food- for-work schemes. 	Protection and restoration of on-farm livelihoods. (Oxfam) PAK/LH/019	1,700,000 (fully funded)
			Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector and poor household livelihoods in earthquake affected areas & provision of technical assistance to build back better. (FAO) PAK/LH/020	19,800,000 (14,800,000)

Results Framework: Livelihoods

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community organisations to participate through cash-and food-for-work schemes in repair of farm and agricultural infrastructure. Provide vocational training in improved agricultural practices Enhance environmental sustainability through watershed rehabilitation and slope stabilisation schemes. Encourage tree nursery production, with attention to rural women. Undertake more precise and gender-disaggregated needs assessments. 		<p>Input distribution & livestock restocking. (World Vision) PAK/LH/021</p> <p>Cash-for-Work and seed distribution. (CARE international) PAK/LH/022</p>	<p>1,270,000 (fully funded)</p> <p>1,500,000 (1,060,000)</p>
Restore livelihoods by integrating environmental considerations into rehabilitation reconstruction efforts, including reducing landslide risks and deforestation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote environmentally sound and labour-intensive practices for removing rubble; recycling of building materials; disposing hazardous substances and restoring vacated camp sites. Promote the use of sustainable and energy efficient building materials and designs, and identify sites for reconstruction safe from landslide risks; Provide training on environmental conservation and sustainable land use planning; Document tangible/ intangible heritage which will be used to promote responsible tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cubic metres of debris disposed in an environmentally sound manner Number of camp sites restored Hectares of land stabilized and appropriately replanted 	<p>Environmental recovery programme for earthquake affected areas (UNDP/ UNEP) PAK/LH/023</p> <p>Ecosystem and livelihood rehabilitation in NWFP and PAK. (IUCN) PAK/LH/024</p> <p>Forest conservation and natural resource management. (CARE International) PAK/LH/025</p> <p>Environmental and heritage restoration and conservation programme for responsible tourism. (Heritage Foundation) PAK/LH/026</p>	<p>3,600,000</p> <p>2,000,000</p> <p>500,000 (fully funded)</p> <p>500,000</p>

Total Cost: 84,423,933
Available funds: 48,005,933
Funds to be identified: 36,518,000

4.4 WATER and SANITATION

Situation

The earthquake destroyed or severely damaged existing infrastructure. More than 90 per cent of the springs (the primary source of water) were severely damaged or destroyed and over 3,366 rural and urban water supply schemes /systems were fully or partially damaged in both regions. This situation has compelled people to use unsafe water sources such as rivers, nallas, unprotected springs and ponds.

Strategy

The Early Recovery Plan's activities for the next 12 months are fully in accordance with ERRA's strategy for the water and sanitation sector. Access to safe water means life; access to adequate sanitation means dignity and public health. The Early Recovery Plan's target is to facilitate access to safe water supply for up to 2 million people, adequate sanitation facilities, and promotion of safer hygiene behaviour to up to 1.2 million people. During the return and recovery process WES services in remaining consolidated camps and returnees in their home villages (including schools and health facilities) must continue. Support will be provided to promote appropriate sanitation facilities for individuals in rural areas and access to collective sewage network for urban areas when conditions of sustainability are met. The same approach applies for solid waste collection and disposal systems in the urban areas. Hygiene

education, which includes awareness building, training and provision of essential hygiene kits, will cover about 50 per cent of the affected population, both rural and urban, encompassing some 3,000 primary schools where teachers in addition to imams and Community Based Organizations will be used to disseminate hygiene messages.

Implementation Arrangements

All water and sanitation programmes will be coordinated through ERRA. All project and support costs will adhere to the ERRA guidelines, and those budget figures quoted below are indicative only. Implementation in the affected areas will take place with the necessary provincial/district and local authorities, implementing partners and other government and rural government institutions. Comprehensive joint assessments, surveys and baselines will be conducted prior to implementation. Communities including religious leaders, teachers and women's groups will act as a conduit for implementation. Bilateral cooperation will focus on



Asad Zaidi, UNICEF

urban areas.

Many agencies have requested that funding be channelled through UNICEF, and the decision has been supported and encouraged by ERRA. In line with the GoP's desire for equity within the affected area, the Districts falling outside the areas of operation by UNICEF are allocated proportional funding as per the ERRA breakdown. Suitable implementing partners will be sought to address needs in these locations.

Results Framework: Water & Sanitation

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)			
2 million affected people have access to safe water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue service delivery in consolidated camps, densely urban and rural centres. Rehabilitate water supply systems/schemes where the community is ready to contribute. Engage community participation including women. Provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in temporary schools through: capacity development; service delivery; communication and social mobilisation. Restore governmental and non-governmental capacities, including communities and CBOs. Assess the needs through surveys and maps (target: populated villages; schools and health facilities, urban centres with 5,000 to 10,000 population). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the population with access to drinking water supply as per national standards outside the camps. Percentage of IDP population in camps with access to drinking water as per SPHERE standards. 	<p><i>Note: Projects and corresponding budgets cover all three objectives.</i></p> <p>Mansehra / Batagram / Muzaffarabad / Bagh Districts:</p> <p>UNICEF and partners including: Line departments, IMC, IDSP, ACTED, ARC, ACF, Taraqee, IRC, Mercy Corps, Arche' Nova, Islamic Relief PAK/WS/001</p>	24,764,600 (13,526,610)			
			<p>WHO PAK/WS/002</p> <p>Solidalite PAK/WS/003</p> <p>Shangla District (7.7%)</p>	249,600 (41,000)	500,000 (450,000)		
1.2 million affected people have access to adequate sanitation facilities, including in consolidated camps, and in the schools and health facilities (including solid waste disposal in the urban areas).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace and rehabilitate latrines in consolidated camps, schools and health facilities. Provide communities with slabs and knowledge to build their own latrines. Promote semi-collective systems in urban areas and collective systems where sustainability is ensured. Conduct KAP studies to set the baseline, disaggregated by gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population with access to adequate sanitation facilities, disaggregated by gender. Percentage of schools with access to adequate sanitation facilities. Percentage of health facilities with access to adequate sanitation facilities. 	<p>Other Implementing Partners to be identified</p> <p>Khoistan District (4%)</p> <p>Others to be identified</p> <p>Poonch District (3.6%)</p> <p>Norwegian Church Aid</p> <p>Others to be identified</p>	2,242,236	1,164,798	334,000 (34,000)	714,318

Results Framework: Water & Sanitation

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
1.2 million affected people practice safer hygiene behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop global strategy on hygiene education through communal and social mobilization. ● Promote solid waste collection and disposal in urban areas and schools. ● Train communities, NGOs and local masons to promote use of latrines, other sanitation technologies and hygiene promotion. ● Provide support to construction of temporary household latrines ● Include hygiene education in PHC package and in school facilities. ● Continue support to all aspects of WATSAN services within residual camps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of people with access to hygienic latrines in camps. ● Number of cases of water borne diseases. ● Number of people in camps with diarrhoea. 		

Total Cost: 29,969,552
Available funds: 14,051,610
Funds to be identified: 15,917,942

4.5 HOUSING, SHELTER and CAMPMANAGEMENT

Situation

About 400,000 houses were initially estimated to have been either totally destroyed or severely damaged. The most

recent estimates show that the actual number of affected dwellings exceeded 600,000. Given the extent of this damage, the provision of appropriate emergency shelter materials prevented mass downward and outward migration. Reconstruction will increasingly make use of transitional shelter materials supplied throughout the

emergency phase to supplement those that are recoverable from the remains of shattered homes.

While the majority of an estimated 300,000 IDPs will return, a “residual” case-load will require temporary shelter solutions in planned camps until either land tenure issues are settled, destroyed land is recovered, access is improved, or new plots are allocated. A likely scenario is that emergency shelter will be required through the winter 2006 – 2007 for a number of people. Some spontaneous settlements consisting of less than 50 tents will need to be “consolidated” into prepared sites as they could pose a health risk. In addition, it is likely that a proportion of those who return home will not have constructed adequate safe shelter by the onset of next winter. Such people will be vulnerable and may return to the valleys for the next winter.

Emergency needs relating to hazards such as flash-floods, wind, monsoon rain and new landslides will result in new case-loads. Ideally, these population groups require non-tent solutions to their shelter needs but winterized tents will be needed in the consolidated camps for vulnerable persons

Strategy

Rural Housing Reconstruction Strategy

In implementing ERRRA’s Rural Housing Reconstruction Strategy, rebuilding is owner-driven, using accessible materials. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring that houses are rebuilt following



Babar Baloch, UNHCR

the seismic-resistant building standards. Housing reconstruction centres and 650 mobile teams will be established to provide guidance, technical assistance and training. These activities are especially important since ERRA is linking compliance with these building standards to compensation payments for destroyed and damaged houses. Activities will be undertaken to guarantee that land and property rights are respected.

Urban Re-planning

While the earthquake has had a devastating affect on the six major towns in the affected areas, the disaster will allow for the reorganisation and rebuilding of these urban areas into better centres. The Early Recovery Plan will allow for provision of transitional shelter to urban communities not residing in planned camps.

Camp Management

The strategy will include information dissemination to returnees, transport of IDPs to areas of origin, protection monitoring (with special attention to women), and camp closure, clean up and decommissioning of latrines and other infrastructure and limited site rehabilitation. Once the returnees have been assisted to return to their places of origin, the care and maintenance of the residual caseload and in consolidated camps will continue through the District Coordination Officer (DCO) in NWFP and the Camp Management Organizations (CMO) in AJK with the assistance of UN for service delivery and NGOs for day-to-day management. Stockpiles of

winterized tents will be maintained as a contingency to accommodate those likely to be in consolidated camps next winter.

Implementation Arrangements

All housing reconstruction activities will be undertaken in full collaboration with provincial and district governments and local authorities. UN-HABITAT, UETs, Professional Associations, NSET, RedR-IHE, SPO, Emergency Architects and others will provide technical expertise. The establishment of eleven housing reconstruction centres will be supported by UNHABITAT, Swiss Development Cooperation and GTZ. A wide range of partner organizations have been tasked by ERRA to train community members in earthquake resistant building techniques in a minimum of one union council each. The coordination and reporting of these activities will take place through the housing reconstruction centres.

In managing camps, ERRA as well as provincial and district governments, and local authorities will be supported by UN agencies and their implementing partners. Camp management responsibility has been handed over to DCO in NWFP, CMO in AJK and local authorities supported by day-to-day management by NGOs and provision of services by GoP, UN and NGOs. Information dissemination will be in accordance with ERRA's policy.

Results Framework: Housing, Shelter and Camp Management

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)																																									
Permanent rural housing using earthquake resistant building techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common guidelines and training curricula. • Training of trainers for partner organizations in earthquake resistant building techniques. • 11 Housing Reconstruction Centres to provide technical assistance for rural reconstruction. • 650 mobile teams to cover 4,000 villages to train community members in earthquake resistant building techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of permanent dwellings rebuilt according to ERRA seismic resistant standards. 	Support to ERRA for rural housing reconstruction strategy, including establishing 6 housing reconstruction centres (UN-HABITAT) PAK/HS/001	1,000,000																																									
			<p>The following partner organizations will support the establishment of the 650 mobile teams: PAK/HS/002</p> <table> <tr><td>Save the Children (US)</td><td>219,702</td></tr> <tr><td>Atlas Logistique</td><td>572,375</td></tr> <tr><td>IOM</td><td>200,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Habitat for Humanity</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Church World Services</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Care International</td><td>300,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Shelter for Life</td><td>490,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Helpers Foundation</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>IRC</td><td>400,000</td></tr> <tr><td>ACTED</td><td>500,000</td></tr> <tr><td>The Citizens Foundation</td><td>500,000</td></tr> <tr><td>IHRO and Partners</td><td>200,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Karavan Pakistan</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Samaritan's Purse</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Sungi Dev. Foundation</td><td>700,000</td></tr> <tr><td>BEST</td><td>400,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Islamic Relief</td><td>400,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Kashmir Education Fund</td><td>300,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Mercy Corps</td><td>400,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Emergency Architects</td><td>200,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Kashmir Int'l Relief Fund</td><td>200,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Interfaith League Against Poverty</td><td>100,000</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Total: 7,582,077 (429,851)</p>	Save the Children (US)	219,702	Atlas Logistique	572,375	IOM	200,000	Habitat for Humanity	100,000	Church World Services	100,000	Care International	300,000	Shelter for Life	490,000	Helpers Foundation	100,000	IRC	400,000	ACTED	500,000	The Citizens Foundation	500,000	IHRO and Partners	200,000	Karavan Pakistan	100,000	Samaritan's Purse	100,000	Sungi Dev. Foundation	700,000	BEST	400,000	Islamic Relief	400,000	Kashmir Education Fund	300,000	Mercy Corps	400,000	Emergency Architects	200,000	Kashmir Int'l Relief Fund	200,000
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Results Framework: Housing, Shelter and Camp Management

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Capacity of municipal authorities to re-plan damaged and destroyed urban centres to be economically efficient, environmentally sensitive and socially responsive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local participatory process for urban re-planning to identify priority concerns and agree upon strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of local urban re-planning strategies developed. 	Urban re-planning of earthquake affected areas. (UN-HABITAT) PAK/HS/003	1,000,000
Transitional shelter (non-tent solutions) for displaced / returning / affected urban populations not residing in planned camps, and technical support to ERRA and local authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seismic-resistant frame structures within five urban areas and erect a model shelter in each selected location. Local participatory processes to identify priority concerns. Technical guidelines for non-tent dwelling solutions. Technical advice for a national shelter policy. Support ERRA and local authority coordination activities, including establishing provincial and federal coordinators. Technical support, including rapid response repair and support systems and services in five areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of transitional shelters provided to displaced and affected communities and extremely vulnerable groups in urban and sub-urban areas. Amount of rubble removed and transported in environmentally safe manner. Amount of rubble recycled and reused in reconstruction process. Number of labour days generated including for women. Increased number of companies in earthquake-affected areas equipped to participate in reconstruction process. 	<p>Transitional housing in urban areas (IOM) (ACTED; Haashar; IRC; Action Aid; Oxfam-Sungi; KDO; Aman; UN-Habitat) PAK/HS/004</p> <p>Emergency Shelter. (TVO; Action Aid) PAK/HS/005</p> <p>Purchase, storage, and distribution of urban shelter kits for urban residents living in own property. (IOM) PAK/HS/006</p> <p>Rubble Recycling and female-led gabion cage construction and installation in urban areas prioritized by ERRA. (IOM) PAK/HS/007</p> <p>Fire safety, education & wiring. (JVC-SPADO-PESCO) PAK/HS/008</p>	<p>10,636,000</p> <p>73,000</p> <p>2,100,000</p> <p>13,200,000</p> <p>491,380</p>
Maintain camp sites for the population unable to return to original homes and support government in managing residual caseload.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on capacity building for government management, policy setting and information systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new and currently operational sites identified. Camp closure/ management training provided. Training provided on Protection/IDP Guiding Principles. 	Emergency Response to the South Asia Earthquake. (UNHCR)PAK/HS/009	No additional funds required.

Results Framework: Housing, Shelter and Camp Management

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific needs identified and services put in place by other clusters and their partners. • Number of technical staff seconded to DCO, CMO and ERRA. 		
Identify permanent solutions for the residual caseload in camps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register residual caseload. • Complete vulnerable. assessment and intentions survey. • Complete consolidation of camps. • Establish legal Aid and Advice Centres. • Gather and disseminate information from various sources. (Army, ICLA, Go & See Visits, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists prepared and questionnaires completed. • GoP announces return plan and return package approved/announced. • Number of residual cases identified. • Number of vulnerable cases consolidated and services continue. • Affectees have access to information/legal assistance. 	Registration of residual caseload in camps by CMO, DCO and supported by UN and IPs.	No additional funds required.
Hand over Camp Management responsibility to CMO/DCO and local authorities and identify NGOs for day-to-day management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold training courses to reinforce CMO/ DCO capacity. • Service provider clusters continue service in residual camps. • Clean well organized camps, which meet sphere standards. • Facilitate establishing a link between the civil authorities and relief/recovery agencies. • Facilitate establishing linkages between NGOs and donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affectees entitled to sphere standards for camps. • CMO / DCO assumed responsibilities. • Camp closure and management training provided. • Local NGO(s) identified to support civil authorities in camp management activities. • Linkages between donors and local NGOs reinforced. 	Camp management training. (NRC/RedR)	No additional funds required.
Close camps in accordance with the plans of the GoP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information. • Distribute NFIs in places of origin and food ration pre-departure. • Provide safe and adequate transport to areas of return. • Establish a de-registration and departure process. • Monitor return process prior to departure and en route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of camps closed. • Number of people who return to place of origin. • Number of staff deployed to monitor. • Pre-departure checklists established and de-registration process results in departure database. 	Camp closure.	No additional funds required. Total cost for Camp Management Projects:8,332,946

Total Cost: 43,415,503
Available Funds: 8,762,797
Funds to be identified: 34,652,606

4.6 SUPPORT to NEEDS of VULNERABLE GROUPS

Situation

Many earthquake affected women and children have lost family members, making them widows or orphans. Many have been physically disabled. Other factors exacerbating vulnerabilities include discrimination based on gender, age, marital and socio-economic status. A recent survey of some 250,000 IDPs living in 455 camps confirmed the extent to which displacement has exacerbated the suffering of vulnerable groups. It is important to ensure that the return and resettlement processes address the special needs of the vulnerable population. Four vulnerable groups warrant special attention:

1. children who lost their principal caregivers, separated from family, or unaccompanied by responsible adults;
2. widows and single women without support and a decent source of livelihood;
3. elderly people without care-takers; and
4. disabled people unable to manage on their own.

Strategy

The Government has acceded to major international human rights conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The Early Recovery

Plan will provide the necessary support to central and local authorities to assume lead responsibility in identifying and supporting vulnerable people. Close coordination with other clusters and sectors will help mainstream the concerns of vulnerable people in all aspects of service provision. (Income-generating activities targeting vulnerable groups are reflected in the Livelihoods sector.)

The following strategic interventions will be undertaken:

1. Creating awareness among duty bearers and right holders at all levels of local communities and policy makers;
2. Enhancing the technical and operational capacities of all partners including local governments, national NGOs and CBOs to protect and support vulnerable individuals and groups;
3. Introducing community-based approaches to the protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration of vulnerable individuals within their indigenous societies. Institutionalized resident care will be used as a last resort and for the shortest possible time.
4. Empowering vulnerable people, especially widows and female-headed households.

Implementation Arrangements

ERRA has prepared a strategy on protec-



Shoko Noda, UNDP

tion which will guide the Early Recovery Plan. Relevant ministries, local authorities and communities will be supported to facilitate the smooth return and reintegration of IDPs and vulnerable groups and ensure that they have access to community-based rehabilitative services.

Results Framework: Support to Needs of Vulnerable Groups

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Awareness and capacity to protect against neglect, abuse and exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raise awareness of the rights of children and women for special protective measures. Set up systems for monitoring and reporting the fulfilment of the rights of these vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Change in the level of communal awareness of rights of children and women. (KAP Studies) 	Access to mainstreamed and special rehabilitative services. (UNICEF) PAK/SV/001	2,000,000 (1,000,000)
			Child protection and Empowerment of Adolescents in Batagram and Mansehra. (BEST) PAK/SV/002	800,000
			Income Generation Program for widows and unmarried single woman. (BEST) PAK/SV/003	800,000
			Child Protection. (Hayat Foundation) PAK/SV/004	60,000
			Birth Registration in Maidan and Maira. (Plan Pakistan) PAK/SV/005	60,000
			Socio-economic rights monitoring of the voluntary and sustainable return of the earthquake affected communities. (OCHCR) PAK/SV/006	100,000
Available and accessible community-based rehabilitative services for all vulnerable people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rebuild/strengthen the capacity of Social Welfare Departments in the affected areas to protect children and women. ● Enhance access to protective services and psychosocial support for vulnerable people. ● Work with government to develop policy and legal framework for the establishment of protective systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of vulnerable population with access to rehabilitation services 	Skill development project for vulnerable women of earthquake affected area of NWFP. (TVO) PAK/SV/007	300,000
			Sustainable return and rehabilitation through skill & Enterprise development. (CARAVAN) PAK/SV/008	200,000

Results Framework: Support to Needs of Vulnerable Groups

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
			Rehabilitation of Earthquake affectees through infrastructure development. (CARAVAN) PAK/SV/009	200,000
			Child protection policy, administrative and legislative framework. (UNICEF) PAK/SV/010	800,000 (500,000)
			Responding to Women's and Adolescent Girls Health and Personal Hygiene Needs. (UNFPA) PAK/SV/011	600,000
			Community based protection and psychosocial support for communities affected by the earthquake. (CWS) PAK/SV/012	200,000
			Sustainable recovery of earthquake affected vulnerable population. (HAASHAR Association) PAK/SV/013	10,000
			Community based child protection. (Save the Children Sweden) PAK/SV/014	600,000
			Rehabilitation and Developing Child Protection Systems in Affected Districts of Pakistan Administered Kashmir. (Save the Children UK) PAK/SV/015	1,000,000
			Revival of women vocational training centres. (Women and Children Welfare Organization) PAK/SV/016	100,000

Results Framework: Support to Needs of Vulnerable Groups

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
IDPs able to make informed voluntary decision on their return to places of origin and those IDPs unable to return are provided with decent support in residual camps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate/sensitize concerned authorities to the individual rights of IDP. Inform IDPs of available assistance and options during the return and resettlement processes Monitor the return and resettlement processes by all partners. Provide vulnerable people who are unable to return (residual camp population) with required support. 	Percentage of IDPs who have voluntarily returned.)	Supporting local authorities and communities to facilitate return and recovery in affected areas with emphasis on vulnerable groups. (IRC) PAK/SV/017	100,000
			Durable Solutions for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI) in Mansehra, Batagram and Muzaffarabad District. (ICMC) PAK/SV/018	800,000
Vulnerable remain with and are cared for by their families/care-givers to the extent possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish local/community-based systems for monitoring, reporting and following up on vulnerable people during the return and resettlement process. Establish district and sub-district level referral systems for vulnerable people in need of support services, including. Provide long term family reintegration for the separated and vulnerable children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable people separated from care-givers during the return process. Number of local/community-based monitoring units established. Number of vulnerable people assisted as part of the referral system. 	Creating Child friendly Communities. (IRC) PAK/SV/019	800,000
			Strengthening Local mechanisms to protect Vulnerable Children. (IRC) PAK/SV/020	700,000
			Post-disaster rehabilitation of children affected by the earthquake in Mansehra. (Terre des hommes) PAK/SV/021	400,000
			Strengthen protective environment at community level. (UNICEF) PAK/SV/022	2,200,000 (1,200,000)

Total Cost: 12,830,000
Available funds: 2,500,000
Funds to be identified: 10,330,000

4.7 GOVERNANCE and DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Situation

The earthquake affected the institutional and human capacity of local authorities, placing enormous pressure on their ability to administer, plan and manage relief and recovery. Civil servants from other parts of the country, the humanitarian community, local volunteers and the military have temporarily provided surge capacity support. The need to restore and develop capacity of civil society and government at all levels to engage fully in the recovery process has gained new urgency in recent months in view of the Military phasing down its leadership role after the relief operations.

The political will to plan, implement and mainstream disaster reduction into the development process has never been higher. The Government has announced as a first step the establishment of an institution at the federal level that will drive the development of comprehensive disaster risk management system that will eventually span the regional, district and community levels.

Strategy

Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of ERRA and the provincial authorities to coordinate and monitor all relevant post earthquake activities. Transparency and accountability of aid

flows will be enhanced through improved capacities at all levels and through the establishment of the Development Assistance Database (DAD). Concerted efforts will be required to strengthen the institutional mechanisms and strategies for disaster risk management. Assessing multiple hazards, vulnerabilities and mitigation capacity will be the pre-condition for making sure that the recovery process integrates risk reduction considerations as well as the principle of 'Building Back Better'.

Local government representatives and civil society will benefit from targeted training to enable them to support affected communities. This will be pursued in parallel with the physical restoration of government assets and administrative hubs and official records. Initiatives will also focus on mainstreaming environmental impact assessments as well as gender concerns into programmes and the Government's national plans. Community-based disaster reduction and mobilization initiatives will be carried out to strengthen preparedness and local coping capacities. At the same time, special efforts will be undertaken to reduce landslide risks and deforestation for sustainable natural resource management.

Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of all governance programmes will take place in close coordination with ERRA as well as provincial and local authorities. In addition, the UN agencies, national and international NGOs and



Shoko Noda, UNDP

IFIs will closely collaborate with the relevant national, provincial and local authorities.

Restoration and strengthening of local government's functions is paramount to successful rehabilitation and reconstruction. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of ERRA and the provincial authorities to coordinate and monitor all relevant post earthquake activities. Disaster risk management will be strengthened through the institutional development and strategies for disaster management at all levels.

Results Framework: Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Develop capacity of Government and civil society for participatory and transparent rehabilitation and recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance capacity of authorities to restore and maintain official records and statistics. Assess citizens and communities information needs related to reconstruction, and design a citizens centred information system, packaging and dissemination. Also record and communicate citizens' feedback on reconstruction. Establish forward logistical and administrative hubs to support sustainable returns and recovery. Develop capacity of NGOs to ensure adequate support to community-based recovery efforts. Conduct training for Government and civil society in employing participatory planning techniques for service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of government offices where record restoration is initiated. PERA, SERA, DRUs established and operational. Coordination mechanism for the recovery phase set up. Number of training initiatives in participatory planning. 	BEGINER (Building Enabling Governance and Institution. for Earthquake Recovery) (UNDP) PAK/GD/001	2,500,000 (1,500,000)
			Technical Assistance for the Management of Earthquake Early Recovery. (UNDP) PAK/GD/002	1,100,000 (1,000,000)
			Forward administrative and logistical support hubs to facilitate the return of displaced populations and community stabilisation. (IOM/Relief International) PAK/GD/003	1,000,000
Strengthen the institutional and legislative system for incorporating disaster risk management into recovery and development efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the coordination and monitoring capacity of ERRA. Establish a Development Assistance Database (DAD) to coordinate, manage and monitor recovery aid flows and their results, while facilitating their alignment with national priorities. Strengthen institutional mechanisms, policies, legislation, plans and strategies for disaster risk management at federal, regional, district and local levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate national and sectoral strategies in place for development of a comprehensive national disaster risk management system. Number of government officials trained in disaster risk management. Number of users of DAD. Number of men and women trained in community-based disaster risk reduction and recovery. 	Strengthening Pakistan's disaster risk management capacity. (UNDP) PAK/GD/004	2,850,000 (2,750,000)
			Conducting an umbrella programme for community based disaster risk reduction and mitigation. (UNDP in partnership with RedR, IOM, WHO, HFP, Sungi, Concern) PAK/GD/005	4,500,000 (100,000)

Results Framework: Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and mitigation capacity and identify appropriate and gender sensitive risk reduction measures. ● Integrate disaster risk management into the recovery and development process. ● Strengthen community-based disaster reduction and mobilization capacities. ● Support communities in planning and managing rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. 		Capacity development for aid coordination of earthquake assistance through Development Assistance Database (DAD). (UNDP) PAK/GD/006	1,450,000 (fully funded)

Total Cost:13,400,000
Available Funds: 6,800,000
Funds to be identified: 6,600,000

4.8 COMMON SERVICES and COORDINATION

Situation

The international community supported the Government's response to the earthquake by assisting with the coordination of air and road transport, providing warehousing and supply line help, setting up base camps in the field to coordinate interventions on the ground and providing information and mapping services. As new opportunities and needs for recovery



Mathieu Bastien, UNOPS

emerge, these services will be required to underpin the return process, projects in the affected areas and on going humanitarian requirements for urban camp dwellers who cannot return home.

With the start of the transition phase from relief to reconstruction, the Government is

gearing up to finalise a reconstruction implementation strategy and to set up a coordination mechanism. The implementation of the pledges of USD 6.2 billion by various donors is an unprecedented undertaking for all the partners involved in recovery and reconstruction efforts. The need for strategic planning, effective coordination support and information dissemination has become paramount.

Strategy

As OCHA, the main coordination player during the relief phase, is winding down its presence, the nature of coordination efforts of IASC partners is changing and feed into the Government's coordination structure. The Government's capacity will be strengthened for coordination at the policy and operational levels with donors, IASC members, civil society organisations and national academia. In light of this, OCHA's coordination functions are gradually being transferred directly to the government and to the integrated UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The Development Assistance Database (DAD) will support ERRA in coordinating and managing recovery aid flows, ensuring alignment with government priorities.

With the relief phase diminishing, road transport will be the primary mode of providing support to the affected communities. Mostly due to expected landslides that will play havoc with recovery and reconstruction, a reduced fleet of helicopters will be maintained on a partial cost recovery

basis to reach remote areas and as emergency back up. The need remains for short-term transit storage facilities of food and non-food items. Air transport is also required for ERRA's monitoring and evaluation purposes. As accommodation and office space is still difficult to find in some of the affected areas, base camps set up will remain a requirement. As road transport increases, road maintenance and repair and slope stabilisation will be undertaken, using local community workers in cooperation with the Pakistan Military engineers. The international community will continue to work closely with the GoP to strengthen the current system to ensure that there is a regular analysis of road access.

UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will continue to provide safety and security advice to the earthquake affected areas for UN and NGO staff and ensure strict adherence to regulations to enable timely and proper response to emergency situations. In addition, DSS will assist the UNCT in timely and proper response to security emergency situations and ensure that operational and workable security/medical evacuation plans are in place. The existing communication networks will facilitate relief operations and recovery activities.

All common services programmes outlined in the Early Recovery Plan will be coordinated with ERRA. Implementation in the affected areas will take place in conjunction with the necessary provincial / district and local authorities and military when appropriate.

Results Framework: Common Services and Coordination

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
Create and maintain an enabling environment for the Government and humanitarian community to continue residual relief operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cargo transport by road to all humanitarian partners, including road transport to hubs, secondary transport to remote places and warehousing. • Provide essential air cargo for five months (4 helicopters) in areas prone to landslides and to high altitude remote areas. • Provide essential air transport for ERRA staff for the purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation. • Clear and maintain road affected by landslides for work and machinery through cash for work schemes. • Monitor and report on road status. • Stabilise priority slopes. • Provide warehousing and transit storage facilities in hubs. • Provide UN base camps with accommodation and office space in field office locations. • Obtain maximum and most cost-effective output from the resources allocated for logistic activities. • Provide security & safety support to facilitate Field Operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of UN Agencies, NGOs and International Organizations benefiting. • Number of transports organized. • Total amount of cargo transported by road. • Percentage and total amount of cargo transported by air to road-inaccessible cargo. • Number of passengers transported. • Cost recovery mechanism to be in place. • Number of M & E field visits conducted by ERRA staff. • Findings of M & E field visits adequately addressed and reported. • Number of people recruited and landsides cleared. • Number of roads maintained open through project. • Number of priority slopes identified and stabilised. • Amount in MT stored for inter-agency purposes. • Number of staff hosted. • Quality of services provided. 	ATLAS Logistique support to UN Agencies, NGOs and International Organizations in the earthquake affected area. PAK/CS/001	1,260,000 (500,000)
			SO 10494.0 WFP/UNHAS. (extension until 31-Aug-2006 approved) PAK/CS/002	7,103,560 (720,000)
			SO 10494.0 WFP/UNHAS. (extension until 31-Aug-2006 approved) PAK/CS/003	2,000,000
			UNOPS in cooperation with Pak Military Engineering Division. PAK/CS/004	5,000,000 (200,000)
			SO 10493.0 WFP + extension until 12 July 2006. PAK/CS/005	No additional funds required
			SO 10493.0 WFP + extension until 12 July 2006. PAK/CS/006	No additional funds required
			SO 10495.0 + extension. of UN Joint Logistics Centre till 30 June 2006. PAK/CS/007	No additional funds required

Results Framework: Common Services and Coordination

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Indicators	Project title	Project Budget (USD) (funds identified)
			Reinforcement of safety and security for staff.(UNDSS) PAK/CS/008	96,644
Provide effective coordination support to the Government and implementing partners during the transition period from relief to recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a minimum level of field presence to strengthen local authorities' capacity for coordination. Ensure the adequate coordination services continue to be provided at Islamabad and field levels by UN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination mechanism for recovery phase set up and run; Smooth transition from OCHA to UNRC Office / UNDP 	Coordination for Effective Recovery and Reconstruction Response. (UNRC Office / UNDP) PAK/CS/009	500,000 (300,000)
Logistical support voluntary and dignified return of IDPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide government with return assistance for IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of IDPs that returned. 	Provision of logistics, transport, and medical assistance for return process. (IOM) PAK/CS/010	3,250,000 (2,250,000)
Maintain the minimum level of logistic capabilities for residual humanitarian and transition operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain logistics infrastructure in affected areas. Continue to Support Emergency Tele and Data communication to MOSS compliancy in four field hubs. June 15/06 to March 31/07. Continued support to Agency specific projects. Provide the needed telecom and data communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hubs and staff supported. 	Logistics Support. (UNOPS) PAK/CS/011 Pakistan Inter-Agency Emergency Telecommunication Project continuation.(WFP)PAK/CS/012 Pakistan Inter-Agency Emergency Data Communications Project. (UNICEF) PAK/CS/013 PRRO ICT support. (WFP) PAK/CS/014 ICT (UNHCR) PAK/CS/015 ITC (Save the children UK) PAK/CS/016	2,000,000 (100,000) 199,888 (Remaining funding in WFP SO 10505 by June 15th will have to be returned to the donors). 488 778 499,400 (298,400) 25,000 74,336

Total Cost: 22,497,608**Available funds: 4,368,400****Funds to be identified: 18,129,208**

ANNEX I. FLASH APPEAL FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Requirements, Funding and Expenditure by Appealing Organisation as of mid March 2006

Compiled by OCHA/RC integrated Office on the basis of information provided by UN agencies.

"Appealing Organisation"	Revised Requirements USD	Commitments / Contributions USD	Unmet requirements USD	% Covered	Expenditure to date USD	% Expenditure
FAO	25,000,000	0	25,000,000	0.00%	N/A	N/A
ILO	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0.00%	N/A	N/A
IOM	60,500,000	23,749,348	36,750,652	39.26%	16,389,935	69.01%
OCHA	8,007,120	8,556,492	-549,372	106.86%	7,756,492	90.65%
OHCHR	200,000	0	200,000	0.00%	N/A	N/A
UNAIDS	500,000	0	500,000	0.00%	N/A	N/A
UNDP	90,750,000	38,624,720	52,125,280	42.56%	18,152,680	47.00%
UNDSS	1,180,000	264,550	915,450	22.42%	249,000	94.12%
UNEP	500,000	0	500,000	0.00%	N/A	N/A
UNESCO	1,300,000	0	1,300,000	0.00%	N/A	N/A
UNFPA	9,300,000	8,000,917	1,299,083	86.03%	5,734,710	71.68%
UN-HABITAT	650,000	0	650,000	0.00%	N/A	N/A
UNHCR	30,000,000	32,519,023	-2,519,023	108.40%	19,298,999	59.35%
UNICEF	90,700,000	117,948,226	-27,248,226	130.04%	79,681,418	67.56%
WFP	181,901,667	119,336,731	62,564,936	65.61%	86,792,538	72.73%
WHO	27,750,000	16,570,320	11,179,680	59.71%	14,304,271	86.32%
GRAND TOTAL	533,238,787	365,570,327	167,668,460	68.56%	248,360,042	67.94%

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Note: The contributions indicated on this table includes both donor and internal agency core funds. Therefore, the data presented on this table differs from the one generated by the Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

ANNEX

Requirements, Funding and Expenditure by Appealing Organisation and project as of mid March 2006

Agency	Project title	Flash Appeal number	Total budget requested	Contributions received	Total expenditures	Procurements ¹⁾	Operations ²⁾	Overhead ³⁾
IOM	Emergency Shelter	SAEQ-05/S/NF04	50,000,000	21,000,549	15,049,664	13,337,728	1,530,729	181,207
	Logistic support to affected populations	SAEQ-05/CSS04	8,000,000	2,504,400	1,278,246	1,132,843	130,012	15,391
	Medical Assistance	SAEQ-05/H26	1,000,000	244,399	62,025	54,969	6,309	747
	Sub total			23,749,348	16,389,935	14,525,540	1,667,050	197,345
OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian action	SAEQ-05/CSS06	8,070,120	8,556,492	7,756,492	-	7,756,492	-
	Sub total			8,556,492	7,756,492	-	7,756,492	-
UNDP	Emergency Shelter	SAEQ-05/S/NF02	30,000,000	9,978,100	8,856,484	8,856,484	-	-
	Transitional Housing	SAEQ-05/ER/102	15,000,000	11,701,520	6,964,833	6,784,833	145,000	35,000
	Rubble Removal (UNOPS execution)	SAEQ-05/ER/102	5,000,000	4,854,100	537,479	212,069	299,816	25,594
	Heating and Cooking	SAEQ-05/S/NF06	8,000,000	4,878,722	1,543,271	1,513,271	30,000	-
	UNV Support	SAEQ-05/ER/103	1,000,000	1,194,151	15,198	-	15,198	-
	Recovery Coordination (ERRA)	SAEQ-05/CSS07	500,000	1,000,000	79,833	77,793	2,040	-
	Recovery Coordination (RC Support)	SAEQ-05/CSS07	200,000	300,000	0	-	-	-
	Aid Coordination (DAD)	SAEQ-05/CSS07	1,300,000	1,450,000	14,582	14,582	-	-
	Institutional Capacity Restoration	SAEQ-05/ER/106	4,850,000	3,118,127	-	-	-	-
	Response Capacity	SAEQ-05/ER/106	150,000	150,000	141,000	66,000	75,000	-
Sub total			38,624,720	18,152,680	17,525,032	567,054	60,594 ⁴⁾	
UNDSS	Reinforcement of safety and security structure and establishment of stress management system	SAEQ-05/S01	1,180,000	264,550	249,000	-	249,000	-
	Sub total			264,550	249,000	-	249,000	-
UNFPA	Primary health care services	SAEQ-05/H23 c	6,000,000	5,760,317	3,560,571	3,020,348	406,979	133,244
	Hospital care services	SAEQ-05/H24 c	2,000,000	940,600	981,587	976,238	5,349	-
	Psychosocial services to women	SAEQ-05/P/HR/RL09	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,192,552	1,113,861	-	78,691
	Sub total			8,000,917	5,734,710	5,110,447	412,328	211,935 ⁵⁾
UNHCR	Camp Management	SAEQ-05/MS01	30,000,000	32,519,023	19,298,999	10,601,077	4,572,333	4,125,589
	Sub total			32,519,023	19,298,999	10,601,077	4,572,333	4,125,589

Agency	Project title	Flash Appeal number	Total budget requested	Contributions received	Total expenditures	Procurements ¹⁾	Operations ²⁾	Overhead ³⁾
UNICEF	Nutrition assessment	SAEQ-05/H14	6,500,000					
	Primary Health care services	SAEQ-5/H23 a	10,000,000					
	Hospital care services	SAEQ-5/H24 a	1,000,000					
	Nutrition and Health total		17,500,000	40,803,225	30,499,444	30,499,444	-	-
	Sanitation/Hygiene	SAEQ-05/WS03	15,100,000					
	Safe drinking water	SAEQ-05/WS02	24,200,000					
	Water and Sanitation total		39,300,000	30,947,152	17,179,452	17,179,452	-	-
	Back to School	SAEQ-05/E02	11,400,000					
	Emergency Education	SAEQ-05/E05	2,500,000					
	Education total		13,900,000	24,276,495	18,480,384	18,480,348	-	-
	Psychosocial support	SAEQ-05/P/HR/RL01	3,000,000					
	Assessments, protection and reunification	SAEQ-05/HR/RL02	2,000,000					
	Child Friendly spaces	SAEQ-05/P/HR/RL03	5,000,000					
	Special protection measures	SAEQ-05/P/HR/RL05	6,000,000					
	Child Protection total		16,000,000	8,291,668	7,703,547	7,703,547	-	-
	Setting up common Information and Tele-com.	SAEQ-05/CSS05 b,c	1,864,274					
	Coordination of humanitarian action	SAEQ-05/CSS10	4,000,000					
Cross Sectoral total		5,864,274	6,557,846	5,818,591	-	5,818,591	-	
Unallocated funds			7,071,842					
Sub total			117,948,226 ^{a)}	79,681,418	73,862,791	5,818,591	- ^{b)}	
WFP	Emergency Operation (EMOP): Emergency food assistance to earthquake affected populations	SAEQ-05/F01 / 10491.0	55,860,000	42,149,475	36,832,546	34,588,215	1,920,547	323,784
	Special Operations (SO): WFP logistics support to relief operations for the Pakistan Earthquake	SAEQ-05/CSS01 / 10493.0	21,250,000	16,189,460	2,851,275	2,569,640	281,635	-
	Special Operations (SO): WFP Air support to humanitarian relief operations in response to the Pakistan Earthquake ^{b)}	SAEQ-05/CSS02 / 10494.0	100,000,000	56,610,913	44,801,566	42,413,937	1,954,430	433,199

Agency	Project title	Flash Appeal number	Total budget requested	Contributions received	Total expenditures	Procurements ¹⁾	Operations ²⁾	Overhead ³⁾
cont.. WFP	Special Operations (SO): UN Joint Logistics Centre	SAEQ-05/CSS03 / 10495.0	3,460,000	3,056,023	1,535,379	90,502	1,133,874	311,003
	Special Operations (SO): Setting up common information and telecommunication services	SAEQ-05/CSS05 / 10505.0	1,331,667	1,330,860	771,772	771,772	-	-
	Sub total			119,336,731	86,792,538	80,434,066	3,369,939	1,067,986
WHO	Emergency health relief operations incl. coordination and information management	SAEQ-05H01	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,438,907	260,678	2,192,384	985,845
	Disease Surveillance & Early Warning System	SAEQ-05/H02	3,200,000	2,056,697	1,723,748	36,806	1,670,675	16,267
	Primary Health Care	SAEQ-05/H23	9,000,000	6,656,062	5,521,700	3,772,481	1,448,140	301,079
	Hospital Care	SAEQ-05/24	4,000,000	1,982,032	1,701,729	1,408,984	253,765	38,980
	Environmental Health	SAEQ-05/H25	3,200,000	1,301,549	950,172	252,437	569,959	127,776
	Re-establishment of health infrastructure	SAEQ-05/H26	4,000,000	823,000	823,306	823,306	-	-
	Mental Health	SAEQ-05/HMH	850,000	250,980	144,709	43,765	93,558	7,386
	Sub total			16,570,320	14,304,271	6,598,457	6,228,481	1,477,333
Grand total				364,123,827	248,360,042	208,657,410	30,641,268	7,140,782

1) Procurement:

"Procurement" includes that of goods and services;

2) Operations:

"Operations" includes project personnel, office rent, cars, communication, etc.)

3) Overhead cost:

"Overhead cost" includes agency fees, relevant proportion of staff and office space in Islamabad, etc.

4) UNDP overhead:

The overhead cost of UNDP is between 3 - 5% for both donor and internal funds received for its earthquake operations. To date, only a partial amount of its overhead cost is available in Islamabad office, as it is handled at its HQs.

5) UNFPA overhead:

UNFPA overhead is charged only against the funds received by donors. It is not charged to the UNFPA internal funds.

6) UNICEF contributions received:

The data of UNICEF's received contributions indicated in this table is made available by UNICEF Pakistan office. This figure does not include overhead cost, etc., deducted by its HQs.

7) UNICEF overhead:

The overhead cost of UNICEF is not available in its Islamabad office, as it is handled at its HQs.

8) WFP Air operations:

As of mid March, under WFP air operations project (SAEQ/05/CSS02 / 104940.0) USD 44,801,566 was disbursed, while about USD 11 million is committed and is due for payment. The remaining balance excluding the expenditure and commitment amounts less than USD 1 million, thus WFP seeks for additional funding in the Action Plan from Relief to Recovery.



Sanni Malik, UNICEF

The purpose of the ERRA-UN Early Recovery Plan is to bridge the transition period from relief to reconstruction. The Early Recovery Plan covers activities over a 12-month period starting in May 2006- a critical year to lay the groundwork for successful longer-term reconstruction. The Early Recovery Plan presents concrete proposals for programmes in priority sectors and offers a platform for integrating planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. The plan offers specific proposals for donor partners to turn pledges into concrete contributions.

