

# Needs Assessment for Refugee Affected Areas-Phase II



## Final Report

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## **PART I**

### **I.1 Acknowledgement**

The second phase of need assessment of refugee affected areas was conducted from August-December, 2007. The Refugee Affected Area (RAA) initiative is a joint project of the Government of Pakistan (SAFRON/CCAR) and UNDP/UNHCR supported by the UN Country Team. In the field support was given by respective P&D Departments and logistics was arranged by Provincial CCAR Offices. The initiative was launched following the conclusions and recommendations derived from the Brussels Consultation held in February 2005.

The refugee affected areas refers to rehabilitating areas where refugees had lived for a long time. The goal of the study was therefore to bring out the extent of impact on various services around the camp areas on local population. This in a way will contribute to a transition from purely humanitarian to more development oriented interventions in selected areas and communities. The team comprising of six consultants conducted this study. They traveled from one end of NWFP to Chaman the other end of Balochistan. This report would not have been possible without their patience, unending demand for quality by the representatives of UNDP, government and UNHCR. I am very grateful to them for meeting deadlines and accepting sometime odd comments for improving quality. While Mr. Zafar Iqbal, ARR from UNDP always provided support and pushed for meeting deadlines, Mr. Michael Zwack from UNHCR and Ms. Mikiko Tanaka from UNDP provided candid support as they keenly went through various presentations, draft reports and gave positive comments to improve the report. This was very helpful and I highly acknowledge with many thanks. I also thank the Commissioner Afghan Refugees Offices in NWFP and Balochistan respectively who were kind enough to provide logistic support and arrange several meetings in the field. I must mention the name of Mr. Ahmed Hanif Orakzai, DG, SDU who always kept his office open for the team members. He particularly helped me to understand provincial context and the role of P&D in implementation of various programmes under Special Development Unit. His support along with other colleagues of his office is highly appreciated. In Balochistan, Mr. Mohiyuddin Mari, Chief Economist provided useful scenario covering background and future prospects of development in the area. Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani, Chief (Foreign Aid), helped the team members to accommodate all their requests mostly at odd times. Many Provincial Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, DGs, DCOs, EDOs helped the team at various occasions to achieve their goal. Insights, valuable suggestions and candid opinions shared by the development partners are highly appreciated and acknowledged.

Finally this report may not have been possible without the involvement of the communities from RAAs and elected representatives at community, Tehsil and District level. Many District Nazims, Naib Nazims, Union Nazims gave valuable suggestions and time and took team members in the field to show the sites for various interventions.

Mr. Tauqir Mirza steered the whole process silently sitting behind the desk patiently providing all type of support to the team members. He also helped to format final report with great skills. I have tried to include all the people who supported us. If I have missed anyone, this is unintentional and I thank them all.

Fida Hussain Shah  
Team Leader  
RAA Phase II

## I.2 Executive Summary

This report addresses the issue of vulnerability among Pakistani populations living around camps of Afghan refugees where camps have either been closed or most of the camp population has been repatriated or dispersed inside Pakistan. Pakistan has been affected by the Afghans influx for the last three decades spread over 34 districts through out Pakistan. However, 16 districts (7 in NWFP and 9 in Balochistan<sup>1</sup>) have visible direct effects by the presence of large numbers of Afghan Refugees. Study of all the districts and all refugee affected areas is unfeasible due to paucity of time and resources. Considering these factors and also taking into consideration ground realities the team thus received agreement with Federal coordinating ministry and Provincial P&D Departments to cover 9 districts (4 in NWFP and 5 in Balochistan). The study covered 16 Camp areas located in 23 Union Councils. The team members visited 44 villages out of 108 villages of these UCs covering about half million population. The study also did a small ample survey particularly for Livelihoods and interviewed 590 households (346 in NWFP and 244 in Balochistan).

The report examines the impact of refugees on natural resources/environment, livelihood/employment, basic infrastructure/capacities and the cross cutting area of gender. This impact study does not compare what happened to various services over a period of time as no baseline was available. This is an attempt to provide a snapshot of people's lives at the present moment in rural areas.

Government of Pakistan policy not to contain the Afghan refugees in the camps provided Afghans an opportunity to have free access to business and employment and explore the livelihoods in the country. Pre-existing social networks and shared culture with Pakistani Pashtun, in most of the areas where refugees arrived, provided information on possible destinations, protection and some economic support upon arrival further strengthening their ability to enter in the local markets even if they were residing in the camps. Due to their long stay in the RAAs, the Afghan Refugees have contributed towards economic uplift and had been transferring knowledge of traditional and new techniques (cropping, and irrigation) and many skills to local communities. Afghan style carpet weaving, cultivation of cash crops, and multi crop harvesting skills, bee keeping are the few among many to quote. The economy in some areas could flourish well in presence of low wage Afghan laborers. In NWFP and Balochistan specifically some economic activities are an outcome of Afghan labors (Brick Kilns etc). However, most of this was in urban areas which helped urban rich people to benefit out of cheap labour, trade activities and other services. Most of the refugees lived in and around big urban centers such as Peshawar and Quetta. They put a lot of pressure on services in these areas. Government of NWFP and Balochistan respectively felt that a separate need assessment should be done to cover special needs of these areas. The team members also felt the need for it and strongly recommend to conduct a need assessment for urban areas at an appropriate time. Rich farmers in rural areas benefited from refugees by employing refugee labourers as share-cropper or as casual labour. However, the people living in RAA had to suffer as they were competing with refugees on all fronts including scarce food and daily wage jobs. The refugees living in camps had an edge as most of the time they were getting subsidies in the form of food rations (until 1995) and were using outside camp activities to take care of future shocks and vulnerabilities.

Insofar as refugees living within the camps are concerned whereas, in most instances they are adequately catered for in terms of amenities like primary healthcare, education and water and sanitation infrastructure within the camps, they burden the local facilities and resources in many other ways. For instance, by cutting of trees for fuel-wood they have been depleting local forests;

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Table (a) **District classification by level of affectation [Annex-1]** for a complete list of Very Highly Affected and Highly Affected Districts in NWFP and Balochistan

their livestock has been consuming local pastures and in water-scarce regions like Balochistan they have been burdening the underground water-resources. Similarly, whether living in camps or outside, the refugees have also been competing with the local labour for the limited livelihood opportunities available in the local market. This may have contributed to lowering the wage rate locally.

Moreover, as the refugee camps come towards closure and the amenities provided within the camps are withdrawn, local amenities in the hosting communities come under pressure. Importantly, it has been assessed during the study that even where camps are fully closed it invariably happens that a large refugee population (25-30%) prefers to stay behind in Pakistan. The local amenities thus continue to suffer the burden of residual Afghans. Agriculture/horticulture has received mixed trend from refugees' presence. It has benefited from market oriented approach, some new technologies and result based approach in labor market introduced by Afghan refugees while it suffered from damages to irrigation system, over utilization of under ground water, poor on-farm water management, some of which are systemic problems and may not entirely be attributed to refugees. Land erosion is the common problem in the study area (especially in Balochistan) but has been exponentially accelerated after Afghan refugee arrival. This has resulted in silting of irrigation channels reducing their water carrying capacity and resulting in higher operation and maintenance costs. The problem is resulting not only in loss of productive land but is also responsible for low water retention capacity of the soil and exposing down stream areas to flash floods. Due to the long period of stay of refugees in the same areas, it greatly affected forest resources. It is estimated that forests equivalent to 90165 ha of compact forest land in NWFP and 535805 ha in Balochistan is over utilized because of Afghan refugee population in addition to the local population in study area alone. Rehabilitation of this area to pre 1979 condition will require approximately Rs. 2727.50 millions. Most of the refugees brought their livestock with them which impacted rangelands capacity and stretched it to the maximum. This was compounded by overstay of nomads from six to nine months. It is observed that about 25-30% of camp population stays back after camp closure/repatriation and is using local services but is not accounted for in public-sector development planning. There are Afghan children in schools (20-25% sometime even more). In secondary and tertiary health institutions 50-60% patients are Afghans especially in border districts. The figures of enrolment are distorted in view of Afghan children in schools. The perception of local communities about the burden of refugees on resources is very high which indicates a lot of tension. The association of Afghans with an increase in the crime rate, taking over of many sectors on which local communities were thriving, decreasing job opportunities etc contributed towards this tension. Most of the District Nazims and DCOs were of the opinion that Afghans were responsible for the poor law and order situation in their districts.

The report consists of seven parts. Part I covers executive summary and acknowledgement. Part II covers background of the study comprising objectives, scope of the study, area scoping, methodology, and assessment constraints. Part III provides a short summary of current socio economic situation of NWFP and Balochistan and how it impacts achievement of MDGs. Part IV gives a summary of overall needs which are to be met. This part also includes a summary of findings from three previous studies. All the points may not be fully related to impact as a result of Afghan refugees. Some may be systemic while others may be due to non existence of capacities and resources. The prolonged drought also contributed to the severity of the situation on the ground particularly regarding natural resources and the environment. Detailed reports on district assessment covering each camp is given in Part V. The schemes included there are proposed by the local communities and verified by team members using various methods including site visits. The capacity gaps are important to be identified for any future interventions. Part VI therefore highlights Institutional Capacities and identifies need for improving them. It is important to shift the attention

from humanitarian support to rehabilitation and development and therefore, some recommendations and proposals for a future strategy are included under “way forward” in Part VI.

## **PART II. Introduction**

### **II.1 Background**

The Pakistan community has hosted Afghan refugees for more than 27 years; wherein Afghan concentration remained high in Refugee Camps and surrounding areas. Starting with the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Afghans started arriving in Pakistan and lived in about 340 camps located mainly in NWFP and Balochistan. Thus the major concentration of Afghan Refugees had been in the aforementioned two provinces. The recent 2007 registration of Afghans with NADRA also confirms 63.7% and 20.7% Afghans residing presently in NWFP and Balochistan respectively. Since March 2002 a total of recorded 2.74 million Afghans repatriated from Pakistan leaving behind registered 2.153 million individuals residing and hosted in Pakistan. From the present residing Afghan population 55% live outside the camps and with the local Pakistani communities. After issuance of biometric Proof of Registration (POR) to Afghans by NADRA (Ministry of Interior); the registered Afghans are permitted to stay in Pakistan until the end of 2009 when the card will either expire or be extended by the Government of Pakistan. Besides, 84.2% of registered Afghans indicate that they still do not intend to return to their home land primarily due to security (41%), shelter 30% and livelihoods (21%) concerns.

Refugees' presence in Pakistan for over 27 years has contributed to a host of social, economic and environmental problems in the hosting communities. The hosting communities were already short of various services and the standards were low. The presence of refugees over years put tremendous pressure on existing services stretching them to limits. This further deteriorated service standards due to unplanned and over consumption of social services both in the local communities and at camps. Addressing the consequences of this 'resources deterioration' and 'over consumption' is definitely outside the scope of humanitarian agencies and refugee associated resources. Also the present public sector resources are not sufficient enough to address the rehabilitation needs of local communities. In the light of aforementioned reasons and many other factual capacity constraints; the Government of Pakistan has decided to seek formal assistance of multilateral and bilateral donors and technical cooperation agencies. Hence this study is an instrument to provide background for initiating development/rehabilitation activities in Refugee Affected Areas (RAA). The Afghan Census 2005, Afghan Registration 2006-2007, and a few other studies does not provide adequate indicating forum for actualizing the degree of resource allocation for Refugee Affected Area Rehabilitation. The decisions have still to be taken in light of a thorough and in-depth needs assessment of the target geographical locations. This focused needs assessment would lead to identification of short term and long term needs of the local Pakistani communities affected by the presence of Afghans. The government of Pakistan expects preparation of future investments assistance to target populations as a result of the needs assessment exercise and as part of the UN reform process of developing joint programmes.

During the 1980s, high levels of relief assistance (*circa* US\$ 100 + million annually) were provided to the Afghan refugee populations living in camps. Following the large scale returns of the period 1993-95, and joint assessments concluding that Afghans had reached an acceptable level of self reliance, care and maintenance programs have been reduced considerably from approximately US\$ 28 million a year in 2004 to US\$ 12 million in 2007. Currently, assistance from UNHCR and international and local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) is concentrated primarily on three sectors – primary education, health, water and sanitation. Projects focus predominantly on Afghan settlements in NWFP and Balochistan, the two border provinces with Afghanistan.

UNHCR's initial findings reveal that the local communities of Refugees Affected Areas (RAAs) have only been assisted by one (3 Phase) World Bank administered "Income Generating Project for

Refugee Affected Areas (IGPRA)” between 1986 and 1994<sup>2</sup>, whereas no support was targeted at local areas containing both Afghan and Pakistani communities. Further sector wise RAHA surveys and studies (UNHCR/CCAR, SDPI, and SRSP) findings also highlight communities seeking assistance. The UNHCR finds Government of Pakistan’s request for assistance to refugee affected areas is underpinned by two considerations. Firstly, that after a quarter of a century the perspectives for continued humanitarian financing are limited. Second, that well targeted interventions offering tangible benefits for the areas and communities adversely affected by the longstanding refugee presence will further support co-existence of these two communities.

Government policy<sup>3</sup> not to contain the Afghan Refugees in the Camps provided them an opportunity to have free access to business and employment and explore the livelihood opportunities in the country. Pre-existing social networks and shared culture with Pakistani Pashtun in most of the areas where refugees arrived provided information on destinations, protection and some economic support upon arrival further strengthened their ability to enter in the local markets and integrate in the local communities.

The arrival of large number of Afghan refugees in NWFP and Balochistan in early 1980’s halted the natural regeneration process which had begun in 1977 after the major drought of 1972-76 in these provinces. Consequently, the natural capital of these provinces was adversely affected resulting into livelihoods constraints. The situation worsened with the commencement of the second major drought of 1998-2004 and compounded further by the action of Afghan Refugees and local populations: trees were cut to provide support for their shelter while branches were collected for firewood and foliage was cut to feed livestock. Similarly, already scarce water resources particularly in Balochistan were over exploited. Eventually, the land became unfit for even the most basic form of agriculture resulting in serious environmental degradation. Basic infrastructure as well as social sector facilities i.e. roads, water supply, hospitals, schools, which were designed based on the size/requirements of the local population, came under extra pressure.

Refugees competed with local population in trade, transport services, labour market and other economic activities which resulted in the shrinking of business of the local entrepreneur and increased unemployment and lower wage rate of the local workers.

The impact of Afghan Refugees presence in Pakistan in general and in NWFP and Balochistan in particular has been both positive and negative. “During the 1980s and early 1990s the flow of foreign assistance and Government of Pakistan’s development programs helped the local economy by building infrastructure such as roads, irrigation channels, and was also spent on housing, schools and health facilities for the Afghan

The Refugees competed with local population in trade, transport services, labour market and other economic activities which resulted in the shrinking of business of the local entrepreneurs, increased unemployment and lowered wage rate of the local workers.

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<sup>2</sup> Government of Pakistan, Kashmir Affairs & Northern Areas and States and Frontier Region Division Letter No. F.12 (8) AR.1 /96 .Dated 25 July, 1997. Source Government of Pakistan, Kashmir Affairs & Northern Areas and States and Frontier Region Division Letter No. F.12 (8) AR.1 /96. Dated 25 July, 1997.

<sup>3</sup> Excerpts from the ToRs of RAA Needs Assessment  
See the Impact Evaluation Report prepared by the World Bank; UNHCR/IBRD Income Generating Projects for Refugee Areas (I-III) April 1996.



The impact of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan in general and in NWFP and Balochistan in particular has been both positive and negative. During the 1980s and early 1990s the flow of foreign assistance and the Government of Pakistan's development programs helped the local economy by building infrastructure such as roads, irrigation channels, housing, schools and health facilities for the Afghan refugees. Cheap labor provided by Afghans was instrumental in reducing labor costs in general, and particularly in the transport, construction and agro-based industries. Refugee assistance started petering out by the mid- 1990s. On the negative side, the two principal long- term consequences were that: (a) resulting instability discouraged private investment; and (b) the economic and social infrastructure of the provinces was seriously overused and run down.

## II.2 The Study

The needs assessment used the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and Pakistan's development agenda as expressed in the Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-2010 to gauge the existing situation of the population in the target areas

- The **overall objective** of the Needs Assessment Exercise is to provide information, analysis and recommendations in support of possible future interventions addressing the consequences of poverty in areas and communities affected by high concentrations of Afghans. The findings will also be useful to the thematic working groups of the UN reform process in formulating joint programmes in both Balochistan and NWFP.

The specific objectives of the study are:

- Collect and analyze baseline data (document the incidence and existing levels of environmental, economic, and social needs among the selected areas and communities)
- Prepare a project proposal outlining the appropriate strategy goals, outcomes and interventions (identify priority areas and communities for assistance on the basis of agreed criteria), timeframe, the institutional and managerial arrangements, and the necessary resources (financial, human and physical)
- Prepare an inventory (and mapping) of ongoing and planned development programs and projects in NWFP and Balochistan (national with multilateral/bilateral support, international or local NGOs, which have actual or potential application to the RAA target districts/*tehsils*);
- Review of the current project portfolios of the respective provincial governments (Planning & Development departments), which address directly or indirectly RAA areas and identification of opportunities and synergies that can be used to benefit the target populations (Pakistanis and Afghans);
- On-site identification of key sectoral interventions within these programmes which might be extended/expanded to include refugee affected areas/districts;
- Appraising the policy, operational, and technical obstacles that might have to be overcome in support of such an expansion;

## II.3 Sectoral Scope

An area based needs assessments must by nature be reasonably comprehensive. This Needs Assessment exercise concentrated on two critical sectoral building blocks upon which current and future interventions could be strengthened and developed, namely;

### First sectoral building block

- Primary Health

- Primary Education
- Water and Sanitation

(The three-sector assessments have already been completed by UNHCR and the GOP)

### Second sectoral building block

The present study takes account of the following sectors in its scope;

- Environment/natural resources
- Employment/livelihoods
- Basic Infrastructure and Capacities (at all levels of government, in particular service delivery mechanisms)

Gender is included as cross cutting issue that will be integrated in each of the sector reviews include;

The specific objectives of **Sectoral/thematic assessments** are;

- Collection of relevant data per sector and assessment of the gap between present reality, MDGs and the MTFD.
- Analysis of the relevant institutional capacity to expand and adapt existing programmes (e.g. health projects established specifically to service Afghan refugees) to now serve both Afghan and Pakistani communities
- Identification of existing programmes and projects or potential projects already identified by the Provinces that will impact on the targets for achieving MDGs in refugee affected areas
- Identification of policy, technical, and financing constraints that will need to be overcome

Besides the **Institutional Capacities** component will cover;

- Overall assessment of provincial and local level institutions in terms of their resources and capabilities to manage large development programmes
- Examine institutional options for managing this programme (decentralization agendas, inter-agency mechanisms, locally specific community institutions).

## **II.4 Geographic Scoping**

For the general purpose of the Needs Assessment exercise, Refugee Affected Areas (RAA) is defined as:

“Areas and sites severely affected in terms of environmental degradation (i.e. land desertification) where the refugees have left”

- Phase One (completed): This covered refugee camps/settlements and immediate surrounding host communities of NWFP and Balochistan (where Pakistani and Afghan communities co-exist).
- Phase Two: This covered areas that have been affected by the long-standing presence of Afghans. Thus it covered local communities only which were affected because of the presence of refugees. Exact locations were finalized upon commencement of the needs assessment, in

consultation with the stakeholders, taking into consideration results of phase one and findings of earlier studies on the subject.

Pakistan has been affected by the Afghans influx in the last three decades spread over 34 districts through out Pakistan. However, 16 districts (7 in NWFP and 9 in Balochistan<sup>4</sup>) have visible direct effects by the presence of Afghan Refugees. Study of all the districts and all refugee affected areas is unfeasible due to paucity of time and resources. Moreover, most of the closed Afghan Refugee Camps were hosted in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA); which is at present and during study period exposed to political sensitivity and security concerns and therefore was made to exclude FATA Afghan Refugee Affected Areas from the study.

To guide and focus the Needs Assessment exercise, a district classification index developed earlier offering a preliminary classification based on the following components was used<sup>5</sup>:

- *Geo – demographic* as measured by the Afghan population density (Afghans per 100 sq km) in a particular district.
- *Environmental* as measured by a type of land degradation due to over-exploitation of natural resources (soil, water and forestry, in particular).
- *Agricultural* as measured by food deficit due to decrease in land availability and productivity.
- *Human Development* as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), which describes the state of progress and/or setback of a population due to a combination of three essential elements of human life: longevity, educational attainment and quality of living.
- *Deprivation* as measured by income-based poverty, which indicates the level of access of hosting communities to basic services in health, education, housing and employment.

The Needs Assessment study primarily focused on districts labeled as ‘*Very high*’ and ‘*High*’ affected districts<sup>6</sup>. Without including the Tribal Agencies, the populations of these areas amount to 10 million Pakistanis and 1 million Afghans. Certainly, this is a considerable population which is in vulnerable situation and needs help for their improvement.

Considering these factors and also taking into consideration ground realities the team thus received agreement with Federal coordinating ministry and Provincial P&D Departments on the following criteria for selection of camp sites for the study

RAA wherein the Afghan Refugees camps have either recently been closed or being closed until June 2008, this also includes camps with maximum refugees repatriation<sup>7</sup>;

- a) Rural districts of the RAA have to be included only;
- b) The size and population of RAA surrounded camp should be larger enough to represent larger concentration of Refugee affectations;
- c) A politically sensitive district should not have much chances of exclusion;
- d) A security wise sensitive district can have chances of exclusion;
- e) The district must be Very High Affected and Highly Affected as to SDPI impact assessment<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Refer to Table (a) District classification by level of affection [Annex-1] for a complete list of Very Highly Affected and Highly Affected Districts in NWFP and Baluchistan

<sup>5</sup> See Table (a) in Annex 1

<sup>6</sup> Table (b) in Annex II provides an overview of the populations.

<sup>7</sup> Refer to UNHCR Afghan Repatriation Figures Estimates

<sup>8</sup> Report “Assessment and Recommendations for the Rehabilitation of RHAs in Baluchistan & NWFP”; SDPI to UNHCR

- f) UNHCR’s previous assessments should be kept in line while including or excluding a district<sup>9</sup>
- g) Federal and provincial preferences have to be kept in line while deciding on final list.

In addition to above criteria, a comparison of districts with “Afghan Population Concentration”<sup>10</sup> and “District Classification by level of Afghan Affection”<sup>11</sup> was made and nine districts were included in the needs assessment after due approval of the Federal and Provincial Governments In each district two camps were selected based on the above criteria. The villages around the camps were randomly selected. See table below:

**Table 1: District Wise List of Refugee Camps and Union Councils as Part of Study Area**

<i>District</i>	<i>Afghan Refugee Camps</i>	<i>Afghan Refugees Affected Union Councils</i>
<i>Peshawar</i>	Khurasana New Haryana Camp, Nasir Bagh Camp	Haryana Payan, Khazana, Regi,
<i>Nowshera</i>	Daag Besud Camp, New Akora Khattak	Mera Akora Khattak, Daag Besud
<i>Swabi</i>	Barakai	Bachai, Swabi, Panj Pir
<i>Haripur</i>	Paniana 1 & 2, Padhana	Dheenda, Sikandar pur, Darwesh, Panian, Dhenda (Khalabat)
<i>Quetta</i>	Muhammad Khel	Panj Pai
<i>Pishin</i>	Saranan, Surkhab	Khanuzai, Bazar Kona, Batezai and Saranan
<i>Killa Abdullah</i>	Darra, Roghani	Dara, Roghani
<i>Loralai</i>	Katwai, Ghazgai Minara, Zarkarez	Kachh Amakzai
<i>Chaghai</i>	Chaghai .....	Chaghai and Ziarat Balanosh

Accordingly 16 Camps located in 23 UCs comprising 0.467 million population (0.315million in NWFP and 0.152 million in Balochistan) were covered under the assessment study. The team visited 44 villages out of 108 villages in these UCs (41%). Out of these villages 24 out of 51 villages (47%) were in Balochistan and 20 out of 57 villages (38%) were located in NWFP. A detailed list of villages visited per district/UC is given in Annex III

## II.5 Methodology

In accordance with the objectives of this study, the need assessment is described/ defined as “a rapid appraisal that is based on field observations complemented by secondary data and interviews” The needs assessment used a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies to collect primary data, and supplemented this with information from secondary data sources. Extensive data and analysis exists on the key issues and constraints confronting host population in

<sup>9</sup> Refer to CCAR –UNHCR (Phase I) Studies on Need Assessment of WATSAN, Education & Health (Aug-Oct 2006)

<sup>10</sup> Statistical Overview; Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan; SAFRON, NADRA & UNHCR;2007 Page 6 Table 5.

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR/CCAR. *District Classification*. October 2005.

areas under study and this provided most of the national, provincial and district statistical data used in this report.

The methodology described below was adopted;

1. Literature review and Secondary data collection

To develop specific contextual understanding about the study, available literature was collected and reviewed and available data was analyzed in all areas.

2. Development of scope and Instruments

In house session within team was held to define the scope and instruments for this study. Gender and Institutional Capacities has been added as cross cutting theme. After development of the consensus on the scope of the study, tools for carrying the need assessment were discussed and agreed among the team.

Following the in-house agreement on scope and tools, same were shared with wide range of stakeholders from federal and provincial governments (NWFP and Balochistan) and scope and tools were finalized after consensus.

3. Meetings/Interviews with stakeholders

Meeting and Interviews of relevant officials from various government departments were conducted. Interviews with key government/non government officials provided much of the assessment's qualitative data. The Team Leader conducted interviews at the federal and provincial levels, focusing primarily on relevant government officials working in the P&D departments, as well as other well-informed officials in semi government (SMEDA/Ahan) and NGOs. The team members interviews Secretaries, DGs and other high officials of their concerned departments. Meeting with relevant government officials (policy makers, decision makers and implementers-see annex IV for details of persons met in both provinces) helped to understand the government role and policies. Discussions were held to know their perception of impact (positive and negative) of ARs of functioning of their department and the beneficiaries covered by the services provided.

At the district and tehsil level the team conducted interviews with political leaders (e.g., Nazims, Naib Nazims), district and tehsil administration and relevant officials (e.g., DCOs, EDOs, TMOs), and other well-informed individuals, chairmen Union Councils, members of union councils, NGO and CBO staff at district and tehsil level. These interviews were very intensive. Sometime a follow up visit was also planned to fill the gap. These interviews provided an opportunity to explore issues in more depth and to find out their perception of alternatives available to address the situation.

At provincial level meeting 18 persons from 8 organizations participated in NWFP while 20 persons from 17 organizations attended meetings in Balochistan. The persons represented Government Departments, UN agencies and NGOs. Various consultants interviewed these officials separately. About 60 persons were interviewed individually by consultants in the two provinces. At district meetings 169 persons (72 NWFP and Balochistan) attended representing 13 organizations in each province. The consultants interviewed 185 officials (85 in NWFP and 100 in Balochistan)

To complement the field notes, meetings were also held with a number of fields based organizations and NGOs operating in the designated areas. The consultants visited 22 organizations and interviewed 69 persons at provincial and district level.

Secondary data and relevant project documents were collected from concerned government departments.

a. Focus Group Discussion/Interviews

Group discussion/focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews were conducted at random at Union Council level including villages around the refugee camps, although efforts were made to talk to people from a broad range of backgrounds. e.g. owners, users, arable farmers, livestock herders, opinion leaders etc. The group discussions were usually held with groups of eight to twelve individuals representing the different backgrounds mentioned above. Consultant used structured questionnaire to guide these discussions and team members were free to ask follow-up questions or probe responses to collect more in-depth information. The group discussions provided additional qualitative data to supplement the quantitative data provided by the survey questionnaires. The consultant on Gender also visited the houses and saw inside situation. She freely mixed with women and discussed their problems in a free and open environment. Each consultant organized mostly separate Focus group discussion except at Regi (Peshawar) where joint group discussion was organized. In the focus group discussion 820 persons (520 in NWFP and 300 in Balochistan) participated. Individual interviews were held with local elected representatives and about 250 individuals were interviewed (140 in NWFP and 110 in Balochistan).

4. Field Visits

All the consultants had a site walk to verify the situation on the ground. They visited primary schools, basic health units, water supply schemes to see how these are being affected with the use of refugees. They also saw on site roads, irrigation channel, flood drains etc damaged due to various activities of the refugees in the area. Details of such visits can be seen in each report. Natural Resource/Environment Consultant used Line Transact approach to view damages. This entails traveling along a line and recording information. Transacts were located at random. For NR, the consultant also went along roads and open agriculture and barren lands to estimate species composition and plant cover of every location.

All responses, observations and findings were later filtered for exaggerated comments using the 4M tool set. Most of the needs are indicative and detail operation plans with time lines needs to be developed for implementation. The needs expressed were prioritized using the criteria mentioned in annex V.

The basic infrastructure needs assessment utilized “*Important Yard Sticks and Measures*” available from Local Government Planning Manual 2005, Government of Punjab & Decentralization Support Program. These yardsticks provide quick and standard guides on assessing service delivery standards at District, Tehsil, Union, and village levels.

The Consultants visited 20 villages in NWFP out of total number of 57 villages located in 13 UCs and 24 villages out of total number of 51 villages located in 10 UCs of Balochistan.

5. Survey

A quick household random survey was conducted by five field enumerators in NWFP and two staff members of Afghan Refugees Organization (ARO) in Balochistan under the overall guidance of the Sustainable Livelihoods Consultant. The questionnaire was translated into Urdu to facilitate the enumerators in collecting the relevant information. All the field enumerators had the experience of collecting such information. In the briefing sessions of field enumerators, besides precisely

determining the objectives of the assessment, they were furnished with detailed instructions about the meaning and scope of each question and the manner of filling up the questionnaire.

It was envisaged that the enumerators will collect information from 700 households – 400 in NWFP and 300 in Balochistan. The number of households in NWFP was kept large because of higher numbers of registered Afghans in NWFP (939,770) than in Balochistan (414,464)

## **II.6 Assessment Constraints**

The assessment study has been conducted over a period of four months between 15<sup>th</sup> August and 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2007<sup>12</sup> and used a sample of 9 Districts (5 in Balochistan and 4 in NWFP) which were affected by the presence of Afghan Refugees. In each affected district, data was collected from union council level. Although the assessment team had been successful to build synergies and be in direct contact with affected communities; low participation or disinterest of some representatives of affected union councils could not be avoided. This has also resulted into a limited number of rehabilitation projects identification in the study districts.

The needs assessment have been channeled primarily through participation of local authorities and local political representatives. There are some chances of local representative biases towards personal priorities. However it is important to note that the assessment team have used multiple assessment resources and the study have enhanced its reliability. Increased reliability is a result of cross verification of demands through various sources of a district e.g., DCO, EDO's, Nazim, communities, site inspection, previous studies, other donors reports, ongoing projects etc. Further, the study has not been designed around latent measures (e.g. perceptions & feelings); rather primary data have been the vital source of assessment; thus more direct findings are available.

It has proved rather cumbersome to acquire data from line departments and other government organizations staff. Updated and reliable empirical information was not available with relevant government departments. The assessment built the discussion on relevant district based indicators using in NWFP data on (MDG indicators and profile) available primarily for year 2000 and has been obtained from provincial sources and MICS. For Balochistan data is for the year 2004 (MICS) and 2005 (Development indicators) respectively.

It was difficult to establish baseline for comparative purpose so as to highlight impact over a period of time. Furthermore, empirical and graphical evidence of the ecological condition of the hosting sites prior to the arrival of Afghan refugees is necessary but not available for mapping the environmental degradation process over a period of time. .

The mandate of Commissioner Afghan Refugees (CAR) and scope of this study vary in principle. This made coordination at field level little innovative for the CAR thus proving hurdle in time management and data acquisition from development agencies.

In Balochistan, forest boundaries are not clear nor do they have any management plan creating serious problem about statistics and management options. The only available Juniper management plan prepared in 1960-62 has never been implemented nor updated.

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<sup>12</sup> Annex VI provides with Assessment Study Work plan.

Most of the field visits and meetings had to be organized on a very short notice. This sometimes inhibited the participation of desired community members and other key Government officials (especially of un-devolved line agencies).

The findings of the study are limited to the study areas only and can't be generalized for other Refugee Affected Areas. The nature and quantum of the needs due to Afghan's presence might vary in other areas.



## **PART III Current Situation**

### **III.1 NWFP**

Although the arable land in the province is not extensive, agriculture remains the mainstay of the province. In NWFP, land use data for 2005-06 shows that 47% of the total geographical area of district under study is cultivable land comprising of 27 % irrigated and 20 % Barrani area.

Designated forest area is 13.8 % of the total district area which fell well short of internationally acceptable standards of 25% for sustainable growth. According to land settlement record, agriculture and rangelands are individually owned and distributed among large number of community members except in New Akora where whole area of rangelands is individual property. However waste lands are commonly owned by tribes. Agriculture land is less concentrated and about 20-30% population does not own agriculture land. Common lands are governed by customary laws which vary from tribe to tribe and area to area. The state owns small areas of land in shape of protected forests and game reserves areas. Around 85% of the NWFP population lives in the rural areas as compared to about 72% of the country's population. Moreover, the rural areas of NWFP account for around 90% of the total number of poor people in the province. The unexploited strength of the NWFP economy lies, amongst other sources, in its tremendous potential in minerals, value-added agriculture, timber and non-timber products, hydel resources and potential for tourism development

It is also important to note that for education and health of female, indicator is found to be lower than the corresponding country average. For instance, female literacy rates in rural and urban NWFP are 11% and 35% respectively, compared to the already low country averages of 17% and 52% respectively; pre-natal consultation rates in rural and urban NWFP are 20% and 36% respectively, compared to country averages of 22% and 60% respectively. Moreover, gender gaps in NWFP are found to be more severe than for the country as a whole. For instance, the gender gap in literacy rates in rural and urban NWFP are equal to 40 and 30 percentage points respectively, compared to corresponding gaps of 34 and 21 percentage points for the country. The fact that a similar picture emerges for primary enrollment rates also suggests that under present conditions in NWFP, gender gaps in educational attainment are likely to persist, and even widen in the future

Only Sixty-three per cent of NWFP population has access to safe drinking water, which excludes open dug wells. This figure stands at 89 and 59 per cent for urban and rural access, respectively. Thirty-nine per cent of the population in NWFP has access to adequate sanitation. The urban – rural access is 75 and 33 per cent respectively. Lack of access to safe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene practices are some of the underlying causes of malnutrition, disease and death in children. The lack of access to safe sanitation is one of the major reasons for prevalence of sicknesses such as diarrhea in children and adults

There has been a decline in both male and female infant mortality rate in NWFP between 96-97 and 98-99. Male infant mortality has been lower than national figures in rural areas and higher in the urban areas. Female infant mortality in NWFP has been lower (57 per 1000 live birth) than male infant mortality across regions (67 PER 1000 live birth). Female infant mortality in NWFP has been lower in both urban and rural areas than the national figures.

### **III.2 Balochistan**

Balochistan, the largest of the four provinces of Pakistan, spreads over an area of 347,190 Sq, KMs., forming 43.6 per cent of the total area of Pakistan. It has clustered population and is smallest in proportion as compared to that of other provinces. Its population, according to 1998 census, is around 6.511 million, having a low density per square kilometer. Approximately 78% of total population is rural, with two thirds of these rural people living in communities of less than 500 people. Average rural density is 10 persons per square km One third of land area of the province are productive for agriculture or grazing. Agriculture is the mainstay of provincial economy and accounts for 60% of provinces GDP. It employs almost 60% of the labor force. Average farm size in the province is 23.8 acres while cultivated area per farm size is 11 acres. In the study area most of the farmers depend on orchards growing different fruits. Production of orchards per unit of land fetches three to four times the income of grain or vegetable crops. The province has limited industrial activity and jobs outside agriculture or mining are limited. Poverty level of Balochistan is 47%. However, SPDC's report (June, 2007) predicts 53% population of the province below the official poverty line.

Balochistan's indicators are mostly poor and lowest among the four provinces. The literacy rate is 36% (2000-01), only 16% for women. The GER at primary level is 62% and only 32% for girls. The GER has shown decline in trend over the last few years particularly in the study districts. Infant mortality and maternal mortality is the highest. The immunization coverage is only 13% (based on record) and 24% (based on record and recall). Although there are 73 hospitals and 1438 BHUs in the province, medical help in many parts of Balochistan still lies hours or even days away. According to a 2006 report from "Heart file" 60% health facilities in Balochistan have no electricity and 70% no running water. Lack of access to safe water and sanitation is the main cause of child death which is also closely linked to poverty and malnutrition.

## **PART IV - Overall Assessment Findings**

- Due to their long stay in the RAAs, the Afghan Refugees have contributed towards economic uplift and had been transferring knowledge of some traditional and new techniques (cropping, and irrigation) and skills to local communities. Afghan style carpet weaving, cultivation of cash crops, and multi crop harvesting skills, bee keeping are the few among many to quote. The economy in some areas could flourish well in presence of low wage Afghan laborers and in NWFP and Balochistan specifically some economic activities are an outcome of Afghan labors (Brick Kilns etc). Most of this was in urban areas which helped urban rich people to benefit out of cheap labor, trade activities and other services. In rural areas rich farmers gained by employing refugee laborers as share cropper or as casual labor. However, the people living in RAA had to suffer as they were competing with refugees on all fronts including scarce food and daily wage jobs. The refugees replaced local people in daily wages jobs. The local labor moved to other area such as Islamabad and to Middle East. It is estimated that about 40% people in these districts now live on remittances sent by their relatives from abroad. The refugees had an edge as most of the time they were getting subsidies in the form of food rations and were using outside camp activities to take care of future shocks and vulnerabilities. It is not the purpose of this study to make comparative statement as to who benefited and how much nor the baseline was available to state the facts over a period of time. The RAAs mostly had to bear the brunt as they were immediate recipient of the shocks. Very specifically the needs assessment identifies following sector specific findings and builds relevant recommendations accordingly. These can be used by various UN Agencies depending on their mandate.
- As there were a large number of refugees living in and around urban areas especially in Peshawar and Quetta and had used the facilities, it will be worthwhile to conduct a separate need assessment of urban localities so that they are also compensated. The need came out when the team visited various areas and also met Government as well as public representatives at various levels.

### **IV.1 Natural Resources and Environment**

- Population density of refugees in the camps is a key indicator of impact of refugee presence on different sectors. Establishment of camps and restricting refugees to small areas increased the human population density resulting in raised human needs. Despite organized external support to refugees, rising human needs were generally met by exploring more land, forest and water around the camps to satisfy higher level of resource consumption. This phenomenon further accelerated ongoing degradation process of natural resources and environment. This is the case at all the Afghan refugees hosting sites most of which have reached the advance stage of ecological degradation. This ecological degradation is one of the major underlying causes of poverty among local communities because it directly affects livelihoods of poor further marginalizing women and children. Natural resource asset base of poor living in the vicinity of camps has been gradually vanishing making them more vulnerable to disasters and natural calamities. Refugee camps were physically established mostly on agriculture and range lands directly denying local communities to extract benefit from their respective land. High concentration of Afghan refugee population in these areas is one of the main reasons for accelerating the intensity of all these factors because population density of Afghan refugees ranges from 1.57 to 6.6 times of population density of respective local population in NWFP and 1.47 to 687 times of population density of respective local population in Balochistan. (see annex VII for detail of population density analysis).

- Land ownership of camp sites and affected areas varies from individual ownership, community/collective ownership and state land. It is observed that 85% of farm lands in the study area are below the size for subsistence level agriculture. (12.5 acres) while a large number of people with no agriculture land are also present in the area. It is difficult to work out exact figures but provincial average would be a good estimate as the districts are low with respect to all indicators. Government of Pakistan entered into an agreement with respective individual or collective land owner for camp establishment. Neither compensation nor time limit for camps was agreed with the land owners while access to land owners and public departments to these camp areas was also subject to permission of specific government agencies. This deprived people of their genuine income from the capital. It is estimated that an area of about 1850 hac of land in NWFP and 3323 hac in Balochistan was occupied by camps located in study area thus denying owners to draw benefits from these areas (see Annex VIII for camp wise estimation of area). However, after number of years of camps establishment, small amount was offered to owners of irrigated lands only as compensation (Rs. 50 per acre per year). It is estimated that only removal of debris from vacant houses of the camp areas to the pre-1979 condition will require about Rs. 25.5 millions.
- Agriculture/horticulture has received mixed trend from refugees' presence. It has benefited from market oriented approach, some new technologies introduced by Afghan refugees while it suffered from damages to irrigation system, over utilization of under ground water, poor on-farm water management, etc., some of which are systemic problems and may not entirely be attributed to refugees presence in the area. No significant change in crop production and/or cropping intensity can be attributed to Afghan refugees' presence in these areas although they brought some new areas under cultivation and added to crop intensity in others. This resulted in over utilization of under-ground water thus lowering water table especially in Balochistan.
- Land erosion is the common problem in the study area (especially in Balochistan) but has been exponentially accelerated after Afghan refugees' arrival. This has resulted in silting of irrigation channels reducing there water carrying capacity and resulting in higher operation and maintenance costs. The problem is contributing not only in loss of productive land but is also responsible for low water retention capacity of the soil. This phenomenon is exposing down stream areas to flash floods. In most of the areas in Balochistan, the water table has fallen by several hundred feet resulting in non-functioning of some existing tube-wells forcing locals to dig down for 300-400 ft after every 3-5 years. For the past decade, it is today becoming increasingly difficult to obtain water in sufficient quantities thus forcing farmers to keep some of the agriculture and horticulture land as fallow because of water scarcity.
- The long period of stay of refugees in the same areas greatly affected forest resources. It is estimated that forests equivalent to 90165 hac of compact forest land in NWFP and 535805 hac in Balochistan is over utilized because of refugee population in study area alone (Annex IX for detail estimation of forest damages). Rehabilitation of this area to pre 1979 condition will require approximately Rs. 2727.50 millions. Besides, involvement of refugees in timber trade has further complicated the on-going problem of illegal trade.
- Most of the refugees brought their livestock with them which impacted rangelands capacity stretched to the maximum. Interestingly, most of the refugee camps are situated on traditional routes (6 in number) of the nomads. It is estimated that every year, nomads bring

more than 0.6 million heads of livestock with them and used to stay in different areas of Balochistan for 6 months. It has been noticed that after these camp establishment, nomads started to prolong their stay thus further over utilizing the range resources. With gradual decrease in quality and quantity of fodder, number of livestock with local people declined. The local livestock was also exposed to communicable diseases (like cango virus) from livestock of refugees and nomads coming from Afghanistan. This decrease in livestock with locals is making poor people more vulnerable to shocks and natural calamities.

- With forest resources rapidly disappearing, the environmental services provided by the natural eco-system have also diminished. Although reliable data about actual status of wild flora and fauna over decades is not available for comparison, field observations of professionals and local beneficiaries clearly suggest sharp decline in their population status. These areas host number of internationally important wild fauna and flora listed on appendix 1 of IUCN red data list. Three endangered/ threatened mammals and 6 bird species are endemic to these areas while large numbers of medicinally important plant species are present, the potential of which needs to be scientifically established. Their existence is under threat because of habitat destruction and fragmentation, increased fodder competition with livestock and excessive hunting. The area is part of one of the internationally declared fly routes of migratory birds normally used by birds coming from Siberia and central Asia. The revival of wild flora and fauna to its original status will require long term commitment and provision of resources.
- Basic cereals and vegetable crops are grown in the area. Majority of farmers lack resources, knowledge and behavior for innovation. Small farmers sell their orchards at very early stage and at very low prices. They thus make little money not sufficient to make ends meet. These are the farmers who have 18-25 fruit plants.

#### **IV.2 Livelihoods**

- The livelihood impact was determined through a survey. The results indicated that of the 91 Household (37% of the total), who responded, 81 (89%) indicated negative effect on their monthly income due to the presence of Afghan refugees. Most of the Household who reported negative impact on their monthly income were earning up to Rs. 4000/- per month. This is compatible to the average monthly income of Afghan in Pakistan as 77% of Afghans who compete in the labour market earn up to Rs. 4000/- per month.
- 169 Household (69% of the total) who responded indicated that the distance from the BHU was in the range of 0.5- 80.0 Km (Highest in Chagai).
- Of the total only 87 Household (36%) availed credit facilities from the Banks and only 60 Household (25%) availed Microfinance facilities.
- House-holds regular contact with the social network was quite low: Elected representatives (37%), Government representative (35%) and NGOs (24%). Households relationship with the communities were quite good: intra house harmony (79%), inter village social contact (98%), intra villa

#### **IV.3 Basic Infrastructure**

- It is observed that about 25-30% of Camp population stays back after camp closure/repatriation and is using local services but is not accounted for in public-sector

development planning. The social infrastructure has shared the burden of over utilization, crowding, and poor maintenance. The major risk area had been health infrastructure and the “safe & clean living environment”. The refugees are using health infrastructure at all levels. Pressure is more on secondary and tertiary hospitals as at primary health care level many facilities are missing. Locals also prefer to go to private sector institutions if they can afford high costs. About 80% people use private sector facilities. Poor people including women and children suffer when they cannot pay for the service required.

- The secondary and tertiary hospitals in both NWFP and Balochistan are over utilized for example 60% out-doors patients at Pishin district hospital in 2006 were Afghan refugees. Authorities feel that they have to divert meager resources to continue providing services. These resources can very well be used for improving hospital facilities such as OB and Gy ward which hospital urgently needs.
- Rural roads have been used for heavy transportation; specifically in villages near to ARCs. Water table is already low in Balochistan and over crowding/additional consumption has reduced the life of many conventional and modern sources. Irrigation channels have been used for drinking purposes as well and have deteriorated over time. The over use impacted on life span of these facilities thus putting pressure on government budget for maintenance. Evidently, the impact of refugees is comparatively higher on the poorest segment of local community and on women and children.
- Service delivery standards of social services in the Provinces are very poor in RAAs with significant missing facilities in Schools/Health care institutions. Primary and secondary education is a major sustainable development bridge and a ladder for socio-economic development in the long run. The RAAs are generally poor in education opportunities and the enrolment rates are not increasing at an encouraging pace. In some of the RAAs law and order problem is prevailing and the community is sensitive about security of their children while sending them out to schools without boundary walls and basic facilities. Girl child education which was already suffering due to social norms and community life styles; have suffered even further. Of the many social and infrastructure reasons, AR presence is one of the key factors, besides others, contributing towards this situation. Linked to this is the enrolment of Afghan Children in government schools. About 25% children in primary schools are Afghan. They had language problem as explained by the teachers as they were following Pakistani curriculum. One has to also see this in terms of data collection and reporting. The Afghan children enrolment figure may be inflating overall provincial enrolment rates as the number is included in numerator but is excluded from denominator (Census figure is used for denominator). This needs proper analysis at Provincial level.
- A significant number of Afghan families were involved in transport businesses and owned heavy vehicles. The heavy transport caused severe losses to the local communication infrastructure/rural road network whose specifications were not meant to bear this type of burden. Most of the roads leading to and from AR camps have been badly damaged. The farm to market roads is not built for heavy duty vehicle. Indiscriminate use of these roads caused severe damage to such roads leaving locals to bear the brunt.
- In some RAAs, there have been heavy losses suffered by the host communities during recent monsoons. Nasir Bagh (Peshawar rural) affected area is a case in point. One of the reasons has been extensive excavation from the seasonal and flood nullahs (drains) by the

AR. The host communities have suffered severely many a times in the past. There is a dire need to protect their assets (houses and lands) from the floods in future.

#### **IV.4 Institutional Capacities**

- There is limited capacity at provincial P&D Depts. and Line Deptts. for monitoring progress along the lines of MDGs and MTDF. A number of posts of M&E Officers are vacant. The Government feels that Monitoring in part of every project and therefore a new project should build its own capacity for monitoring although the function can be performed for multiple projects in an integrated manner at a low cost. Similarly there is limited capacity of Local Governments for monitoring and evaluation of service delivery and therefore lack of feedback to decision makers.
- Provincial and Local Government institutions are lacking in technical and human resource capacities for meeting MDG and MTDF targets. Poverty reduction strategy paper subsumes everything thus pushing back many important priority areas. There is greater emphasis on physical infrastructure some of which remains unused because of lack of qualified personnel and funds to recruit them. No costing at provincial level has been done for achieving the MDGs although it is believed that the costs are part of MTDF. But at provincial level PRSP supersedes MTDF as the priorities of PRSP get preference. (sometimes priorities differ)
- Forest function in Balochistan is devolved at district level but only three posts of EDOs Forest are filled indicating very low implementation capacity at district level.
- Special Development Unit (SDU) under P&D in NWFP and Area Development Program and AHAN/SMEDA in Balochistan have useful experience of community-based multi-sectoral projects which can be utilized for implementing interventions for target communities under this programme

#### **Gender**

- Primary schools for girls are not located at convenient distance. In an earlier study entitled 'Need Assessment Exercise on Education Sector' it was found that given the conservative cultural context, the distance of the school is 'very important' (78%) for the majority of HC (Hosting Community) respondents in determining whether parents send their girls to school, and 'quite important' (52%) for the majority of respondents in determining whether to send their boys to school. Distance for girls seems to be an even more important factor for HC respondents in Balochistan (82% identified as 'very important') than in the NWFP (69% identified as 'very important')
- Women are facing severe problems due to lack of labor room and allied facilities in BHUs. Most of the deliveries take place at home without supervision. The MMR in Balochistan is about 600 per 100,000 live births and in NWFP it is about 550. Women said that they will use the facility if it is available at BHU level. The absence of facility is compounded by the fact that basic health facilities are supervised by men further inhibiting access of women to available health services

- Many women in group discussion stated that their sons do not have basic education and skills and therefore cannot compete with Afghans in the job market. They also complained about high prices of food commodities which continue rising. They cannot feed and educate their children and that is the reason that they have to send their children to beg in the market or work in auto shops/restaurants, rich peoples' houses to work as domestic servants.
- Due to lack of job opportunities social problems are rising. Most of the youth resort to drug use. Domestic violence is common among drug addict families. Women feel that drug addiction increased due to Afghan who used to bring and sell it very cheap.
- In most of the group discussions, women appeared to be physically weak and anemic because of early marriages, miscarriages, too frequent pregnancies, breast feeding with lack of proper food for them, and load of work on them. On a question about contraceptive practices, half of women indicated that they knew something about method to delay or avoid pregnancy but their husbands do not like to use them as they prefer more children. Less than one-fifth of all married women aged 15-49 had heard about HIV/AIDS.
- There is negligible progress on gender-mainstreaming in provincial and district government institutions.
- Fuel wood and fodder availability is badly affected due to loss of surrounding vegetation putting extra pressure on women.
- Because of reduced household income due to taking over of labor market by Afghans, local women and children suffer from poor nutrition. Most of the women complaint that they feel tired. They had to feed their husbands and children first and sometime the leftover food is very little for them. Frequent pregnancies may also be a cause of this. More investigation needs to be done in this respect.

### **Governance/Planning**

- Social sector indicators are better in NWFP as compared to Balochistan, however, overall position of both provinces is below the national average. Balochistan is already lacking in achievement of MDGs and NWFP also does not provide encouraging efforts. The regression in MDG improvement has been seen to be deteriorating in some of RAAs as the government has not been able to maintain pace of social development. The gap in achieving MDGs is the widest in districts included in the study (e.g. Peshawar and Killa Abdullah see MDG Progress Report 2006).
- Targeting of poorest of the poor in development projects is not effectively focused thus inhibiting the benefit of development from reaching the poorest segment of the society. The cleaning of water channels help more to big farmers and they prefer participation in such activity. However, if such activity is linked to other activities specifically for small farmers, it will help them more. Participation of big farmers in such activity is but natural as they benefit more. On the contrary they do not participate in drinking water schemes nor pay for it as benefits of these schemes are more or less the same to all the people.
- Similar development strategies and policies for both provinces are being followed despite geographical and demographic differences, which are not yielding desired results. The norms for health, education and water and sanitation infrastructure are almost similar for all the provinces. National policies provide macro level options. Comparative advantage of



climate and location has not been properly exploited as provincial policies are not prepared or not elaborated. In some cases national policies are being followed which may not be relevant. The need for having them translated into provincial policies is evident to reflect geographic/demographic and other differences.

- Farmers share in over all agriculture income is very low and therefore they hardly influence decision making and policy development. Poor farmers have no cushion and therefore avoid taking risk or using innovations.
- Development budgets of provincial and local institutions are constrained due to low revenues and greater consumption on salary expense limiting their capacity for coping burden of refugees. At the same time, major policy documents of the Government do not reflect to cater for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. This has made direct implications for planners at the Federal, Provincial and District level for not including Afghan refugees in their strategic plans. Therefore budget allocation to districts is not affected due to presence of refugees. There appears to be minimal communication between the line ministries and departments on Afghan refugees in Pakistan except when there is repatriation or law and order situation.

Salient findings of previous studies completed under PHASE I are given below:

## **HEALTH**

- Major policy documents on health do not reflect to cater for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. This has made direct implications for health planners at the Federal, Provincial and District level for not including Afghan refugees in their strategic plans;
- There appears to be minimal communication between the line ministries and departments on Afghan refugees in Pakistan;
- Policy and health planners consider Afghan refugees as a burden on the system, yet have not addressed the issue over the last 26 years;
- There are two parallel systems of health care delivery with no communication and coordination between themselves;
- The secondary and tertiary care hospitals in both NWFP and Baluchistan are over utilized;
- There is a heavy burden of communicable and reproductive health diseases among both Pakistani and Afghan women. Children are suffering from communicable diseases, in which over 60 percent are water related. Men are suffering from mental tensions and non communicable diseases due to stress of not having enough job opportunities and facing law enforcing agencies;
- Health education remains a very weak area in the refugee camps and adjoining host Pakistani communities;
- Closing down health facilities in refugee camps renders them to be susceptible to major communicable and reproductive health diseases;
- Expanding the scope of health services is the requirement from both the Afghan and Pakistani populations; and
- Funding allocation has remained very low for health sector from both UNHCR as well as Government of Pakistan.

## **WATER AND SANITATION**

- Water supply coverage in Pakistan is modest (at 86 %) while sanitation coverage is still low (at 57%). Average water supply coverage for target districts is 50 % while sanitation

coverage is around 30%. The existing coverage in the study districts, except for Peshawar and Quetta, is quite low compared to the national average;

- Most target communities in NWFP have access to a minimum of 15 lpcd however in Balochistan, at least during drier months, many communities get less than the minimum amount of water;
- Household latrine coverage in refugee areas is better than host communities. However overall state of sanitation in both communities is low;
- Refugee communities are better organised to take care of their WATSAN facilities. In host communities, sense of ownership is low and willingness to pay less;
- The TMAs are currently working only in their former municipal limits while PHEDs (W&SD in NWFP) are the major players. As such institutional arrangements are still ambiguous and confusing;
- Both TMAs and PHED/W&SD generally lack in financial and human resources and are also short of logistics. The available funds are mostly consumed on non-development expenditure, leaving little for any developmental work. Cost recovery is low and revenues collection partial as billing is practiced only in few urban areas with mixed results.
- Most existing schemes are motorized schemes with heavy O&M and fuel requirements, making them unaffordable to manage in a social setting when poverty is high, willingness to pay low, water borne illnesses frequent and level of service erratic.
- There are many success stories on community managed schemes but those are largely restricted to gravity flow or easier to maintain schemes, most often managed by homogenous communities with well established internal conflict resolution channels. Other than such schemes, the beneficiaries are largely unwilling to take over the earlier PHED-built motorized schemes due to their high electricity bills and major rehabilitation costs. The recurrent expenditure on the O&M of PHED-built schemes will continue to rise. If the situation is not addressed early, more and more community-managed schemes will fall into disrepair, and eventually abandoned.
- Private sector involvement in WATSAN service delivery is limited to construction of schemes or occasionally engaged for bills collection. In the absence of effective regulatory mechanism, the private sector uncertainty cost is high and as such this area is not a very attractive one for a while for the Private sector.
- The relatively better water supply service delivery situation of camps in certain areas demonstrate the effectiveness of low cost appropriate schemes options, planned, designed and
- The sector still lacks Policy/Institutional framework to suit the current day sector requirements, although a draft policy is expected to be notified soon by the federal government. The draft policy document however does not have any reference to Service Delivery Provisions to Refugee Areas or vulnerable populations. In the absence of any policy cover formulation of future programs for integrated RAAI in the WATSAN sector will face immense difficulties even if implemented as a vertical program.
- Both sets of communities in RAHA besides a large number of community and elected representatives, representatives of service providers, local CBOs etc consider integration of WATSAN service delivery, through various possible options/combinations, as a feasible idea.
- In case the future RAAI WATSAN program is implemented through devolved structures (either through the district government's W&SD/PHED or TMAs), the respective District and Tehsil elected councils will have to be involved. Since most district governments allocate huge subsidies (through Provincial government support) to their WATSAN services, there will be sensitivities amongst the councilors on sharing the local resources with refugees. These scenarios in turn require development of a Win-Win program strategy

- allowing speedy councils' approval and necessary backing for the RAAI.
- There are a number of WATSAN sector development projects planned and under implementation in both NWFP and Balochistan, which can be positively influenced to add an angle to the needs of RAA. Particularly in NWFP, the RWSSP and CIP projects offer the best prospects. A large number of mainly government funded projects can also be influenced to add an RAA angle. However a comprehensive uni-focused RAA WATSAN intervention with broadly similar strategy and objectives resulting in more or less similar outputs will be far more difficult to be realized through only advocating with and influencing the current and planned projects by donors and the government as there are many entities involved and forging a common alliance for RAA would be a big ask. Unless however if some basic implementation coordination setup is established at the national and provincial level with a mandate across offices (and projects) to ensure implementation of agreed upon interventions.
  - Given all policy and institutional matters are addressed, even then there will be instances where physical integration of water supply and sanitation services will not be possible due to geographical realities and schemes design and layout.

## **EDUCATION**

- A serious problem in social sector spending in Pakistan is that most expenditure goes to salaries leaving very little for non-salary and development expenditures. This problem is particularly serious in the education sector where between 1998-99 and 2002-03, on average approximately 90% of expenditures were recurrent (mostly salaries) leaving only 10% for development expenditures. In the education sector this means that there is very little money to build new schools, classrooms, boundary walls or latrines, provide water and electricity, buy additional learning materials, pay for teacher training.
- Another problem with education sector finances is the low utilization rates of the low budget allocations. Between 1998-99 and 2001-02, provinces spent on average approximately 70-90% of their education recurrent budgets. The problem is much more serious when it comes to development expenditures, where Balochistan spent only 3% of its education development budget, Sind 14%, NWFP 25% and Punjab 30%. There are many reasons for low utilization rates including lack of funds, inefficient financial management, delays in the release of funds for projects, and capacity constraints.
- Education coverage in refugee affected districts of Balochistan and the NWFP is well below the national average in Pakistan. The literacy rates and the primary net and gross enrolment rates for the 12 districts of Balochistan and NWFP included in the Refugee Affected Areas Needs Assessment fall below the averages for Pakistan as a whole, which fall well below MDG targets. The refugee affected districts of Balochistan are suffering from some of Pakistan's worst education indicators, including the alarmingly low indicators in Killa Abdullah of 4% female and 19% male literacy rates, and NER and GER rates of only 12% and 31%. The numbers of children enrolled in government primary, middle and high schools in the refugee affected districts of Balochistan and NWFP is very low. The numbers highlight that low enrolment rates in these districts are exacerbated by high dropout rates and low retention rates. Between primary and middle/high school levels in government schools enrolment numbers plummet 80% in Balochistan and 71% in NWFP. In Balochistan, only 23% of primary students continue from primary into middle school, a figure that decreases to 14% in rural areas and to only 10% for girls in rural areas.

- Not surprisingly, the major education problems in the refugee affected districts of Balochistan and NWFP reflect the same problems of limited access and poor quality. The shortage of schools and classrooms, especially for girls, is one of the major barriers to education access in Balochistan and NWFP. The shortage of middle schools is a particularly serious problem and the most contributing factor to high dropout rates after primary school. Between primary and middle level the number of schools decrease 92% in Balochistan from 10,285 to only 772, and 89% in NWFP from 22,183 to 2,443. The situation is even worse in some of the districts..
- Shortages of schools and classrooms are also a significant problem in the major urban areas like Peshawar and Quetta, where overcrowding is often a more serious problem than in rural areas.
- In addition to the shortage of middle schools there is also a serious shortage of primary schools. Although there are more children per school in NWFP, the shortage of schools is an even greater problem in Balochistan. This is because the vast majority of primary schools in rural Balochistan are one and two classroom schools with only one or two teachers. The shortage of schools contributes to overcrowding and very high ratios of students to teachers. The shortage of girls' schools is a particularly serious problem in Balochistan, and results in a much higher number of girls per school than boys. Another problem is that many existing schools are without shelter, and many others lack adequate numbers of classrooms. To address these shortages the Government of Balochistan estimates that it needs to construct 1,037 buildings for existing "shelterless" schools as well as an additional 3,994 additional classrooms in existing schools. The Chief Planning Officer in the NWFP estimated that the province was currently short 24,000 classrooms.
- In response to the survey question -- "How important is distance in determining whether parents send their boys and girls to school?" – host community respondents in Balochistan and the NWFP answered as follows:
  - Girls – Very important (78%), Quite important (19%), Not important (3%)
  - Boys – Very important (36%), Quite important (52%), Not important (12%)
- Not surprisingly given the conservative cultural context, 95% of HC respondents and 88% of RV respondents said that girls were only allowed to walk from 1-20 minutes. In Balochistan, approximately 90% of HC and 50% of RV respondents said that girls could only walk 1-10 minutes to school. This highlights the importance of school proximity for increasing girls' access to education. There was a significant difference between HC and RV respondents regarding the distance that boys were allowed to walk to school. Nearly half of RV respondents said boys were allowed to walk more than half an hour to school compared with only 6% of HC respondents. The very sharp declines in female enrolment rates between primary and middle school are not surprising if only 22% of girls have access to government middle schools in their communities, and 90% of host community respondents are unwilling to let their girls walk more than 20 minutes to school.
- The shortage of qualified teachers, especially female teachers, is a particularly serious problem in rural areas. Girls' schools in both Balochistan and the NWFP are nearly exclusively staffed by female teachers. The absence of female teachers discourages parents from enrolling girls in school. As female mobility constraints make it difficult for educated women from urban areas to move or commute to teach at rural girls' schools, qualified female teachers must usually be recruited locally. This creates a vicious circle where qualified female teachers cannot be found locally because not enough local girls can go to

school due to the shortage of female teachers. Progress has been made in reducing the ratio from approximately 1:40 to 1:37, and education officials said the objective was to bring the ratio in primary schools to 1:30. If the efforts to increase enrollment rates in the NWFP succeed, however, the rates are likely to return to around 1:40.38 In Balochistan, the teacher to student ratio is estimated to be 1:43.

- The problem of teacher shortages is compounded by teacher absenteeism. This is a particularly serious problem as most of the rural schools in Balochistan, and many in NWFP, have only one or two teachers. A World Bank study reported that 25% of the schools visited during a survey in Balochistan were not holding classes due to teachers being absent. In those that were holding classes, only 85% of the teachers were present.

## PART V - DISTRICT WISE NEED ASSESSMENT

### V.1 Peshawar District

Peshawar district have been ranked as 2nd highest AR hosting district with 25.1% of total population being Afghan Refugees (NADRA/UNHCR, 2007). The WWF-Pakistan categorized Peshawar on a medium risk of environmental impact.

Peshawar has hosted a large number (9 in 2007 only; after repatriation) of Afghan camps and the outside camp Afghan population; which have increased vulnerabilities of effects on local infrastructure. The district is semi-rural district and presence of ARs was because of adequate infrastructure availability in the district

#### Afghan Refugee Camp Profile<sup>13</sup>

Two camps from district Peshawar namely Nasir Bagh and Khurasan or New Haryana are the part of study area. The profile is given below;

Camp Name	Khurasan new Haryana	Nasir- Bagh
<b>Established</b>	1985	1980
<b>Closing</b>	2002	2000
<b>Population</b>	Khurasan New + Haryana 20,368 individuals	31/01/2000 56,000 individuals
<b>Repatriation</b>	2002 to April 2007. 11,076 individuals	2002. 59,591 individuals
<b>Present population</b> AR	9,292 individuals	Nil (camp closed in June 2000)
<b>Land</b>	212 acres private, land compensation paid by Afghan Refugees.	583 acres, Peshawar Development Authority {PDA}
<b>Health Services</b>	One BHU {PDH / CAR Funded by UNHCR}	Two union Aid, 01 CAR/PDH BHUs funded by UNHCR
<b>Education Services</b>	1 primary school (Co Education)	7 Primary Schools for boys & 5 for girls 1 Secondary Girls school

<sup>13</sup> All camp profiles are made by the assessment team through primary and secondary data sources.

		3 Middle and 1 higher secondary school for boys.
<b>Water</b>	1 deep tube well & shallow wells	2 deep tube wells 45 shallow wells with 35 hand pumps
<b>NGOs</b>	GTZ – BE FARE, Swiss Aid (education), PDH (Health), CAR, (Community Services) DACAAR (water).	GTZ-COPE & Swiss Aid (education), PDH & Union Aid (Health), CAR (Community Services), DACAAR (water), Ockenden International (OI) Saudi Red Crescent (vocational training for the vulnerable Refugees).
<b>Water Services Sharing with LCs</b>	Approximately 20% local population is using water from the camp water sources	Information not available
<b>Health Services Sharing with LCs</b>	Approximately 15% local population mainly women and children are availing the services provided by Basic Health Unit (BHU).	Approximately 5 to 10% local population mainly women and children were availing the BHU Services.

## Needs Assessment

### Basic Infrastructure

Peshawar district<sup>14</sup> is semi-rural district and presence of ARs was because of adequate infrastructure availability in the district.

<b>District Peshawar Profile</b>	
Area (Sq. km)	1257
Population (1998) <sup>15</sup>	2,115,000
Population Density(Sq. Km)	1683
Rural Population	52%
Roads (Km)	434.419
Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors	56085
Primary Schools	1024
Middle Schools	124
Hospitals	24
RHCs	4
BHUs	55
Dispensaries	67

<sup>14</sup> Data Sources: District-Wise Socio-Economic Indicators of NWFP; Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, Basic Population and Housing Data by Union Councils-District Peshawar.

MCHs	19
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	58340
<b>Afghan Population (%)</b>	25.10%
<b>UC Haryana Payan, Regi,Khazana Population (1998)</b>	53,880

ARs presence in the area has exposed the communities to communicable diseases due to unhygienic sanitation conditions in surrounding camps. This has been caused due to ARs usage of local open drains (Nullahs) for excretion purposes. Some of the diseases have been transferred from Refugees to hosting communities are Leishmanias, hepatitis B&C, skin diseases, TB, scabies, HIV/AIDS & STD, etc. There are 24 hospitals in the district, but there are only 4 RHCs and 55 BHUs (25,000 Vs 44,000 population coverage) available to rural population. With 25.1% presence of ARs in these RAAs, each RHC have to cater 125% additional population. Similar is the case with BHUs which also have to provide facilities exceeding its maximum capacity. This presents clear demarcation of missing primary health facilities to 50% of the rural population in Peshawar RAAs.

Refugees have extensively used the health facilities of Regi Lalma BHU. The physical condition of the BHU has deteriorated over time. In Haryana union council at present there is no BHU. The community (women & children) had been using Haryana Camp BHU and the BHU in UC Kaniza. The camp BHU is expected to be closed along with camp closing; whereas Kaniza BHU can not be used over its capacity for long periods. There is a dire need of constructing at least one BHU on high standards in UC Haryana to benefit this RAA.

As per MICS 2003 (NWFP), district peshawar has 65% primary enrollment gap. The district government has identified this gap and have allocated Rs 24.655 million for upgradation and rehabilitation of 22 primary and middle schools. However in RAA of Peshawar, no special allotments have been made to cover enrollment gap. Generally the primary schools in the RAA are physically deteriorated, needing maintenance and repair work. Specifically in Regi RAA schools boundary walls, bathrooms and missing facilities have to be provided. The community and local authorities have only identified two education facilities infrastructure rehabilitation projects with no cost estimates.

<b>MDG Indicators<sup>16</sup></b>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary Schools enrolment (Net)	34.9%	IMR (/1000)	70.8
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	5/6	Improved sources of drinking water	77.00%
		Adequate Sanitation Facilities	56.10%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands	0.5%

<sup>15</sup> The population is reported as individuals (from here onward) in this report unless and otherwise specified.

<sup>16</sup> The MICS 2001 does not provide information on Middle schools enrolment, CMR and other relevant indicators. Data Source: MICS NWFP 2001.

		(as %age of total land area). Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%
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According to recent data evaluation, 85.42%<sup>17</sup> of HHs from RAA has access to safe drinking water. This provides a favorable condition for the Peshawar RAA. The Regi village local drainage network has to be rehabilitated for flood protection. The community and local authorities identified this as a prioritised need. In addition to this; the UC Haryana RAA have legitimate need for construction of Janazgah Sanitation Scheme

Regarding irrigation channels, Regi gravity canal have been affected and needs lining and modeling from Regi to Jamrud Road. These damages are on unlined area of 7Kms for this canal. Another type of damage to irrigation mechanism is caused to the canal banks. The most severely affected banks are of Warsak Gravity Canal. This needs re-modeling at immediate basis to revive and restore the agriculture economy. The up/down streams of the canal have also been affected badly. But the need has been classified as low due to high costs involved and being a secondary infrastructure.

The ARs of Nasir Bagh and Regi camps had been extracting local nullahs (open drains/ khawars) that has severely damaged the natural and man made flood protection. Recent floods have caused loss of community assets to the Regi village. There is an immediate need to channelize these nullahs for future protection against floods.

In Regi RAA, roads infrastructure rehabilitation is the top most priority. The local village road due to over use by Nasir Bagh and Regi ARCs need rehabilitation on larger grounds. These rural roads range from general travel roads, farm to market roads and patrol roads for irrigation channels.

The Regi RAA has developed their sewerage infrastructure recently through District ADP but there is a need to pave Regi village streets and construction of a single road crossing the village. Though these streets have rarely been impacted by Afghan Refugees but hospitality of local communities deserves a reward and recognition.

As mentioned earlier; the Warsak Gravity Canal is adversely affected. Its patrol road also requires widening and improvement. Total 5.1Kms of the road need rehabilitation including construction of link bridges and culverts. In addition to its agro-importance; it is the only road linking Regi to Peshawar city.

The main Haryana road is in extensive use for transportation to and from Haryana camp as well as for access and approach to local villages. An area of 5.5 Kms which passes through ARC has been depilated. A list of all roads requiring reconstruction or improvements is available in next section with respective cost estimation.

The RAA have reflected upon some special needs for poverty alleviation and development. Investments in these projects will enable agro-economic uplift, and will benefit livestock sector. The projects include; Construction of a Veterinary Dispensary at Haryana for livestock health improvement and sustainability of this economic resource. This project is included in basic health infrastructure requirements.

<sup>17</sup> Haryana +Regi +Khazana = 8415HHs HHs with safe drinking water in these RAAs=7,188 i.e 85.419% (Data Source: District Peshawar Census Report; 1998)



In addition to Veterinary health requirements, there is large potential for development of Haryana Cattle Market. Inclusion of this project is at low priority; however will benefit the rural economy.

### Summary of Projects:

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs. Only highly important projects are included here. A list of all the projects proposed under basic infrastructure for all the districts is given in Annex X.

<i>Priority</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Cost (PKR.)</i>	<i>Equivalent cost in(US\$)</i>
1	Health	6,270,000	104,500
2	Irrigation	119,380,000	1,989,667
3	Communication(Roads)	69,800,000	1,163,333
4	WATSAN	936,000	15,600
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>196,386,000</b>	<b>3,273,100</b>

### Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost

#	Project Name/Description	Cost	Cost
		Rs	\$
1	Construction of a BHU in UC Haryana (Cost estimated from Haripur estimated for 1 new BHU)	3,600,000	60,000
2	Construction of a Veterinary Dispensary UC Haryana (Cost estimated from unit cost estimates from Swabi for 1 Dispensary)	2,670,000	44,500
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>6,270,000</b>	<b>104,500</b>
1	Channelization of Moro Khawar and Ganhdaw Khawars, up-/down stream of Warsak Gravity Canal (3.5+3 kms)	14,580,000	243,000
2	Construction of protection Wall in Juma Khan Khawar, Nasir Bagh ARC, Regi Lalma, Peshwar 4 KM downstream	52,400,000	873,333
3	Construction of protection Wall in Takhta Beg Khawar, Nasir Bagh ARC, Regi Lalma, Peshwar 4 KM downstream	52,400,000	873,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>119,380,000</b>	<b>1,989,667</b>

1	Improvement/Rehabilitation of Road leading to Nasir Bagh (ARC) along Warsak Gravity Canal, Regi Lalma, Peshawar (7kM)	35,000,000	583,333
2	Construction of 2-No Brigde on Road (See above)	22,800,000	380,000
3	Construction of 4-No Link Brigde on Road (See above)	12,000,000	200,000
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	69,800,000	1,163,333
1	Construction of Haryana Janaz Gah Sanitation Scheme	468,000	7,800
2	Construction of UC Regi Sanitation Scheme	468,000	7,800
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	936,000	15,600

### Natural Resources and Environment

Following are the major priority areas which needs immediate focus:

- Most of the affected areas are agriculture lands with well developed irrigation infrastructure and water distribution mechanisms. Water distribution infrastructure needs immediate attention.
- Integrated crop management and input rationalization through participatory approaches needs to be focused for agriculture development.
- Farmers are the most marginalized sections with respect to profit sharing from natural resources. There is immediate need to initiate steps for rationalization of direct profit to farmers.
- Farm forestry through introduction of fast growing commercially important plant species has very good potential and will also supplement the farmers' income.
- Wildlife habitat restoration, improvement and replenishment are some of the important measures which need immediate attention.

Activity	Indicative sub-components/activities
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Introduction of Integrated crop management program	Introduction and promotion of organic farming, Integrated pest management program, Farmer Field school and participatory technology development program etc
On-farm water management	Water Course lining.
Measures to improve market channel efficiency	Farmers association, collective marketing, Development of market information system etc
Horticulture Promotion Program	Introduction of fruit varieties with different ripening period, Training in orchard management, Input rationalization program, Improved methods and materials in packing and storing etc
Value addition at source (agriculture and livestock products)	Introduction of HH level techniques and technology for developing secondary and tertiary level livestock agriculture products, training in waste utilization like compost formation, green fertilizer, husk utilization etc
Introduction of livestock breed	Establishment of breed improvement centers in private

improvement program	sector.
Livestock management awareness campaign	
Introduction of high value feed crops	Demonstration lots of high value grasses, crops, bushes and trees.

<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment	Land preparation, acquiring right stumps, establishment of community nurseries of poplar and willow.
Introduction of fast growing plants on borders of fields	Introduction of poplar and willow (Salix) on field borders and proper management as per market needs.
Training in proper wood processing and marketing	Training in wood harvesting, cutting into pieces, bark removal and marketing.
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Plantation on agriculture field boundaries for refuges of wildlife	Multi-story plantation with different fruiting season. Direct seed sowing etc.
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.

## **Sustainable Livelihoods**

### **Impact of Afghan Refugees Presence on the Local Population**

1. The presence of Afghan refugees adversely affected the livelihoods sources of the local population. The natural capital particularly forest area was uprooted by the Afghans to meet their fuel wood requirements; rangeland/pastures were overgrazed by the livestock of Afghans and daily wage rates were distorted as Afghans were available at lower than market rates.
2. Productivity of cultivable land occupied by the Afghan refugees was relatively higher than the local farmers due to additional availability of water from tubewells, fertilizers and improved variety of seeds provided by different Donors/NGOs. Further more, the Livestock breed provided to them by different Agencies was better than those of local population. Consequently, the earning from agricultural activities of the local communities was relatively less as compared to Afghan refugees.
3. Refugees from Turkmen, Tajik and Chechen origins provided technical knowledge and skill to boost/popularize carpet and weaving industry amongst the local population.
4. The local farming community survived by selling their land, renting their property, and adopting new professions such as Taxi Driving or borrowing through Banks. Most of the

borrowers are defaulters and are unable to pay back the loan. Replacement of local tenants by Afghans was also reported.

5. The semi-skilled and daily wage earners suffered most, as they had to accept lower wages for the services offered or work done. Some casual daily worker either migrated to Islamabad or to Punjab to earn their livings.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 15 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 74% of the households responded, 58% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

#### **Interventions by other components**

- i) Afforestation (Natural Resources and Environment)
- ii) Rangeland Improvement and Management (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iii) Rehabilitation of damage roads (Basic Infrastructure)
- iv) Rehabilitation of Basic Health and Education Facilities (Basic Infrastructure)
- v) Rehabilitation of water courses (Basic Infrastructure)

#### **Proposed Interventions**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost (Rs. In Million) For three years</b>
1	Rehabilitation of cultivable land and introduction of improved varieties of crops	<b>3.00</b>
2	Provision of high quality Livestock breed (50 Cattles and 100 Beetle Goats per year)	<b>9.00</b>
3	Provision of high quality seed and fruit plants (Guava, Peaches and Plums) for 300 households.	<b>10.00</b>
4	Carpet weaving (Training & provision of Raw Material) for 300 households.	<b>3.00</b>
5	Popularization of Floriculture among 300 households (training & provision of better quality plants and fertilizer).	<b>10.00</b>
6	Training in Marble Mosaic for 50 Workers (50% Women), per year for three years through Sarhad Industrial Development Bank, Peshawar, SMEDA	<b>6.00</b>
7	Honey harvesting	<b>5.00</b>
8	Support to Tunnel Technology	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>50.00</b>

## **Gender**

The agricultural land is shrinking due to mushrooming of new townships in the area. The people dependency on the jobs and labor is increasing. In Pukhtoon rural communities, women movement is restricted to their family and relatives. Some women work at farms with their children. Normally they are not allowed to go out and earn their livelihood. Majority of the women are housewives and depend on their husbands / father's meager income. They are not contributing to the family economy and the whole burden lies on the men to feed 8 to 10 persons. This causes frustration for men as they have to compete with Afghans in the job markets who have almost taken over the labor and transport sectors. Some women from extremely poor families or widows are working discreetly as domestic servants in Hayatabad posh locality.

### **Focus Group Discussion**

During meeting, most of the women stated that presence of large number of Afghan refugee in their area since long time affected their life badly. They said that their husbands, fathers and sons could not find jobs because Afghan refugees have taken over all the jobs. We do not have any resources to provide education or skills to our young boys. They also stated that they are physically weak (anemic) as they cannot consume sufficient food due to less income at household level. The food items are highly inflated which is not affordable; it is all because of Afghan refugees living in and around Peshawar. Most of the women in the group complained about the lack of health facilities and education services for women and young girls. All the young women said that they desperately want child spacing but their husbands do not agree, as they want more children. Some women reported that they are aware of contraceptive practices (pills, injection and condom) but their husband do not use condom and they are not allowed to go out of the village to discreetly get injections or pills. Few young women stated that there is no facility or proper trained midwife for delivery in the village; in sever emergency during delivery we take the women to Khyber Teaching Hospital where half of the patients are Afghan women. The Afghan are using our share of medicines, doctor's time and other facilities.

### **Proposed Interventions**

#### **Health**

- Health facilities for women / children including health education, sanitation and labor room services or training for traditional birth attendant (TBAs) should be strengthened.
- Construction and equipping of labor rooms in most of the BHUs.
- Provision of emergency obstetric care and care of new-born.
- Additional supply of medicines to bridge the demand gaps in consideration of Afghan refugees using the health facilities.
- The bad drainage and sanitation system of villages can be improved with health education and general awareness campaign.

#### **Education:**

- There is a strong need to create awareness in rural areas about the importance of girls' education as every child has a right to education.
- Establish home based schools for girls who were unable to attend the school at their early age.
- Vocational training for girls linked with schools.
- Provision of milk at school for children.

### **Vocational or technical training**

- Vocational / skill training facilities for young boys who have finished primary schools to be equipped for job in the local market to compete with Afghans who are dominating the job market.
- Beads Jewelry
- Enhance the traditional tailoring / embroidery skills of the women through a project like AHAN (one village one product) and linkage with the market besides literacy.
- Marble mosaic, (Women)
- Stone cutting

## V. 2. Nowshera District

### Afghan Refugee Camp Profile

Two camps from district Nowshera including Dag Besud and New Akora are the part of study area. The profile is given below;

Camp Name	New Akora Khattak	Dag Baisud <sup>18</sup>
<b>Established</b>	1997	1981
<b>Closing</b>	2002	2007
<b>Population</b>	29,500 individuals	31/01/2000. 7,683 individuals
<b>Repatriation</b>	2002 to April 2005. 22,500 individuals	2002 to April 2007. 121 individuals
<b>Present AR population</b>		9,443 individuals
<b>Land</b>	307 Acres private leased by CAR,	98 acres private, no land compensation paid.
<b>Health Services</b>	Two KJRC (NGO) BHUs funded by UNHCR	One BHU {KJRC}
<b>Education Services</b>	Four boy's primary schools and one for girls.	One boy's primary school.
<b>Water</b>	Two tube wells and three boreholes with hand pumps.	300 Shallow wells with hand pumps.
<b>NGOs</b>	GTZ – Be FARE & IRC (education), KJRC (Health), CAR (Community Services and food / non food items distribution), SNI (cooked food) DACAAR (water)	GTZ – BE FARE (education), KJRC (Health), CAR Community Services, DACAAR (water).
<b>Water Services Sharing with LCs</b>	None	None
<b>Health Services Sharing with LCs</b>	None	None

<sup>18</sup> GOP has officially closed this camp in the mid 2007 & the services have been terminated by NHCR/NGOs. The Afghan Refugees are still living in the camp.

## Needs Assessment

### Basic Infrastructure

The district generally has good number of health facilities. However the district's IMR is still very high (73) in comparison to MDG target of 40. The Akora Khattak RAA does not have a health facility within Akora Khattak and the local community is relying on Nowshera DHQ for health assistance. The BHU of camp can be structured and converted into RHC to serve left over ARs and the local community of Akora Khattak.

The refugee's presence has generally caused scarcity of medical supplies in local health facilities of Dag Baisud. The increased number of patients due to AR presence has built constraints on local health infrastructure and more equipment also needs to be provided. The dispensaries also need more medicine supplies and the capacities are to be enhanced.

The district has communicable diseases problem like scabies, TB, and skin diseases. Vaccination for prevention from these is a moderate need of the RAA. These diseases are a result of Daag Baisud ARC poor hygiene and sanitation conditions and spread of solid wastes around camps.

Akora Khattak has one primary school for girls and boys each. There is no GGHS or middle school in the village. These disparities are also reflected upon by poor enrolment rates in primary education and gender parity. The schools are poor in structures having lesser class rooms, no boundary walls, improper drinking water and other missing facilities. The Daag Baisud communities have volunteered to provide land for construction of basic facilities like schools and health units to cover up the gaps.

Local services were designed for a specific number of populations where ARs increased the consumption and decreased the life of services like WSS/Tube wells from 15 years to 10 years. They also have not been paying utility charges, thus no money for

<b>District Nowshera Profile<sup>19</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	1748
<b>Population (1998)</b>	874,373
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	500
<b>Rural Population</b>	74%
<b>Roads (Km)</b>	391.434
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	24894
<b>Primary Schools</b>	704
<b>Middle Schools</b>	80
<b>Hospitals</b>	6
<b>RHCs</b>	6
<b>BHUs</b>	30
<b>Dispensaries</b>	16
<b>MCHs</b>	4
<b>SHC</b>	2
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	198,476
<b>Afghan Population (%)</b>	19.70%
<b>UC Mera Akora Khattak, Dag Baisud population (1998)</b>	37936

<sup>19</sup> Data Sources: District-Wise Socio-Economic Indicators of NWFP; Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, Basic Population & Housing Data by Union Councils-District Nowshera; Census 1998; Govt. of Pakistan; Statistics Division, Pakistan Census Organization.



Maintenance and repair had been available. The rehabilitation of WSS is the priority area being identified by the communities. In Akora Khattak there is no WSS/Tube well or community hand pumps; a new WSS is strongly proposed. Besides missing facilities, the problem of pipe leakage worsens the situation and drinking water mixes with sewerage lines. The Akora Khattak is a deprived and marginalized village; where most of the basic social services are across the road. The Dag Baisud is low in water table and water supply is an area of concern for the hosting communities. A new WSS for Daag Baisud is required.

<b>MDG Indicators<sup>20</sup></b>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary Schools net enrolment	44.0%	IMR (/1000)	73.4
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	4/5	Improved sources of drinking water	71.20%
		Adequate Sanitation Facilities	44.80%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as %age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

The RAA roads are mostly black topped but in bad condition and need rehabilitation. These roads have long been used by the ARs and have deteriorated over time. Local village roads are generally not paved and due to extensive use, have deteriorated and need some kind of rehabilitation. Projects of road rehabilitation will benefit more than one RAA. e.g. Shaawone road (1.5 KM) between Nowshera Road to Akora Khattak camp; will benefit old Akora Khattak refugee camp as well as the village. In addition the RAA's electricity infrastructure needs rehabilitation and restoration. A 3 phase electricity supply system (100KVA) is required to share heavy load. The Akora Khattak RAA is also facing law and order problems and security concerns.

<sup>20</sup> The MICS 2001 does not provide information on Middle schools enrolment, CMR and other relevant indicators. Data Source: MICS NWFP 2001.

### Summary of proposed Projects:

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

Priority	Sector	Cost(Rs)	Cost(\$)
2	Health	1,600,000	26,667
3	WATSAN	7,227,000	120,450
5	Irrigation	12,000,000	200,000
4	Communication(Roads)	6,000,000	100,000
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>26,827,000</b>	<b>447,117</b>

### Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1	Rehabilitation of BHU Daag Baisud	1,600,000	26,667
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>26,667</b>
1	De-silting and re-lining of two Water Canals (1km on either side of the Charrath Road)	4,000,000	66,667
2	Restoration of Warsak Canal from Jalozai Camp to Daag Besud Village	8,000,000	133,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
1	Rehabilitation of Shanawara Road from Peshawar Highway to Shanawara Khawr (Nullah) / Akora Khattak Camp (1.5kms)	6,000,000	100,000
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
1	Water Supply Scheme for Daag Baisud Village	7,227,000	120,450
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>7,227,000</b>	<b>120,450</b>

### Natural Resources and Environment

Following are the major priority areas (only for Dag Besud) which need immediate focus:

- On Farm water management.
- Introduction of Integrated crop management practices (for horticulture and agriculture produce)
- Value addition at source (agriculture, horticulture and livestock products)
- Promotion of farm forestry with introduction of fast growing commercial plant species.
- Habitat restoration and promoting non-consumptive uses of flora and fauna.

### Break Up of Indicative Activities

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative sub-components/activities</b>
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Introduction of Integrated crop management program	Introduction and promotion of organic farming, Integrated pest management program, Farmer Field school and participatory technology development program etc
On-farm water management	Water Course lining.
Measures to improve market channel efficiency	Farmers association, collective marketing, Development of market information system etc
Horticulture Promotion Program	Introduction of fruit varieties with different ripening period, Training in orchard management, Input rationalization program, Improved methods and materials in packing and storing etc
Value addition at source (agriculture and livestock products)	Introduction of HH level techniques and technology for developing secondary and tertiary level livestock agriculture products, training in waste utilization like compost formation, green fertilizer, husk utilization etc
Introduction of livestock breed improvement program	Establishment of breed improvement centers in private sector.
Livestock management awareness campaign	
Introduction of high value feed crops	Demonstration lots of high value grasses, crops, bushes and trees.
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment	Land preparation, acquiring right stumps, establishment of community nurseries of poplar and willow.
Introduction of fast growing plants on borders of fields	Introduction of poplar and willow (Salix) on field borders and proper management as per market needs.
Training in proper wood processing and marketing	Training in wood harvesting, cutting into pieces, bark removal and marketing.
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Plantation on agriculture field boundaries for refuges of wildlife	Multi-story plantation with different fruiting season. Direct seed sowing etc.
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.

## **Sustainable Livelihoods**

### **Impact of Afghan Refugees Presence on the local population:**

1. Livelihood opportunities of the local population were substantially marginalized as the refugees took over the local transport and small scale business, i.e. shop keeping etc., primarily due to non –payment of local taxes and electricity charges. Both farm and non-farm labor opportunities were also monopolized as the Afghans accepted wages almost 40 to 50% less than the prevalent market rate.
2. The cultivable land area was destroyed by the flood water due to the embankment built around the Refugees Camps. Water resources, both for irrigation and drinking were depleted due to overexploitation. Orchards of citrus and apricot in the district were completely damaged.
3. Irrigation channels in Dag Besud Union Council were severely damaged by the Afghans, thus reducing its water carrying capacity and depriving the local communities of their source of irrigation of their agricultural land.
4. Due to dumping of solid waste in the water channels and at open places by the Afghan refugees, diseases such as Hepatitis C and Skin infections spread which were not reported prior to the arrival of Afghans in the area.
5. The quality and quantity of milk and meat of local livestock was affected due to its infection by the migratory diseases of Afghan herds and decrease in the supply of fodder.
6. The local population followed the Afghan refugees practice not to pay local taxes and utility charges. Consequently the resource base of the local government decreased further.
7. The local community survived by selling their land, migrating to neighboring Punjab Province or to Middle East for casual labor.
8. Popularization of Bee keeping and rehabilitation of some adjoining barren areas of the Camps was a positive impact of Afghan refugees' presence.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 3 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 70% of the households responded, 62% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

### **Interventions by other components**

- i) Reforestation of uprooted forest areas (Natural Resources & Environment)
- ii) Improvement of depleted catchments area (Natural Resources & Environment)
- iii) Renovation and Reconstruction of Irrigation water channels (Basic Infrastructure)

### **Proposed Interventions**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost (PkR. In Million) For three years</b>
1	Rehabilitation of cultivable land and introduction of improved varieties of crops	<b>6.00</b>
2	Distribution of 100 units of Beetle Goats (4+1) among the female farmers	<b>52.50</b>
3	Mobile Veterinary Clinic with veterinary aid facilities	<b>2.00</b>
4	Soil conservation protection bunds	<b>4.80</b>
5	Support to Tunnel Technology	<b>3.60</b>
6	Layout of Orchard Units	<b>10.00</b>
7	Introduction of Floriculture	<b>10.00</b>
8	Honey harvesting	<b>5.00</b>
9	Embroidery Products (Filling Stitch)	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>94.65</b>

### **Gender**

Most of the unskilled laborers work in brick kilns; the hundreds of brick-kilns of this area supply bricks to many parts of Pakistan. The small number of men works as teachers, doctors, nurses and government services. Due to lack of job opportunities social problems are rising. Domestic violence is common among drug addict families as lot of young men smoke hashish and heroin. Due to extreme poverty the parents are compelled to sell their daughters in Punjab through net work, which is operating in many rural areas of NWFP. There are reports (confirmed by the media/Geo TV) that these girls are used for prostitution in Rawalpindi and Lahore.

### **Focus Group Discussion:**

The main problem stated by women in the focus group meeting was lack of job opportunities for their husbands, bothers and fathers. The women said that very few men have some kind of skill whereas most of them are working in brick-kilns, which is extremely tough job. Many parents sent their children to work in brick –kilns from the age of 10 years due to poverty. The women stated that their men develop habit of smoking hashish or heroin in brick-kilns as they spend the whole day there and it is easily available there. They stated that there is one woman in their village; name who is also selling hashish or heroin to their men. Some women talked about the abuse of their daughters married in Punjab. They could not talk about the reality of selling daughters due to poverty in the name of marriage but women in individual interviews did talk about it openly; 20 girls among 100 (20%) are sold in Punjab. Most of the woman in the group meeting appeared very poor, gloomy, depressed, anemic, and lack of interest about their physical appearance. They also complained about the services provided by the rural health Centre. The women also complained about the large number of Afghan patients in Pabbi hospital, which is the only facility available in the area. Most of the women in the village do not have any skill therefore they depend financially on their men except few widows who work as tailor to earn their living. Few women knew about HIV/AIDS. The women said that they could not send their daughters to school because of the Afghan men who are living in their villages. They feel insecure.

There is one Rural Health Centre with staff appointed but physically not present; mobile team gives occasionally medical coverage. The women & children go to Pabbi (6 km) or Peshawar (25km) hospitals for gynae, delivery cases and children's related diseases where services are shared with Afghans, designed for locals.

In the sub-village of Malik-khel, reportedly many people are suffering from Hepatitis-B / C due to contaminated water and bad sewerage system.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Construction and equipping of labor rooms in the BHUs and maternity care health services (MCH programme).
- Provision of emergency obstetric care and care of new-born to reduce the child / maternity rate.
- Female health workers with some curative care capabilities be deployed at village level.
- Health facilities need proper implementation at the RHC level including labor room for delivery cases.
- Train RUC staff for the treatment and diagnosis of Hepatitis and drug addicts.

### **Education**

- Enhance the education facilities for girls / boys and design a programme which could accommodate the additional burden of the Afghan refugees
- Enhance the literacy rate, home base school may be introduced
- Provision of missing facilities like additional rooms as per the school requirement / enrolment, bathrooms and water tanks.  
(Details given in Basic infrastructure)

### **Vocational or technical training**

- Enhance the traditional tailoring / embroidery skills of the women through a project like AHAN (one village one product) and linkage with the market.
- Marble mosaic, (Women)
- Vocational training for young boys need to be linked with primary schools
- Raising plants/forest nurseries
- Provide skills to the women and young girls which are locally acceptable/marketable so that they contribute to the family income.
- Establish Rural Enterprises by providing skill development of the households; involving NGOs in areas such as marble mosaic, beadwork, embroidery/tailoring, carpets and gardening and packing fruits

### V. 3 Swabi District

Barakai is the only camp from district Swabi which has been included in the study area.

#### Afghan Refugee Camp Profile

<b>Camp Name</b>	<b>Barakai</b>
<b>Established</b>	1981
<b>Closing</b>	2002 (The 12 camps merged into one after repatriation)
<b>Population</b>	31/01/2000. 40,852 individuals
<b>Repatriation</b>	2002 to April 2007. 4,000 individuals
<b>Present AR population</b>	30,352 individuals
<b>Land</b>	425 acres communal, no land compensation paid
<b>Health Services</b>	Two Basic Health Units run by IMC
<b>Education Services</b>	Seven boys and three girls' schools
<b>Water</b>	Five Tube wells with pipe line scheme, 950 shallow wells with hand pumps and bucket, and reel.
<b>NGOs</b>	GTZ – BE FARE (education), IMC (Health), CAR (Community Services), DACAAR (water)
<b>Water Services Sharing with LCs</b>	None
<b>Health Services Sharing with LCs</b>	None

#### Needs Assessment

##### Basic Infrastructure

Primary infrastructure improvement and rehabilitation of Swabi RAA's is the top most priority in terms of low standard facilities for the local communities. With 30% primary enrolment gap, primary education infrastructure rehabilitation is most important area to intervene. District education data shows total 30 primary schools are in the two RAAs of Panjpir(27) and Swabi Maneri(3). Out of these schools, 19 primary schools need some sort of infrastructure improvement. Four middle schools of the RAAs have been identified for immediate rehabilitation in terms of up gradation to high schools and construction of additional rooms. The community has also identified need for two additional primary schools in Sodher and Shah Abad Jagnat.

Of the total damaged schools, 11 schools are for primary education of girls only. These schools need immediate rehabilitation such as repairing present infrastructure. Six girl schools need additional class rooms and will result into increased girl's enrolments. Four of the GGHS need additional rooms and 8 of the primary school need to be upgraded to middle school. However schools up-gradation is a complicated and lengthy process and is not strongly recommended to be included in this program.

The health facilities of the RAA have not been too badly affected by the ARs. The Barakai camp had its own 2 BHUs, thus providing some facilities to ARs. However the RAA BHUs do reflect medicines shortage in the BHUs in view of refugees' presence. The Bachai BHU needs to be upgraded to RHC level to serve larger population and have additional services.

Basic health facilities at Nasirabad and Swabi Manari are missing and the community identified need for constructing BHU at these two locations. A total of 9 dispensaries need rehabilitation (furnishing). The RAA health situation can further be improved and supported by constructing a labor suit in Tarakai area.

The RAA drinking water coverage is 62.9% of population, almost 30% population not being covered while only 57.1% population having adequate sanitation facilities. This is thus an area of attention in these RAAs. The assessment study identified immediate high priority intervention for water supply and sanitation scheme at Barakai UC. The Ismaila and Baghica Dheri RAA is also exposed to environment hazards due to low WATSAN coverage and the need to establish separate schemes for these two villages. A total of three medium priority projects for sanitation facilities improvement have been identified.

<b>District Swabi Profile<sup>21</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	1543
<b>Population (1998)</b>	1,026,804
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	665
<b>Rural Population</b>	83%
<b>Roads (Km)</b>	396.998
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	34354
<b>Primary Schools</b>	982
<b>Middle Schools</b>	74
<b>Hospitals</b>	4
<b>RHCs</b>	2
<b>BHUs</b>	38
<b>Dispensaries</b>	8
<b>MCHs</b>	3
<b>SHC</b>	0
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	54570
<b>UC Bachai, Swabi , Panjpir Population (1998)</b>	60,186

<sup>21</sup> Data Sources: District-Wise Socio-Economic Indicators of NWFP; Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, Basic Population & Housing Data by Union Councils-District Swabi; Census 1998; Govt. of Pakistan; Statistics Division, Pakistan Census Organization



<b>MDG Indicators<sup>22</sup></b>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary Schools net enrolment	42.2	IMR (/1000)	83.1
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	6/7	Improved sources of drinking water	69.8%
		Adequate Sanitation Facilities	38.8%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as %age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

The RAA being rural (83% rural population) somehow depends on agriculture infrastructure. Irrigation schemes are the vital source of sustainability and agro-growth for the rural economies. The RAA needs 12 irrigation tube wells to be installed in Barakai Camp area (10Km diameter) in Jagannath sub division.

The communication infrastructure (roads) has been equally damaged. Six of the seven identified roads rehabilitation projects have direct impact on the irrigation infrastructure. The damaged roads are either the canal patrol roads or the birms or the bridges. Likewise, these roads are also used for travel and transport to other localities and connect to adjacent villages.

In addition to missing services provision, the local authorities and community recommends UNHCR existing projects to be extended to local communities. These projects include BHUs, schools, tube wells. Community management mechanisms can be explored for operationalization.

#### **Summary of proposed Projects:**

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

<b>Priority</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Cost(Rs)</b>	<b>Cost(\$)</b>	<b>Projects (#)</b>
1	<b>Health</b>	13,170,000	219,500	
2	<b>Education</b>	21,613,000	360,220	
3	<b>WATSAN</b>	7,227,000	120,450	
5	<b>Irrigation</b>			
4	<b>Communication(Roads)</b>			
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>42,010,000</b>	<b>700,170</b>	

<sup>22</sup> The MICS 2001 does not provide information on Middle schools enrolment, CMR and other relevant indicators. Data Source: MICS NWFP 2001.

**Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost**

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1	Construction of Labour Suit in Tarakai	4,000,000	66,667
2	Construction of civil veterinary hospital at Swabi	4,000,000	66,667
3	Civil veterinary dispensary at Gohati	2,670,000	44,500
4	Purchase of veterinary medicines/ vaccines	2,000,000	33,333
5	Purchase of veterinary equipment/instruments	500,000	8,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>13,170,000</b>	<b>219,500</b>
1	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GGHS Dagai (4 Rooms)	3,000,000	50,000
2	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GGHS Tarakai (2 Rooms)	1,500,000	25,000
3	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GGHS Seri (2 Rooms)	1,500,000	25,000
4	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GGHS Sikandari (2 Rooms)	1,500,000	25,000
5	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GGMS Dagai (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
6	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GPS Abdul Aziz Kotay (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
7	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GPS Luqman Dheri (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
8	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GPS Shaga Wand (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
9	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GPS No3 Dagai (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
10	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GPS Mohib Banda (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
11	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GGPS No5 Dagai (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
12	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GPS Gujranu Killi (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667

13	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GGPS Dara (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
14	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in High/Middle/Primary School: GPS Abdul Malik Koty (2 Rooms)	1,300,000	21,667
15	Repair/Rehabilitation of Primary School: GPS Shumlo Dhand	838,000	13,967
16	Repair/Rehabilitation of Primary School: GGPS Shamrooz Abad Dagai	275,000	4,583
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>21,613,000</b>	<b>360,220</b>
1	Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Barakai	7,227,000	120,450
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>7,227,000</b>	<b>120,450</b>

### **Natural Resources and Environment**

Following are the major priority areas;

- On Farm water management.
- Introduction of Integrated crop management practices (for horticulture and agriculture produce)
- Value addition at source (agriculture, horticulture and livestock products)
- Promotion of farm forestry with introduction of fast growing commercial plant species.
- Habitat restoration and promoting non-consumptive uses of flora and fauna.

### **Break Up of Indicative Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative sub-components/activities</b>
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Introduction of Integrated crop management program	Introduction and promotion of organic farming, Integrated pest management program, Farmer Field school and participatory technology development program etc
On-farm water management	Water Course lining.
Measures to improve market channel efficiency	Farmers association, collective marketing, Development of market information system etc
Horticulture Promotion Program	Introduction of fruit varieties with different ripening period, Training in orchard management, Input rationalization program, Improved methods and materials in packing and storing etc
Value addition at source (agriculture and livestock products)	Introduction of HH level techniques and technology for developing secondary and tertiary level livestock agriculture products, training in waste utilization like compost formation, green fertilizer, husk utilization etc
Introduction of livestock breed improvement program	Establishment of breed improvement centers in private sector.
Livestock management awareness	Launching of awareness campaign

campaign	
Introduction of high value feed crops	Demonstration lots of high value grasses, crops, bushes and trees.
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment	Land preparation, acquiring right stumps, establishment of community nurseries of poplar and willow.
Introduction of fast growing plants on borders of fields	Introduction of poplar and willow (Salix) on field borders and proper management as per market needs.
Training in proper wood processing and marketing	Training in wood harvesting, cutting into pieces, bark removal and marketing.
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Plantation on agriculture field boundaries for refuges of wildlife	Multi-story plantation with different fruiting season. Direct seed sowing etc.
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.

## Sustainable Livelihoods

### Impact of Afghan Refugees on the local population:

1. Resources and assets such as land, water, forest, orchards, schools, health facilities, and roads network around the Refugees Camps have been seriously damaged or undermined
2. Most of the Afghans compete in the local casual labor market and accept less than the prevalent market rate thus squeezing the livelihood opportunities of the local population.
3. Agricultural land / petty shops have been acquired by the Afghans on lease /rent thus depriving the local tenants and small shop keepers of their livelihood source. The local land/ property owners prefer leasing their land or renting their property to Afghans due to relatively higher financial benefits. Moreover, intra district transport has been taken over by the refugees, as they do not pay any taxes.
4. There is lot of resentment against the refugees due to their involvement in criminal activities such as theft and robbery (85%) and sectarian clashes.
5. No compensation has been given to the land owners whose areas have been occupied by the Afghan Refugees.
6. Land restitution issues need to be addressed.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 6 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 85% of the households responded, 17% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

**2. Interventions by other components**

- i) Provision of Irrigation water (Basic Infrastructure)
- ii) Afforestation (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iii) On-farm Water Management (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iv) Re-Construction of Civil Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries.

**3. Proposed Interventions**

S.No.	Description	Cost (PkR. In Million) For three years
1	Rehabilitation of the Affected Areas Rehabilitation Initiatives	92.48
2	Construction of Soil Conservation Structure	1.00
3	Raising of Forest Nurseries	2.50
4	Introduction of Floriculture	3.50
5	Honey harvesting	5.00
6	Cross stitch and Crotia through SMEDA/AHAN	4.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>108.84</b>

**Gender**

The landowners provided their agriculture land for hosting Afghan refugees in Barakai; it was one of the biggest camps of the world with a 140,000 population.

The land in this area is owned by few feudal lords whereas majority of the people are working as tenant or daily wages laborer and sharecropper. The traditional old feudalism system is still intact. Most of the women stay at home to perform their traditional role. Some middle-aged women do help their men in the field especially during harvest seasons.

There are fewer restrictions on young girls to go to school if facilities are in the same village. The tenant oppressed by their landlords can hardly raise their voices against such abuses.

Some women do have the traditional embroidery and tailoring skills but not of the marketing standards.

**Focus Group Discussions:**

During focus group meetings and individual interviews most of the women complained about health facilities. They stated that there is a RHC in the village but their services are not good and the doctors and support staff are absent most of the time as they come from Peshawar. Many women do

have problem during delivery, as there is no facility in the village except the untrained traditional birth attendants. On a question about the awareness of HIV/AIDS less than one-fifth of all married women, aged 15-49 years had heard of HIV/AIDS.

The women in individual interviews stated that they want to avoid or delay pregnancy but their husband do not like to use condom. They cannot get injection or pill for this purpose, as they cannot go out of the house. The husband wants more children. Some of the women said that if they have fewer children then they would be able to give them good food and education. During discussion, most of the women said that they would like to educate their daughters if the facilities are available in the village as they think that it is not safe to send their daughters to other villages keeping in view the present uncertain and insecure environment.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

### **Health**

Health facilities with all the components of preventive measures including Traditional Birth Attendants {TBAs} training and delivery services be provided.

### **Education:**

- Enhance the literacy rate; home base school may be introduced.
- Education facilities for girls and adult literacy centers are needed.

**Water:** Provision of safe potable water. (Details given in Basic infrastructure)

### **Sanitation:**

Most of the women are still using traditional latrines, which are not based on best hygiene practice. The drainage and sewerage system is very bad in all the villages. With proper health education and general awareness programmes, these problems can be eliminated easily.

### **Vocational Training**

- Equip the young men with marketable local skills so that they could compete with Afghans and find good jobs.
- Provide skills to the women and young girls which are locally acceptable / marketable so that they can contribute to the family income.
- Marble mosaic (Women).
- Raising plants nurseries

## V.4 Haripur District

### Afghan Refugee Camp Profile

Two camps from district Haripur including Panian (whole complex) and Padana are the part of study area. The district is dominantly a rural district having 88% rural population. The district profile indicates 14.93% of district population being Afghan Refugees. Haripur is one of the most (environmentally) affected district as per UNHCR<sup>23</sup> report.

The camp profile is given below;

Camp Name	Panian 1 & 2	Padhana
Established	1981 -82	1981 -82
Closing	2002 /2007 (11 camps merged into 2 after repatriation)	2002 (3 camps merged into 1 after repatriation)
Population	31/01/2000 52,500 individuals (11 camps)	31/01/2000 27,213 individuals
Repatriation	2002 to April 2007. 19,000 individuals	2002 to April 2007. 1,800 individuals
Present AR population	Panian 1. 30,700 individuals Panian 2. 37,997 individuals	16,734 individuals
Land	State land 546 Acres	State land, 283 Acres
Health Services	3 BHUs, 1 SHU	1 BHU, 1 SHU
Education Services	7 boys, 4 girls and 3 co-education Primary schools	3 boys and 1 girl's schools
Water	5 Tube well & 500 shallow wells with 200 hand pumps and 300 bucket / reel	2 deep tube well with pipeline scheme & shallow wells with hand pumps
NGOs	GTZ – BE FARE (education), (Health), CAR Community Services. DACAAR (water BEST) SCF -USA	GTZ – Be FARE (education), (Health), CAR Community Services. BEST (water). SCF/USA
Water Services Sharing with LCs	Approx 20% local people have taken water connection from the Refugee's Tube Wells.	Approx 15% local people got water connection from the refugee's Tube Wells.
Health Services Sharing with LCs	Approx 10% local population women and children are availing the BHU services	Approx 10% local population women and children are availing the BHU services

### Needs Assessment

#### Basic Infrastructure

Haripur district hosts Panian 1&2 and Padhana camps where Panian 1&2 is ranked as 3<sup>rd</sup> highest Afghan population camp in the country. The district is dominantly a rural district having 88% rural population. The district profile indicates 14.93% of district population being Afghan Refugees. Haripur is one of the most (environmentally) affected district as to UNHCR.<sup>23</sup>

The local population have benefited from camp facilities of Health and WATSAN which were primarily meant for Afghan Refugees. This indicates absence of adequate health and WATSAN

<sup>23</sup> Prologue, Ecological Significance Ranking of Afghan Refugee Hosting Sites, June 2002

services for the hosting communities. There was a lot of unplanned consumption of medical supplies in Panian, Dheendha, and Gadwalian villages due to Afghan Refugees presence. The district authorities, the DCO, the community and health department strongly propose immediate infrastructure up gradation for basic health services in these three localities. For increasing maternal health, there is adequate justification to construct and equip the labor rooms of the three BHUs.

As mentioned earlier, the medicine supplies to the BHUs are inadequate to cater to the needs of both local communities and the Afghan Refugees; additional medicine supplies would be required till complete Afghan repatriation. As in line with GoP's poverty reduction strategy and GoNWFP's preferences, primary and preventive health care facilities have to be rehabilitated and the communities are to be provided with better health care opportunities. Analysis of health infrastructure was made in light of prevailing primary health situation in District, Basic Health Yardsticks and district priorities; which resulted in identification of 6 high priority health infrastructure rehabilitation projects. A list of these projects is available in next section. The community and local authorities also identified need of a dispensary in Jama village; however cost estimates are not available for this project.

The NWFP MICS 2003 reports 70% net enrollment rate (5-9 years age) and the PSLM (2004-2005) reports 57% Literacy rate (10+age) in District Haripur. Both these indicators point towards basic education needs of the district Haripur. As to MICS findings there is 30% enrollment Gap at primary levels. Thus additive infrastructure will reduce the literacy gap. The education sector needs assessment revealed small school structures existing for the Haripur community. In Padhana RAA, a GGPS have recently been constructed. However this school is still very close to the Padhana ARC, and expectedly will limit local community enrollments.

Over many years of Afghan presence; the primary and middle schools infrastructure have deteriorated. The school administrations have also not been spending much on maintenance and repair. Generally the schools need additional class rooms to

<b>District Haripur Profile<sup>24</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	1725
<b>Population (1998)</b>	6,92,228
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	401
<b>Rural Population</b>	88%
<b>Roads (Km)</b>	427.394
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	32773
<b>Primary Schools</b>	991
<b>Middle Schools</b>	83
<b>Hospitals</b>	5
<b>RHCs</b>	6
<b>BHUs</b>	36
<b>Dispensaries</b>	13
<b>MCHs</b>	2
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	1,03,384
<b>Afghan Population (%)</b>	14.93%
<b>UC Population Dheenda, Sikandarpur, Darwesh, Panian, Dhenda (Kalabat) (1998)</b>	77,378

**Table 2 District Haripur Profile**

<sup>24</sup> Data Sources: District-Wise Socio-Economic Indicators of NWFP; Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, Basic Population & Housing Data by Union Councils-**District Haripur**; Census 1998; Govt. of Pakistan; Statistics Division, Pakistan Census Organization.



accommodate additional students. A case in point is the GPS Bhera village; which enrolls 60 Afghan students comprising of 21% of total school enrollment.

<b>MDG Indicators<sup>25</sup></b>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary Schools net enrolment	70.2	IMR (/1000)	65.9
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	6/7	Improved sources of drinking water (%households)	62.90
		Adequate Sanitation Facilities	57.10
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as %age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

Local Community has identified 26 schools for rehabilitation. Thirteen of the identified schools are of high priority while remaining 4 and 9 schools are of medium and low priority respectively. A list of these projects is available in next section.

Major source of drinking water in the district are tube wells and house hold wells. The district Government and community proposed rehabilitation and repair of existing water supply schemes in villages in Meelum, Bhera and Panian, whereas WSS of Dheendha needs extension as presently it is not benefiting all house holds.

Significant number of the irrigation channels are not made of concrete material; thus increasing water wastage. Case in point is Jama irrigation channel; needing improvement and lining of the channel. District Haripur being an agriculture based district seeks economical opportunities through 11 projects. Lining of civil irrigation channel is the highest priority for immediate implementation.

The communication infrastructure (roads) has been badly affected by ARs. Dheendha road has been extensively used for travelling to and from Panian camp. This is main road leading to and passing through Padhana and Panian Camps. Since the road was completely destroyed due to it's over use and extra load therefore the local Government has started re-constructing its small portion in the first phase. The remaining portion has yet to be rehabilitated. The link roads to Dheendha have specifically been affected. Darwesh road, Tarbela Lake road, and Dhindha link road are farm to market roads leading to/from ARC Padhana. These were inspected and found to be in deplorable conditions and deserves immediate rehabilitation. Local authorities have ranked road structure rehabilitation as the top most priority. A total of 18 projects have been identified by the local authorities and the community.

<sup>25</sup> The MICS 2001 does not provide information on Middle schools enrolment, CMR and other relevant indicators. Data Source: MICS NWFP 2001.

## Summary of proposed Projects

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

Priority	Sector	Cost(Rs)	Cost(\$)
		4	Health
5	Education	20,963,400	349,390
3	Irrigation	16,678,000	277,966
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>50,346,100</b>	<b>839,101</b>

## Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1	Upgradation of BHU Gadwalian-Haripur	3,600,000	60,000
2	Furniture and equipment for BHU Gadwalian-Haripur	634,900	10,582
3	Upgradation of BHU Panian-Haripur	3,600,000	60,000
4	Furniture and equipment for BHU Panian-Haripur	634,900	10,582
5	Upgradation of BHU Dheendha-Haripur	3,600,000	60,000
6	Furniture and equipment for BHU Dheendha-Haripur	634,900	10,582
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>12,704,700</b>	<b>211,745</b>
1	Establishment of GPS jaga-Haripur	1,319,100	21,985
2	Establishment of GPS Dhindhha	544,500	9,075
3	Establishment of GPS Dhamkar Colony	1,687,300	28,122
4	Establishment of GPS Panian	1,715,000	28,583
5	Establishment of GGPS Padhana	2,683,800	44,730
6	Establishment of GGPS Darwesh	1,498,400	24,973
7	Establishment of GGPS Daheenda	1,350,000	5,833
8	Establishment of GGPS Padhana	1,435,800	23,930

9	Establishment of GPS Bhera	2,106,500	35,108
10	Establishment of GGPS Jama	1,760,500	29,342
11	Establishment of GPS Jama	971,500	16,192
12	Establishment of GGPS Bhera	1,516,000	25,267
13	Establishment of GGPS Panian 1	2,375,000	39,583
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	20,963,400	349,390
1	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Padhana	2,545,776	42,430
1	Construction of Road from GT Road to Dheenda Road (remaining portion of 3.5 KM)	1,793,000	29,883
2	Construction of Link Road from Panian to Dheenda Length 3.3 KM	9,885,000	164,750
3	Tarebla Lake Road (from Khallabut Township to Tarbela Lake - 2 KM)	5,000,000	83,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	16,678,000	277,966

### Natural Resources and Environment

Following are the major priority areas which need immediate focus:

- On Farm water management.
- Introduction of Integrated crop management practices (for horticulture and agriculture produce)
- Value addition at source (agriculture, horticulture and livestock products)
- Promotion of farm forestry with introduction of fast growing commercial plant species.
- Habitat restoration and promoting non-consumptive uses of flora and fauna.

### **Break Up of Indicative Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative sub-components/activities</b>
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Introduction of Integrated crop management program	Introduction and promotion of organic farming, Integrated pest management program, Farmer Field school and participatory technology development program etc
On-farm water management	Water Course lining.
Measures to improve market channel efficiency	Farmers association, collective marketing, Development of market information system etc
Horticulture Promotion Program	Introduction of fruit varieties with different ripening period, Training in orchard management, Input rationalization program, Improved methods and materials in packing and storing etc
Value addition at source (agriculture and livestock products)	Introduction of HH level techniques and technology for developing secondary and tertiary level livestock agriculture products, training in waste utilization like compost formation, green fertilizer, husk utilization etc
Introduction of livestock breed improvement program	Establishment of breed improvement centers in private sector.
Livestock management awareness campaign	
Introduction of high value feed crops	Demonstration lots of high value grasses, crops, bushes and trees.
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment	Land preparation, acquiring right stumps, establishment of community nurseries of poplar and willow.
Introduction of fast growing plants on borders of fields	Introduction of poplar and willow (Salix) on field borders and proper management as per market needs.
Training in proper wood processing and marketing	Training in wood harvesting, cutting into pieces, bark removal and marketing.
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Plantation on agriculture field boundaries for refuges of wildlife	Multi-story plantation with different fruiting season. Direct seed sowing etc.
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.
Protection of migratory water fowls through community participation	

## Sustainable Livelihoods

### Impact of Afghan Refugees on the local population:

1. Resources and assets such as land, water, forest, orchards of seven villages around the Refugees Camps have been seriously damaged or undermined.
2. Besides casual labor market, where Afghans work at relatively lower wage rate, they have virtually taken over business opportunities in marketing of fruits and vegetables, intra district transport and restaurants primarily due to their involvement of children in their daily activities.
3. The local community survived by doing petty business, joining the casual labor force in Islamabad or adjoining Punjab Province or migrating to the Middle East for earning their livelihoods.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 68 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 84% of the households responded, 62% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

### Interventions by other components

- i) Afforestation and degradation of Rangeland (Natural Resources and Environment)
- ii) Basic Road Network (Basic Infrastructure)
- iii) Lining of water channels (Basic Infrastructure)
- iv) Agriculture Tube wells (Basic Infrastructure)

### Proposed Interventions

S.No.	Description	Cost (Pkr. In Million) For three years
1	Improvement of Livestock (Goats, Cows and Buffaloes)	5.00
2	Training of packing and grading for 100 farmers (50% Women), per year through NGO	5.00
3	Raising of Fruit Nurseries	1.00
4	Raising of Forest Nurseries	2.50
5	Introduction of Floriculture	3.50
6	Honey harvesting	5.00
7	Support to Tunnel Technology	3.60
8	Justi, Embroidery through SMEDA/AHAN	4.00
9	Support to Vocational training for men for industries in the district	3.00
10	Cross stitch and Crotia through SMEDA/AHAN	4.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>36.60</b>

## **Gender**

The local people have asked the GOP several times to evict the Afghan refugees from this area because they are sharing all the scarce resources and facilities with them. The GOP has not so far compensated or rehabilitated the damages.

- Environmental problems directly affect the livelihood of hosting community's further marginalizing women and children.
- Fuel wood and fodder availability is badly affected due to loss of surrounding vegetation putting extra pressure on women

### **Focus Group Discussion:**

In-group meetings, many women complained about the continuous inflation of food items. They said now it is very difficult to buy meat and fruits with their husband's meager income. Several women stated that their men could not find jobs because the Afghan refugees have taken over all the jobs and business from us. The second prominent problem reported by women is lack of proper health facilities at village level. They said that few women died during delivery due to lack of facility at village level. Some young women in the group stated that they are aware of contraceptive method and are using it to delay pregnancy whereas most of the women wanted to know more about it, as they desperately needed child spacing.

During group meetings, individual interviews and health walk it was observed that many women were physically weak, anemic. However, majority of the women were not directly affected by the presence of refugees but indirectly they are suffering as less or no income come to the families due to high rate of unemployment.

### **Recommendation**

#### **Health**

Health facilities are needed at the village level including labor room, MCH programme, health education and awareness about contraceptive usage.

#### **Education:**

Due to increase in the enrolment because of Afghan refugees living in the rural areas, the physical infrastructure of many schools has suffered that needs rehabilitation.

- Basic education facilities (home based school) and condense course for girls in the above-mentioned Union Councils and literacy center for those girls / boys who are not able to attend the school.
- Construction of additional classrooms to accommodate additional 25 to 30% Afghan refugee students who are sharing the facilities with local population but not accounted by the policy makers.
- Facilities for computer literacy and English language demanded by women groups.

### Vocational or technical training

- Enhance the existing tailoring / embroidery skills among young girls and women with basic literacy courses.
- Teacher training facility for those girls who finished secondary school to enable them to teach at their village it would increase literacy rate among girls. There is no teacher training institution in Haripur district.

## V.5. Quetta District

### Afghan Refugee Camp Profile

Two camps from district Quetta including Latif Abad and Muhammad Khel are part of study area.

<b>Camp Name</b>	<b>Muhammad Khail</b>
<b>Established</b>	1979
<b>Closing</b>	
<b>Population</b>	<u>Census:</u> fam, 5,981/Ind, 11,716 <u>Registered:</u> fam, 921/ Ind, 5,981
<b>Repatriation</b>	<u>2002-</u> fam, 1,286/ ind, 7,239, <u>2003-</u> fam, 42/ ind, 242, <u>2004-</u> fam, 685/ Ind, 4,105, <u>2005-</u> fam,445 / Ind 3,169, <u>2006-</u> 0
<b>Present AR population</b>	
<b>Land</b>	
<b>Health Services</b>	There is one BHU in the camp, which provides 24 hours health service; ARC provides women with twenty-four hour services of labor room and emergency obstetric services.
<b>Education Services</b>	6 primary schools and 2 middle schools in the camp
<b>Water</b>	Initially, there were 5 tube wells for drinking water supply but currently only 1 tube well is functional. The tube well is connected to water tanks with the help of pipelines.
<b>Water Services Sharing with LCs</b>	None
<b>Health Services Sharing with LCs</b>	None

## Needs Assessment

### Basic Infrastructure

The RAA have suffered in terms of local infrastructure deterioration over time and over capacity usage. The community and the local authorities have identified health infrastructure rehabilitation as the top most priority for this specific RAA. The BHU at Muhammad Khel is covered for development under PPHI (a health sector development program); but does not include maximum coverage. The limited coverage by PPHI, keeps health infrastructure gap still open and uncovered. The BHU needs renovation along with provision of laboratory, labor room and renovation of LHVs and residential quarters. The medicine supply of the BHU is also below required capacities.

As earlier mentioned, inadequate medicines supply is another risk for the RAA. A total of six BHUs are under-supplied with preventive and curative medicines having high consumption and demand. (See projects list in next section)

The RAA does not have a local Water Supply and Sanitation scheme at all. There is an immediate need of a local WATSAN scheme for the Muhammad Khel village. Due to missing sanitation facilities; the population is exposed to environmental hazards and spread of poor sanitation related diseases. The RAA and other 11 areas namely Panjpai town, Nawa Killi, KuchLak, Pipkani abad, Ali zai, Killi Muhammad Khan Panjpai, Ragma Siraghurgai, Marri Takhtani, Kharotabad, Killio Khezai, Killi Naik Muhammed, and Naib Baksh Samalani Panjpai require water and sanitation schemes for the population. A list of the proposed projects with respective implementation priorities is available in next section.

<b>District Quetta Profile<sup>26</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	2653
<b>Population (2006)</b>	10,50,000
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	286
<b>Rural Population</b>	26%
<b>Roads (Kms) (2006)</b>	1052
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	10909
<b>Wells(#)</b>	38
<b>Tube Wells(#)</b>	729
<b>Primary Schools (Girls)</b>	148
<b>Primary Schools (Boys)</b>	268
<b>Middle Schools(Girls)</b>	29
<b>Middle Schools(Boys)</b>	27
<b>Hospitals</b>	41
<b>RHCs</b>	3
<b>BHUs</b>	38
<b>Dispensaries</b>	14
<b>MCHs</b>	16
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	2,35,231
<b>Afghan Population (%)</b>	26.80%
<b>UC Panjpai Population (1998)</b>	18406

<sup>26</sup> Development Statistics of Baluchistan 2005; for 2006 data Baluchistan at a Glance (2007); District census report of Quetta, Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (2007)



<b>MDG Indicators<sup>27</sup></b>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary School gross enrolment	86%	IMR	112
Middle schools gross enrolment	51%	CMR	175
HHs having School within 2KMs	97%	<b>MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		MMR <sup>28</sup>	600
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	3/4		
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Gross)	2/3	<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Net)	23/24	Improved sources of drinking water (%households)	78%
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Gross)	23/24	Adequate Sanitation Facilities	70%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as %age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

The Afghan Refugee children are facilitated by the Muhammad Khel primary education facilities. The RAA high school has 300 students; of which 100 are Afghan children. The school does not have adequate infrastructure arrangements (refer to education yardsticks). It is proposed to construct 2 additional class rooms in this school. The RAA have most of its primary schools in rented buildings; thus burdening recurring expenditure and squeezing maintenance and repair budgets. Construction of these primary schools buildings is a legitimate need. The district Quetta's ADP reflects specified budgets for various school rehabilitation including boundary wall and additional class rooms construction. Although this rehabilitation has 10% financial progress (as of 30-06-2007); expected that this RAA primary education facilities will also benefit. However 2 projects of immediate priority are included in next section without cost estimates.

The roads infrastructure of the RAA has not been adversely damaged; only 6 Kms length of Latif Abad to Muhammad Khel road needs rehabilitation. The RAA being close to Panjpai town, have used Panjpai roads infrastructure for heavy transportation. The district ADP also reflects adequate funds allocated for construction of Panjpai and Aghrab as well as construction and widening of Nawakilli roads.

Primary health hazards have also been caused to the local livestock. The local veterinary dispensaries run out of stock half way due to consumption of supplies by the Afghan Refugee's live stock. The local authorities estimate 50% of the veterinary medicines being consumed by the Afghan livestock. The dispensaries need additional medicine supplies to bridge the capacity gaps.

<sup>27</sup> Source: MICS 2004, Baluchistan

<sup>28</sup> Provisional MMR used

## Summary of proposed Projects

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

Priority	Sector	Cost(Rs)	Cost(\$)	Projects (#)
1	Health	5,875,000	97,917	
2	WATSAN	8,300,000	138,333	
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>14,175,000</b>	<b>236,250</b>	

### Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost.

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1	Renovation of BHU Muhammad Khail (Civil work, lab facility, labor room, furniture, equipment)	2,875,000	47,917
2	One Year Medicines Supply to Six BHUs i.e, Muhammad Khel, Umarabad, Kaichi Baig, Pushtoon Bagh (Kharotabad) , Balili Rahim Gul, Ragi Nasaran	3,000,000	50,000
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>5,875,000</b>	<b>97,917</b>
1	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Muhammad Khel	8,300,000	138,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>8,300,000</b>	<b>138,333</b>

## Natural Resources and Environment

- Due to heavy pressure on already meager forest resources, all tree cover has virtually disappeared from the area. There is urgent need for the rehabilitation of these forest resources.
- Almost all area is in advance stage of ecological degradation resulting in diminishing of all associated ecological services. An integrated program is needed for revival balance ecological system.
- Water table is receding at very fast pace. Direct interventions to increase water retention through infiltration, percolation and reducing surface run off speed needs to immediately launched.
- Low delta high value agriculture crops needs to be encouraged in agriculture sector.
- Wildlife habitat is completely destroyed. Wildlife habitat restoration is immediately needed for local and migratory birds.

### Break Up of Indicative Activities

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative sub-components/activities</b>
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment and management	Seed collection, seed bank establishment, water resource development, nursery establishment, nursery management etc
Introduction of indigenous xerophytic plants in block plantations	Provision of plants, plant carriage and plantation establishment.
Plantation management and restocking	Watering, beating up of plantation,
Introduction of energy saving technologies	Energy saving products/techniques in cooking, heating etc
Range resource assessment	
Demarcation and development of potential areas	Demarcation, water resource development, range distribution, Introduction of fodder species etc
Soil conservation measures	Check dams, gabions, terracing etc
Water diversion and harvesting structures	Land modification for run-off collection,
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	
Introduction of community based hunting program	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.
Identification of hot spots and protecting internationally important local and migratory species	Protection of wildlife corridors, protection of wildlife fly routes etc.
Identification, demarcation and management of gene pool areas for biodiversity conservation	Demarcation and fencing of critically important areas, re-introduction of extinct plants,

<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Introduction of Integrated crop management program	Introduction and promotion of organic farming, Integrated pest management program, Farmer Field school and participatory technology development program etc
Horticulture Promotion Program	Introduction of high efficiency irrigation system, Introduction of fruit varieties with different ripening period, Training in orchard management, Input rationalization program, Improved methods and materials in packing and storing etc
Value addition at source (agriculture and livestock products)	Introduction of HH level techniques and technology for developing secondary and tertiary level livestock agriculture products, training in waste utilization like compost formation, green fertilizer, husk utilization etc
Introduction of livestock breed improvement program	Establishment of breed improvement centers in private sector.
Livestock management awareness campaign	
Introduction of high value feed crops	Demonstration lots of high value grasses, crops, bushes and trees.
Wool management and processing program	Training in proper wool harvesting, grading, processing etc

## **Sustainable Livelihoods**

### **Impact of Afghan Refugees on the Local Population:**

1. Local tenants have been displaced by Afghans and market wage rate level has gone down impacting adversely the livelihoods opportunities of the local population.
2. Groundwater availability worsened further due to accelerated rate of water extraction to meet the demand of Afghan Refugees.
3. Dwelling structures of some closed camps are still standing and thus can not be productively utilized by the owners.
4. Livestock's were infected by the migratory diseases of Afghan livestock's herds which affected the quality and production of meat and milk.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 59 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 39% of the households responded, 83% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

### Interventions by other components

- i) Conservation of water resources (Natural Resources and Environment)
- ii) Rehabilitation of water resources (Basic Infrastructure)
- iii) Rehabilitation of degraded Rangeland (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iv) Afforestation (Natural Resources and Environment)

### **Proposed Interventions**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost (Pkr. In Million) For three years</b>
1	Rehabilitation package of farmer of Panj Pai UC	<b>17.75</b>
2	Control of Congo Virus (Panj Pai & Kachi Baig Areas)	<b>0.60</b>
3	Popularization of Floriculture among various households (training & provision of better quality plants and fertilizer) for 300 households.	<b>5.00</b>
4	Training of packing and grading for 100 farmers (50% Women), per year through NGO	<b>10.00</b>
5	Establishment of forest nursery 100 households per year	<b>5.00</b>
6	Honey harvesting	<b>5.00</b>
7	Support to Tunnel Technology	<b>3.60</b>
8	Popularization of indigenous variety of grapes plantation on Terraces 150 plots (20 plants per plot of 150 x 7 feet)	<b>7.50</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.45</b>

### **Gender**

#### **Focus Group Discussion**

In a group meeting, several women stated that they cannot sustain their lives on farm economy because their families are working on others land therefore they get less than half of the crop share. Several women in the group talked about their male family members that they cannot find daily wages job in the urban areas due to the Afghan refugees. The women who have young sons were more worried about their future as they do not have any education nor they have acquired any skill to compete with Afghans in the job market. They requested that some kind of skill training programme be started by the government for young boys/men. The young girls in the group meeting stated that they want to have some basic education and skills so that they could earn some money for their personal expenses and contribute to the household income. Many women complained about the poor health facilities and non-availability of medicines at BHU. The women during conversation complained about their poor health, high inflation of food items and poor facilities in the village. All the young women said that they desperately want child spacing but their husbands do not agree, as they want more children. Some women reported that they are aware of contraceptive practices

(pills, injection and condom) but their husband do not use condom. The young women talked about lack of proper facilities for deliveries and of emergency obstetric care and care of new-born. All the women complained about insufficient drinking water and water for agricultural purpose. The women also stated that one problem which they face daily is to buy fuel wood for preparing food for the family as it is becoming beyond their purchasing power.

It was observed during group discussion that several women were suffering from depression, which is related to deprivation, poverty and domestic problems

## **Findings**

Service delivery standards of social services are very poor in RAAs with significant missing facilities in Schools/Health care institutions, which is affecting women and children.

Environmental problems directly affect the livelihood of hosting communities' further marginalizing women and children.

Fuel wood and fodder availability badly affected due to loss of surrounding vegetation putting extra pressure on women.

Farmers share in over all agriculture income is very low.

## **Interventions**

- Health facilities for women / children including health education, sanitation and labor room services or training for traditional birth attendant (TBAs) are needed
- Construction and equipping of labor room with the BHUs.
- Provision of emergency obstetric care and care of new-born
- More emphasis to preventive services at health facility level

## **Vocational training**

- Skill-enhancement in tailoring, embroidery and designing with linkage to market
- Vocational training for girls linked with schools (Thailand example)

## **V.6. Pishin District**

Two camps from district Pishin including Surkhab and Old Saranan are the part of study area. District Pishin has economic significance for the Balochistan province. The residents are involved in national transportation business and do also bring investments in this sector for economic uplift. Since Pishin District has fair amount of water resources availability, therefore it is rich in agriculture production and the local economy is agro-based.

## Afghan Refugee Camp Profile

Camp Name	Saranan	Surkhab
Established	1979	1980
Closing		
Population	<i>Census</i> fam, 5,880 / ind,35,002	<i>Census</i> fam, 12,518/ind43,553
Repatriation	<u>2002</u> - 53 fam/324 Ind, <u>2003</u> - 57 fam/ 307 ind, <u>2004</u> - 25 fam/132 ind, <u>2005</u> - 81 fam/421 ind, <u>2006</u> - 32 fam/167 ind	<u>2002</u> : fam, 767/ ind, 4,043; <u>2003</u> : fam 87, ind, 470; <u>2004</u> : fam, 34 / ind, 220 ; <u>2005</u> : fam, 27/ ind, 165; <u>2006</u> : fam, 4/ ind, 344 (total: families)
Present population	AR fam4,216/ind, 25,370	fam2,146 /ind,12,518
Health Services	BHUs 2, run by ARC	There are three BHUs and a labor room in the Surkhab camp working under the support and supervision of the American Refugee Committee (ARC). The BHUs are functional six days a week from morning till afternoons
Education Services	There are three primary and two high schools in the camp. Save the Children (US) runs primary schools while the high school used to be supported by the IRC (IRC has phased out in December 2006). 80% boys while approximately 60% girls attend schools. The remaining 20% boys cannot attend the schools due to poverty and 40% girls are unable to go to the schools due to social and cultural restrictions.	There are twelve educational institutions functional in Surkhab camp. Presently, nine of them are primary schools and three middle schools
Water	No of usable water taps 339	There are three functional tube wells in the camp

## Needs Assessment

### Basic Infrastructure

Generally 50% of the health resources are consumed by Afghan Refugees and health facilities are over burdened. The Batezai BHU is serving 50% ARs and 50% community and has exceeded its maximum capacities. This is limiting the community for poor access to BHU services (50% reduction). There is a general deficiency of medicine supply to the BHU. Although the physical condition (building) is in good condition (supported by UNICEF); there is still need to construct and equip a labor room in the BHU.

Similarly the DHQs hospital is bearing lots of pressure from ARs. The DHQ hospital being close to Saranan and Surkhab camp is serving the Afghans and almost 50% of medicine supplies are consumed by the Refugees. DHQ hospital's labor room needs to be rehabilitated and medicines have to be supplied till Afghan's complete repatriation.

The BHU of Nigam is badly damaged and deteriorated over time due to poor maintenance and repair. It needs to be completely demolished and reconstructed. The Saranan RAA requires a new dispensary with two new BHUs for the local communities. Saranan BHU is also facing medicines supply shortage. Taking up the above projects will contribute towards improvement in the RAA and will provide infrastructure and budgetary cushion for the health.

The district has good primary education coverage (97% HHs) within 2KMs of target populations. However the enrolment rates of 63% primary schools and 34% of middle schools presents very poor picture.

<b>District Pishin Profile<sup>29</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	7819
<b>Population (2006)</b>	486,000
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	47
<b>Rural Population</b>	94%
<b>Roads (Kms) (2006)</b>	1,164
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	49395
<b>Wells(#)</b>	116
<b>Tube Wells(#)</b>	3915
<b>Primary Schools (Girls)</b>	152
<b>Primary Schools (Boys)</b>	513
<b>Middle Schools(Girls)</b>	18
<b>Middle Schools(Boys)</b>	44
<b>Hospitals</b>	1
<b>RHCs</b>	6
<b>BHUs</b>	24
<b>Dispensaries</b>	13
<b>MCHs</b>	4
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	83249
<b>UC Khanuzai, Batezai, Bazar Kona, Saranan Population (1998)</b>	66,215

<sup>29</sup> Data Source: Development Statistics of Baluchistan 2005; for 2006 data Baluchistan at a Glance (2007); District census report of Quetta, Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (2007)



And the poor infrastructure of education facilities is one of reason to attract the least. Additionally 50% gender disparity can be witnessed in girl's enrolment Vs boys' enrolment. The situation is further at risk due to deteriorating infrastructure and missing facilities.

Both the girl and boys schools are hosting Afghan Refugees in UC Saranan. Out of the total primary (12) and middle schools; 4 schools require some kind of rehabilitation assistance. Construction of boundary wall has been identified in three schools. Absence of the boundary walls has psychological affects on parents for children's security concerns; it's a legitimate need to construct these walls. The GGPS Battazai hosting 40 Afghan girl students of its 105 total students; does not have a building. The community is willing to provide land for the school building; and construction of the building is the priority area in the identified projects.

The boy's schools also has deteriorated infrastructure. GBPS Killa Batezai (44% Afghanis) and GBPS Khuda-e-Noor (35% Afghanis) are in bad condition with no boundary wall, water tank, toilets and have damaged class rooms. Complete over haul and revamping of these schools is required. Similarly Bazar Kona UC needs rehabilitation measures. The Saranan RAA and Ballozzai UC schools require repair and rehabilitation of primary schools, provision of missing facilities, and additional room construction. There is a specific need to construct one new school building for GGPS Killi Saranan and Saranan Bazaar. However, it's important to note that Saranan girl's schools are not hosting any Afghan students.

UNICEF has provided some assistance to this RAA and has worked specifically for GGPS Khuda-e-Noor which hosts 2 Afghan students of 22 total girl students.

<b>MDG Indicators<sup>30</sup></b>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary School gross enrolment	63%	IMR	112
Middle schools gross enrolment	34%	CMR	175
HHs having School within 2KMs	97%	<b>MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		MMR <sup>31</sup>	600
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	2/3		
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Gross)	1/2	<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Net)	1/2	Improved sources of drinking water	57%
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Gross)	5/9	Adequate Sanitation Facilities	23%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as % age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

<sup>30</sup> Data Source: MICS 2004, Baluchistan

<sup>31</sup> Provisional MMR used

The district development indicators show very poor WATSAN coverage of DWC 57% and sanitation coverage 23%. There is a huge gap prevailing in the district. The Battazai RAA has not maintained its water supply and sanitation schemes very well at local levels.

Sewerage lanes and drains of the RAA have also been affected due to over usage and poor maintenance. It becomes unmanageable for the municipal administrations to cater needs of a larger population; where actually the administration does not have additional resources. Sewerage lanes of UC Saranan, Shadezai, Batezai, and Bazaar Kona need lane rehabilitation and drainage improvements.

Pishin also has high agriculture production in comparison to other districts of Balochistan. Rather it has relatively large cultivated area and high production value (primarily fruits) Since ground water is the major water source for the RAA; check dams are required to recharge water resources and store water for agriculture purposes. The Surkhab RAA requires a dedicated water supply resource for agriculture purposes. It is proposed to drill and develop the Surkhab tube well at Pishin.

Due to large network of roads in Pishin, alternate routes were available for camp populations as well as most ARs are already settled in the town. 6Km length of Khanozai Surkhab Pishin road is damaged and needs rehabilitation. Camp population has used link roads to Pishin town and Pishin Saranan road as well as Pishin Surkhab Road need rehabilitation. Additionally Surkhab Pishin road needs reconditioning and is of high priority.

### Summary of proposed Projects

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

Priority	Sector	Cost(Rs)	Cost(\$)
1	<b>WATSAN</b>	14,725,000	245,416
2	<b>Irrigation</b>	44,000,000	733,333
3	<b>Education</b>	1,780,000	29,667
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>60,505,000</b>	<b>1,008,416</b>

### Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1	Repair of two rooms for Government Primary School Batezai-Bazar Kona	100,000	1,667
2	Repair of three rooms Government Primary School New Killi Piran-Bazar Kona	100,000	1,667
3	Repair of Two rooms for Government boys Primary School - Old Batezai	100,000	1,667
4	Construction of boundary Wall for Government Boys Primary school Killi Khudai Noor-Batezai	140,000	2,333

5	Repair of three rooms for government Primary school Killi Abdulla Jan-Saranan	55,000	917
6	Construction of Boundary wall for boys government primary school Hajizai Sydan-Saranan	140,000	2333
7	Construction of one additional room for boys Government Primary School Sulemanzai-Saranan	550,000	9167
8	Construction of one additional room for boys Government Primary School Mulla Usman-Saranan	550,000	9167
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	1,780,000	29,667
1	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Kuz Niganda Afghan Refugee Area	3,565,000	59,417
2	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Qilla Batezai-Pishin	3,065,000	51,083
3	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Qilla Batezai for ARA-Pishin (Batezai)	306,5000	51,083
4	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Saranan Bazar and ARA-Pishin (Saranan)	5,030,000	83,833
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	14,725,000	245,416
1	Rehabilitation of Shebo Canal System and Partial De-silting of Tank No 1 & 2 – Pishin	7,000,000	116,667
2	Drilling and Development of Surkhab Tube Well # 2 - Pishin	2,000,000	33,333
3	Construction of Check Dams in District Pishin	35,000,000	583,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	44,000,000	733,333

### Natural Resources and Environment

- Due to heavy pressure on already meager forest resources, all tree cover has virtually disappeared from the area. There is urgent need for the rehabilitation of these forest resources.
- Almost all area is in advance stage of ecological degradation resulting in diminishing of all associated ecological services. An integrated program is needed for revival balance ecological system.
- Water table is receding at very fast pace. Direct interventions to increase water retention through infiltration, percolation and reducing surface run off speed needs to immediately launched.
- Low delta high value agriculture crops needs to be encouraged in agriculture sector.
- Wildlife habitat is completely destroyed. Wildlife habitat restoration is immediately needed for local and migratory birds.

### **Break Up of Indicative Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative sub-components/activities</b>
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment and management	Seed collection, seed bank establishment, water resource development, nursery establishment, nursery management etc
Introduction of indigenous xerophytes plants in block plantations	Provision of plants, plant carriage and plantation establishment.
Plantation management and restocking	Watering, beating up of plantation,
Introduction of energy saving technologies	Energy saving products/techniques in cooking, heating etc
Range resource assessment	
Demarcation and development of potential areas	Demarcation, water resource development, range distribution, Introduction of fodder species etc
Soil conservation measures	Check dams, gabions, terracing etc
Water diversion and harvesting structures	Land modification for run-off collection,
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	
Introduction of community based hunting program	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.
Identification of hot spots and protecting internationally important local and migratory species	Protection of wildlife corridors, protection of wildlife fly routes etc.
Identification, demarcation and management of gene pool areas for biodiversity conservation	Demarcation and fencing of critically important areas, re-introduction of extinct plants,
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Introduction of Integrated crop management program	Introduction and promotion of organic farming, Integrated pest management program, Farmer Field school and participatory technology development program etc
Horticulture Promotion Program	Introduction of high efficiency irrigation system, Introduction of fruit varieties with different ripening period, Training in orchard management, Input rationalization program, Improved methods and materials in packing and storing etc

Value addition at source (agriculture and livestock products)	Introduction of HH level techniques and technology for developing secondary and tertiary level livestock agriculture products, training in waste utilization like compost formation, green fertilizer, husk utilization etc
Introduction of livestock breed improvement program	Establishment of breed improvement centers in private sector.
Livestock management awareness campaign	
Introduction of high value feed crops	Demonstration lots of high value grasses, crops, bushes and trees.
Wool management and processing program	Training in proper wool harvesting, grading, processing etc

## Sustainable Livelihoods

### Impact of Afghan Refugees on the Local Population:

1. Livelihoods opportunities have diminished as Afghans work below the general market wage level and are better skilled as compared to the local labor. Moreover, Afghans have also entered in small business as shop keeping thus sharing the local petty business opportunities.
2. Agricultural land of local people has been occupied by the Afghans and now they are selling it to outsiders. Problem of restitution.
3. An alien culture has developed.
4. Ground water level has further deepened.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 14 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 54% of the households responded, 100% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

### Interventions by other components

- i) Conservation of water resources (Natural Resources and Environment)
- ii) Rehabilitation of water resources (Basic Infrastructure)
- iii) Rehabilitation of degraded Rangeland (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iv) Afforestation (Natural Resources and Environment)
- v) Construction of check dam (Basic Infrastructure)
- vi) Drilling and development of Tube Well (Basic Infrastructure)
- vii) Multipurpose centre for women (Gender)

### Proposed Interventions

S.No.	Description	Cost (PkR. In Million) For three years
<b>Pishin</b>		
1	Pottery / Ceramic Centre	<b>3.50</b>
2	Spinned Wool Collection Centre	<b>0.70</b>
3	Training of packing and grading for 100 farmers (50% Women), per year through NGO	<b>5.00</b>
4	Provision of high quality Livestock breed (50 Cattles and 100 Beetle Goats per year)	<b>10.00</b>
5	Honey harvesting	<b>5.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.2</b>

### Gender

#### Focus Group Discussion

The women stated in a meeting that their main role is to take care of the children and prepare food; they do help men in the field during harvest seasons. On a question regarding contraceptive practice, only one woman knew about it but was not practicing as her husband does not accept it. Women in the group stated that in summer many children died of diarrhea and dysentery due to several reasons including water. The women complained that they have to walk long distances to fetch water. There is a BHU at Killa Battezai, which is at a long distance from their houses, they do visit the health facilities where the staff is good but there is deficiency of medicine. The Afghan refugees also use these facilities, according to BHU dispenser 50% their patients are Afghan refugees. Apparently, many women were weak and anemic, about their poor health they stated that they do not have enough food to eat. The women said that they could not afford to eat meat. On a question regarding children education, they stated that none of their children goes to school. The boys have to go out and earn some money and the girls help their mothers at home. However, the women wanted to educate their younger children if the facility is in the village.

## **Interventions**

### **HEALTH**

BHU- Killa Battezai, 50% patients are Afghans, there is deficiency of medicine.

- There is a strong need of labor room for deliveries to be constructed and equipped.
- Provision of emergency obstetric care and care of new-born.
- Hostel facilities for female staff as the staff come from very far-flung areas, normally from Punjab

### **Education**

GGBs Battazai- 105 students (40 Afghani)

GBPS Killa Battezai- 180 students including 80 Afghans, 4 rooms exist, needs massive repair and furniture

- Construction of building required, there is no building. Community is willing to provide land.

### **Livelihood for women**

- Improve the existing embroidery, tailoring and bead works skill of women through SMEDA (AHAN).
- Marble mosaic (Women)

## V.7 Killa Abdullah District

### Afghan Refugee Camp Profile

Two camps from district Killa Abdullah including Dara and Roghani are the part of study area.

<b>Camp Name</b>	Dara, Roghani <sup>32</sup>
<b>Established</b>	1980
<b>Closing</b>	Closed
<b>Population</b>	<i>Census</i> fam,5,158 / ind, 35,479
<b>Repatriation</b>	<i>2002</i> : 597 fam/3,259 ind; <i>2003</i> : 156 fam/864 ind; <i>2004</i> :143 fam/819 ind; <i>2005</i> : 347 fam/1,939 ind. <i>2006</i> : 60 fam/326 ind (total: 1,303 families)
<b>Present AR population</b>	<i>Registered</i> : farm, 2,569/ind, 17,844
<b>Land</b>	
<b>Health Services</b>	3 BHUs
<b>Education Services</b>	There were two schools available in the camp – one for formal education up to grade eight while the other was up to grade 12. Both schools were mixed (i.e. co-educational) accommodating around 1,600 students including around 10% female students. These schools were supported and monitored by Save the Children (US).
<b>Water</b>	Availability of water was one of the basic problems despite having five tube wells in the area. Majority of the houses are connected by pipe to have water facility within their homes. There is no provision of any sanitation facilities throughout the camp. Although initially water distribution committees were formed, which did not prove successful and tube wells were controlled by individuals.

<sup>32</sup> Data Source: MICS 2004, Baluchistan



## Needs Assessment

### Basic Infrastructure

The district is rural with almost 85% population living in rural areas. Prevailing bad health conditions are underpinned by two infrastructure related factors:

1. Each tertiary health institution is covering more population than its maximum capacity and the standard population coverage. On average each health unit (excluding SHC and MCH) is serving at least 8,415 individuals and this figure is expected to be increased with actual population projections.
2. On average each health unit is covering an area of 75 sq km; revealing at least 8,382 individuals expected to use the health facility (excluding SHC and MCH). In other words each health unit is located at 75 sq km of distance from the other unit.

<b>District Killa Abdullah Profile <sup>33</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	3293
<b>Population (2006)</b>	5,25,000
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	112
<b>Rural Population</b>	85%
<b>Roads (Kms) (2006)</b>	1490
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	14035
<b>Wells(#)</b>	35
<b>Tube Wells(#)</b>	990
<b>Primary Schools (Girls)</b>	51
<b>Primary Schools (Boys)</b>	342
<b>Middle Schools(Girls)</b>	7
<b>Middle Schools(Boys)</b>	18
<b>Hospitals</b>	3
<b>RHCs</b>	3
<b>BHUs</b>	25
<b>Dispensaries</b>	12
<b>MCHs</b>	2
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	31035
<b>UC Dara, Roghani Population(1998)</b>	21196

<sup>33</sup> Data Source: Development Statistics of Baluchistan 2005; for 2006 data Baluchistan at a Glance (2007); District census report of Quetta, Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (2007)

Provided with this limited but useful information, the RAA is evaluated against health yardsticks, fields visits, local authority meetings, and community priorities.

In the RAA of Killa Abdullah, a Gynae/MCH unit has been approved under PSDP. However no allocations have been made for its building construction. Intervening in this project will provide sustainable results in the RAA and will shed off recurring expenditure (building rent) from MCH administration.

In Abdul Rehman Zai a 10 bedded RHC has recently been constructed; however it is not equipped with standard RHC facilitating medical equipment (refer to Health Yardsticks). The building alone; with a prevailing less availability of female doctors is not expected to improve health conditions of the RAA.

A 10 bedded RHC exists in Mazzai and is adjacent to Pir Alizai camp. The RHC is serving the RAA and have long served camp population. The RAA is already served by under capacity units (more population exists than standard infrastructure); and district Government have taken stock of this situation.

The Dara BHU has served both the populations (local and Refugees) and there is still 5-10% ARs in the serving localities. Generally the funds had been diverted to medicines supplies but repair and maintenance of the BHU could not be prioritized.

The primary and middle schools gross enrollment ratio in Killa Abdullah RAA is (31% and 12% respectively). 50% gender disparity is observed in primary education and 66% gender disparity is observed at middle school levels. Due to community less willingness to send girls to schools, the primary girl schools are not expected to be over crowded. However this trend has still to be evaluated in light of affects of school distance from home (33% having more than 2Km distance from school).

<b>MDG Indicators</b> <sup>34</sup>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary School gross enrolment	31%	IMR	125
Middle schools gross enrolment	12%	CMR	175
HHs having School within 2KMs	77%	<b>MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		MMR <sup>35</sup>	600
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	7/9		
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Gross)	1/2	<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Net)	3/4	Improved sources of drinking water	44%
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Gross)	1/3	Adequate Sanitation Facilities	23%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as %age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

Despite the prevailing poor primary education conditions in the RAA, the district Government and community have identified only one rehabilitation project in education.

District indicators of WATSAN (DWC 44%, Sanitation 23%) present huge development gaps. This prevailing situation is underpinned by host of factors ranging from budget allocations, maintenance, water table and quality situation (ground water).

Nine WATSAN rehabilitation projects have been identified through this needs assessment and summarized in next section. However it is important to invest in Water Supply and Sanitation schemes on basis of real needs rather than prioritizing on political grounds. The existing WATSAN situation and reducing water table can badly affect the ecological balance and agricultural development in the district. The major source of irrigation channels had been Karez. However maintenance of these Karez is quiet expensive. However, Karez water has also been used for drinking purposes in the RAAs. Besides World Bank (Rs 15.96 million<sup>36</sup>) and ADB (Rs 32.042 million<sup>37</sup>) investments in irrigation channels during 1995-1996; the RAA have faced Refugee affects as well as reducing water table problems. In recent years the agriculture economy of Killa Abdullah has shifted towards relatively higher fruit production. The RAAs still require some sort of rehabilitation in 3 of the irrigation channels (refer to next section). All the identified WSS and Irrigation projects will have dual utilities i.e. drinking water and for farming/agriculture purposes. Safe water wetlands conservation is one of the future prospects available to the district, which can be evaluated in light of ADB/WB projects success/failure for check dams and flood irrigation schemes.

<sup>34</sup> Data Source: MICS 2004, Baluchistan

<sup>35</sup> Provisional MMR used

## Summary of proposed Projects

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

Priority	Sector	Cost(Rs)	Cost(\$)
2	Health	4,000,000	66,667
5	Education	4,000,000	66,667
3	Communication(Roads)	8,317,000	138,617
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>16,317,000</b>	<b>271,951</b>

## Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost

#	Project Name/Description	Cost PKR	Cost \$
1	Extension of 10 bedded RHC to 40 bedded hospital along with equipment (Mazzai/Adjacent to Pir Alizai)	4,000,000	66,667
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	4,000,000	66,667
2	Rehabilitation of GBHS Roghani Karez including missing facilities and construction of four additional rooms	4,000,000	66,667
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	4,000,000	66,667
3	Repair of Chaman Boghra Road	8,317,000	138,617
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>401,241,876</b>	<b>6,687,365</b>

### Natural Resources and Environment

- Due to heavy pressure on already meager forest resources, all tree cover has virtually disappeared from the area. There is urgent need for the rehabilitation of these forest resources.
- Almost all area is in advance stage of ecological degradation resulting in diminishing of all associated ecological services. An integrated program is needed for revival balance ecological system.
- Water table is receding at very fast pace. Direct interventions to increase water retention through infiltration, percolation and reducing surface run off speed needs to immediately launched.
- Low delta high value agriculture crops needs to be encouraged in agriculture sector.
- Wildlife habitat is completely destroyed. Wildlife habitat restoration is immediately needed for local and migratory birds.

### **Break Up of Indicative Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative sub-components/activities</b>
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment and management	Seed collection, seed bank establishment, water resource development, nursery establishment, nursery management etc
Introduction of indigenous xerophytes plants in block plantations	Provision of plants, plant carriage and plantation establishment.
Plantation management and restocking	Watering, beating up of plantation,
Introduction of energy saving technologies	Energy saving products/techniques in cooking, heating etc
Range resource assessment	
Demarcation and development of potential areas	Demarcation, water resource development, range distribution, Introduction of fodder species etc
Soil conservation measures	Check dams, gabions, terracing etc
Water diversion and harvesting structures	Land modification for run-off collection,
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	
Introduction of community based hunting program	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.
Identification of hot spots and protecting internationally important local and migratory species	Protection of wildlife corridors, protection of wildlife fly routes etc.
Identification, demarcation and management of gene pool areas for biodiversity conservation	Demarcation and fencing of critically important areas, re-introduction of extinct plants,

### **Sustainable Livelihoods**

#### **Impact of Afghan Refugees on the local population:**

1. Forest completely uprooted in the area. (Area under Forest in the entire district has been reported as zero in the Year 2003-04 Land Utilization Statistics of the Province).
2. Rangeland has been severely degraded leading to reduced availability of fodder for the livestock.
3. Dwelling structures of some closed camps are still standing and thus can not be productively utilized by the owners.

4. Water level is receding due to over exploitation.
5. There is no demand of employment in the non-farm sector as most of the population is engaged in the trade activities with Afghanistan.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 48% of the households responded, 83% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

## 2. Interventions by other components

- i) Afforestation (Natural Resources and Environment)
- ii) Conservation of water resources (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iii) Rehabilitation of water resources (Basic Infrastructure)
- iv) Rehabilitation of degraded Rangeland (Natural Resources and Environment)
- v) Watershed Management (Natural Resources and Environment)
- vi) Vocational training for women (sewing, cutting and embroidery) (Gender)

## 3. Proposed Interventions

S.No.	Description	Cost (PkR. In Million) For three years
1	Promotion of indigenous Grapes, pomegranate, Almond and Pistachio instead of apples	0.50
2	Rehabilitation land of farmers	30.00
3	Training of packing and grading for 100 farmers (50% Women), per year through NGO	5.00
4		5.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>40.50</b>

### Gender

Not many women came for focus group discussion and they were not aware of problems. It was felt that women were not concerned about what was happening around their environment

### Focus Group discussion

In the group meeting several women complained about the lack of health facilities because the BHU was at a long distance from their homes, they stated that for major illness they go to District Hospital Chaman, which is over crowded because of the large number of Afghan refugee patients. During conversation related to specific women's health problems, they stated that some women died during pregnancy or complicated delivery as there is no facilities in the village and there is lack of transport to take the patients to the hospital. The women requested facilities for antenatal care, safe deliveries at the village level.

## **HEALTH**

### **Recommendation for Chaman:**

- Gynae / MCH hospital have been approved under PDSP; its building has to be constructed.
- Repair, maintenance, and equipments of new BHU Darra.
- Extension of 10 bedded RHC Mazzai added to 40-bedded hospital along with equipments.
- Equipment provision to 10 bedded newly constructed RHC – Abdul Rehman zai.

### **Livelihood for women**

I

- Improve the existing embroidery, tailoring and bead works skill of women through SMEDA (AHAN).
- Marble mosaic (Women)

## V.8 Loralai District

### Afghan Refugee Camp Profile

Two camps from district Loralai including Zarkaraz and Katwai are the part of study area.

Camp Name	<u>Katwai</u>	<u>Zar Karez</u>
<b>Established</b>	1981	1980-81
<b>Closing</b>		
<b>Population</b>	<u>Census:</u> fam 7,998/Ind, 17,090 (2005)	<u>Census:</u> fam 5,666/Ind 7,579 (2005)
<b>Repatriation</b>	2002-0, 2003- Fam, 106/ Ind, 539, 2004- fam, 43/ Ind, 206, 2005- fam,147/ Ind 786, 2006- fam, 48/ ind 233— <b>Total</b>	2002-0, 2003- Fam, 32/ Ind, 180, 2004- fam, 10/ Ind, 55, 2005- fam,63/ Ind ,333, 2006- fam, 32/ ind 166
<b>Present AR population</b>	<u>Registered,</u> families, 1,303/ Individuals 7,998	<u>Registered:</u> fam, 972 / Ind, 5,666
<b>Health Services</b>	In Katwai, there is one BHU, which remains open six days a week	There are two BHUs in the camp; medicines are distributed free but PKR. 5 OPD fees is charged from the patients
<b>Education Services</b>	There is one primary and one high school in the camp	There is one primary school, one middle school and one high school in the camp, approximately 80% boys and 75% girls of the camp attend schools
<b>Water</b>	Water is available within the camp; there is one tube well, hand pumps have been installed in different areas of the camp plus there are wells in almost every house	There are two tube wells in ZK to provide water to the camp. Most of the nearby households are connected to the tube wells through pipelines which solves the water problems

### Needs Assessment

#### Basic Infrastructure

The district is dominantly rural and has 16 Union Councils. On average each Hospital is covering 4UCs; each UC have at most 3 Dispensaries; each MCH is serving 4 UCs, there are only 2 RHCs in the whole district. However, there are more than one BHU in some of the RAA. The two camps also had some basic health facilities and free medicine coverage (1 ARC).

The district is being revamped with BHUs by BRSP and is managed by BRSP itself. The Katwai ARC is facilitated by RAA BHU; which is under PPHI. The district has adequate number of BHUs; but still some villages don't have easy access to these facilities. Uneven distribution of the units and concentration in urban areas is a reason for that. Killi Minosa RAA is a case in point, having dependency on Katwai BHU. It is quiet feasible to construct a new BHU at Killi Minosa.



Because of less distance from ARCs; the DHQ hospital is under extreme pressure and there is scarcity of medicines. The medicines supplies exhausts quickly due to additional demand of ARs. Moreover physical assessment of the DHQ against “Health Services Delivery Package” has shown facilities inadequacy in the DHQs Hospital.

The RAA’s low gross middle school enrolment rate is reflected upon by presence of only 40 middle schools. On average a middle school in the RAA covers an area of 245.75 Sq.km. Further each UC has 2 or more middle schools with some UCs having more than 2 middle schools. The existence of girl middle schools is very disappointing; with only one middle school in half of the UCs. On education standards each UC must have at least one Middle school. This disparity also reflects very low middle schools gross enrolment ratio of 16%.

The primary schools cover almost 579 populations (individuals) per school but the gross primary enrolment ratio is only (52%). The number of primary education facilities is not found to be the only reason of low enrolment ratios. Most of the primary schools in the RAA have buildings mostly made of mud and straw (kacha), are poorly ventilated and dimly lit, also lack basic amenities like water, electricity, and toilets and also not well protected (unsafe). Refugee presence has contributed to already existing problem of enrolment. There are primary schools in the RAA which have 100% of total enrolled students being ARs. On education department’s record, 10 primary schools of the RAA have more than 160 Afghan children enrolled in these schools. The schools have total 740 students with 160 ARs included. These schools are in deteriorated condition, all having mud rooms and no toilets. There is no drinking water facility at the school premises and no boundary wall is there. These primary schools have to be rehabilitated on immediate basis (Detailed in projects list).

<b>District Loralai Profile<sup>36</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	9830
<b>Population (2006)</b>	3,33,000
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	30
<b>Rural Population</b>	88%
<b>Roads (Kms) (2006)</b>	1270
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	23703
<b>Wells(#)</b>	15
<b>Tube Wells(#)</b>	1184
<b>Primary Schools (Girls)</b>	146
<b>Primary Schools (Boys)</b>	429
<b>Middle Schools(Girls)</b>	8
<b>Middle Schools(Boys)</b>	32
<b>Hospitals</b>	4
<b>RHCs</b>	2
<b>BHUs</b>	21
<b>Dispensaries</b>	48
<b>MCHs</b>	4
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	23,120
<b>UC Lach Amakzai Population (1998)</b>	9,872

<sup>36</sup> Development Statistics of Balochistan 2005; for 2006 data Balochistan at a Glance (2007); District census report, Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (2007)

MDG Indicators <sup>37</sup>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary School gross enrolment	52%	IMR	121
Middle schools gross enrolment	16%	CMR	190
HHs having School within 2KMs	83%	<b>MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		MMR <sup>38</sup>	600
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	2/5		
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Gross)	1/3	<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Net)	1/3	Improved sources of drinking water	38%
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Gross)	3/8	Adequate Sanitation Facilities	20%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as % age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

The RAA like most areas of Balochistan is facing low water sources. In the Loralai RAA the sources of water supply are tube wells, karezes wells, springs and hand pumps.

Name of School	Total Enrolment	AR s	Existing Situation
GGPS Wali Muhammad Nasir	70	5	1 Kacha Room
GGPS New Bawar	250	10	1 Kacha Room
GBPS Jamal Khan Nasir	30	10	1 Kacha Room
GBPS Jamia Islamia Farooqia	60	20	2 Pacca Rooms
GBPS Baris Naisr	30	15	1 Kacha Room
GBPS Bawar Wali Muhammad	114	25	1 Kacha Room
GBPS Wali Muhammad Pathan Kot	49	49	1 Kacha Room
GBPS Qila Akhtar Muhammad	42	14	1 Pacca Room
GBPS Khan Zaman Nasir	23	7	1 Kacha Room
GBPS Sirki Jungle	72	5	2 Kacha Rooms
Total	740	160	

Table 3 A glimpse of Loralai RAA Selected Education Facilities Existing Situation

The traditional sources of water have depilated over time and need to be rehabilitated. The already existing WSS in Nasir Abad RAA have reached a physical condition nearing depreciation (equipment) and water table reduction. Rehabilitation and improvement of the WSS is of high

<sup>37</sup> Data Source: MICS 2004, Baluchistan

<sup>38</sup> Provisional MMR used

priority. The RAA being primarily rural, have minimal sanitation coverage (20%). However the community and local authorities have not reflected any specific need for sanitation improvement.<sup>39</sup>

The RAA utilizes many sources of water for irrigation e.g. irrigation on rain fed area, irrigation through 23 perennial irrigation schemes in Loralai district, 4 flood irrigation schemes, and 50 karez irrigation schemes. The Zarkarez (7-10KMs) is in deteriorated condition and on priority for rehabilitation. The rehabilitation will benefit the whole Zarkarez area and Utman Khel tribe surrounding Katwai Camp.

### Summary of proposed Projects

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

<b>Priority</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Cost(Rs)</b>	<b>Cost(\$)</b>
2	<b>Health</b>	5,000,000	83,333
4	<b>Education</b>	14,300,000	238,333
3	<b>WATSAN</b>	19,500,000	325,000
1	<b>Irrigation</b>	53,000,000	883,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>91,800,000</b>	<b>1,529,999</b>

<sup>39</sup> Development Statistics of Balochistan 2005; for 2006 data Balochistan at a Glance (2007); District census report, Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (2007)

**Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost**

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1	Supply of Medicines, Equipment, Instruments to District Headquarters Hospital Loralai	5,000,000	83,333
2	Construction of a New BHU at Killi Minosa		
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	5,000,000	83,333
1	GGPS Wali Muhammad Nasir: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,600,000	26,667
2	GGPS New Bawar: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	160,000	26,667
5	GBPS Jamal Khan Nasir: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,600,000	26,667
6	GBPS Jamia Islamia Farooqia: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	500,000	8,333
7	GBPS Baris Naisr: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,600,000	2,6667
8	GBPS Bawar Wali Muhammad: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,600,000	2,6667
9	GBPS Wali Muhammad Pathan Kot: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,600,000	2,6667
10	GBPS Qila Akhtar Muhammad: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,000,000	1,6667
11	GBPS Khan Zaman Nasir: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,600,000	2,6667
12	GBPS Sirki Jungle: Construction of two pacca rooms; toilet block and boundary wall and provision of drinking water supply.	1,600,000	2,6667
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	14,300,000	238,333
#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme Nasir Abad/Roodlen Loralai	19,500,000	325,000
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	19,500,000	325,000
1	Zar Karez Irrigation Scheme 19 KMs from Loralai Town Towards West Direction on Loralai-Quetta Road	53,000,000	883,333
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	53,000,000	883,333

## Natural Resources and Environment

- Due to heavy pressure on already meager forest resources, all tree cover has virtually disappeared from the area. There is urgent need for the rehabilitation of these forest resources.
- Almost all area is in advance stage of ecological degradation resulting in diminishing of all associated ecological services. An integrated program is needed for revival balance ecological system.
- Water table is receding at very fast pace. Direct interventions to increase water retention through infiltration, percolation and reducing surface run off speed needs to immediately launched.
- Low delta high value agriculture crops needs to be encouraged in agriculture sector.
- Wildlife habitat is completely destroyed. Wildlife habitat restoration is immediately needed for local and migratory birds.

### Break Up of Indicative Activities

Activity	Indicative sub-components/activities
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment and management	Seed collection, seed bank establishment, water resource development, nursery establishment, nursery management etc
Introduction of indigenous xerophytes plants in block plantations	Provision of plants, plant carriage and plantation establishment.
Plantation management and restocking	Watering, beating up of plantation,
Introduction of energy saving technologies	Energy saving products/techniques in cooking, heating etc
Range resource assessment	
Demarcation and development of potential areas	Demarcation, water resource development, range distribution, Introduction of fodder species etc
Soil conservation measures	Check dams, gabions, terracing etc
Water diversion and harvesting structures	Land modification for run-off collection,
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	
Introduction of community based hunting program	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.
Identification of hot spots and protecting internationally important local and migratory species	Protection of wildlife corridors, protection of wildlife fly routes etc.
Identification, demarcation and management of gene pool areas for	Demarcation and fencing of critically important areas, re-introduction of extinct plants,

biodiversity conservation	
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	
Introduction of Integrated crop management program	Introduction and promotion of organic farming, Integrated pest management program, Farmer Field school and participatory technology development program etc
Horticulture Promotion Program	Introduction of high efficiency irrigation system, Introduction of fruit varieties with different ripening period, Training in orchard management, Input rationalization program, Improved methods and materials in packing and storing etc
Value addition at source (agriculture and livestock products)	Introduction of HH level techniques and technology for developing secondary and tertiary level livestock agriculture products, training in waste utilization like compost formation, green fertilizer, husk utilization etc
Introduction of livestock breed improvement program	Establishment of breed improvement centers in private sector.
Livestock awareness campaign	

## **Sustainable Livelihoods**

### **Impact of Afghan Refugees on the local population:**

1. Afghans have taken over the business in the District because of their resources.
2. 80 percent jobs in the mining sector have been occupied by Afghans.
3. District has become food deficit as the current quota of wheat is not sufficient to meet the additional requirements of Afghans refugees.
4. Ground water level is going down due to over exploitation.
5. Communal rangeland, the main source of grazing of community livestock, has been severely degraded.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 740 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 2% of the households responded, 100% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

### **Interventions by other components**

- i) Increase in the discharge of Karez (Basic Infrastructure)
- ii) Water shed improvement (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iii) Afforestation (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iv) Range land improvement (Natural Resources and Environment)

### Proposed Interventions

S.No.	Description	Cost (Pkr. In Million) For three years
1	Fruit processing	2.00
2	Establishment of Mizry Centre	0.50
3	Training of packing and grading for 100 farmers (50% Women), per year through NGO	5.00
4	Provision of high quality Livestock breed (50 Cattles and 100 Beetle Goats per year)	10.00
5	Embroidery training and linkages with market through SMEDA and NGO	5.00
6	Honey harvesting	5.00
7	Support to Marble City at the time of its establishment	N.A
<b>Total</b>		<b>27.5</b>

### Gender

There are 20 to 30% Afghan refugees of the same tribe who could not return due to security and economic reasons in Afghanistan have been absorbed / integrated in three villages mentioned above and are using the meager facilities of local population.

### Focus Group Discussion

In the group, meeting and individual interviews women stated that they do not have sufficient income at the household level because their men are working in the apple and grape orchards owned by the big landowners, this job is seasonal. They supplement their income by working in coalmines or as a daily wages labourer in Punjab. Many women in the group stated that they have little income from their traditional Kochi embroidery work and dresses. The women complained about the middlemen (here normally women) who pay them very little money for their hard labor. The women are not allowed by their men to go to Quetta city for selling their products; normally they sell it to the city women who come to the villages and go from house to house to collect their embroidery work or Kochi dresses and then sell it to the shops. Some women are keeping cows for the milk for family consumption but they complained about degradation of rangeland due to which fodder has decreased. Many young girls show their interest in literacy but they have crossed the school going age. Some women in individual interviews said that they want few children but they are not aware of contraceptive practices. They were rather very keen to know how to avoid pregnancy. Women also complained about the lack of health facilities at the village level, they stated they have serious problem during complicated deliveries some time women died due to lack of facilities or lady doctor.

### Recommendation

Two additional Rural Health centers with labor room services and hostel facility for female staff needs to be established keeping in view the local population and Afghan refugees who are gradually integrating in to local villages. (Details given in basic infrastructure)

## Education

Two primary schools, one school has a good building while the other school established in 1997; functioning in a mud house (200 students) provided by the community.

## V.9 Chagai District

The Chagai is the largest district of Balochistan. The district has population density of only 4/Sq.Km and 82% of rural population; the district has 10 UCs. The district has shown alarming IMR and CMR which might be underpinned due to many factors. In terms of infrastructure; on average the district has more than 2 BHU for each union council. Additionally each MCH is serving more than two UCs.

### *Afghan Refugee Camp Profile*

<b>Camp Name</b>	<b>Chagai</b>
<b>Established</b>	<b>1981</b>
<b>Closing</b>	
<b>Population</b>	<u>Census</u> fam,794/ ind, 4,819
<b>Repatriation</b>	<u>2002- 0, 2003-0-, 2004-0, 2005-0, 2006-</u> 1 fam/ 6 ind
<b>Present AR population</b>	<u>Registration:</u> fam,62/ ind, 363
<b>Health Services</b>	One BHU is operational exclusively for Refugees and is equipped with services of OPD, Pathological tests for Malaria, Hepatitis, Vidal, Sugar etc; Delivery room, TB program, EPI Vaccination, anti natal and post natal check up services etc; the BHU is run by save the Children (US).
<b>Education Services</b>	Presently there are two schools – a high school for boys and a middle school for girls. Both schools are run by Save the Children (US).
<b>Water</b>	11 water tabs, No of usable wells/hand pumps 64



## Needs Assessment

### Basic Infrastructure

The Refugee's presence has grown resource constraints on health facilities of the RAA. The RHC Chagai serves 40-70 daily patients and 60% of the patients are ARs. Besides this, the RHC is in good physical condition but does not have adequate staff. However Refugees presence have built pressure on medicine supplies and there is general scarcity of medicines in the RAA.

All BHUs of the RAA are under PPHI and are being maintained by PPHI itself. There are 4 Medical Officers in total occupying 2 BHUs out of the RAAs total 14 BHUs. In addition, the health structures are unevenly distributed leaving rural area population to travel large distance to obtain medical assistance.

There are 331 primary schools in the district showing on average minimum 30 primary schools in each union council. The population coverage is an underlying factor, which hinders construction of a primary school within walking distance of enroll-able children. The district has 75% of population having a school within 2 kilometers of their reach.

The primary schools of the RAA do not reflect upon severe damages and needs. However general condition of primary education structures is poor as compared to middle and high schools; the RAA schools have presently enrolled 15-50% Afghan students, which vary from school to school. Generally GBHS Chagai, GBP&HS Sakhi Pir Mohd , and GGMS Chaghai have infrastructure rehabilitation needs. These three projects had been identified as on priority. NCHD is presently working in the district and might cover some primary schools for rehabilitation. Generally the primary schools don't have boundary/protection wall, drinking water, and proper sanitation.

Due to donor and Government interventions in water supply, the drinking water coverage has increased to 75% (MICS 2004) of the households. According to Public Health Engineering Department (PHE) all the schemes of water supply are piped schemes. Hand pumps were provided by "Balochistan Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program" which was funded by UNICEF and the Dutch Government; sanitation structures (1600) construction had also been carried out. After all positive interventions in this sector; the Chagai Town RAA still need a water supply scheme and present facilities do not cover the demands. The district ADP already covers this WSS for development.

<b>District Chagai<sup>40</sup></b>	
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	50545
<b>Population (2006)</b>	2,59,000
<b>Population Density(Sq. Km)</b>	4
<b>Rural Population</b>	82%
<b>Roads (Kms) (2006)</b>	2034
<b>Irrigated Area (all sources of irrigation) Hectors</b>	34960
<b>Wells(#)</b>	1120
<b>Tube Wells(#)</b>	1726
<b>Primary Schools (Girls)</b>	111
<b>Primary Schools (Boys)</b>	220
<b>Middle Schools(Girls)</b>	24
<b>Middle Schools(Boys)</b>	29
<b>Hospitals</b>	2
<b>RHCs</b>	3
<b>BHUs</b>	23
<b>Dispensaries</b>	19
<b>MCHs</b>	4
<b>SHC</b>	1
<b>Afghan Population (2007)</b>	46,829
<b>UC Chagai, Ziarat Balanosh Population (1998)</b>	22,511

<sup>40</sup> Development Statistics of Balochistan 2005; for 2006 data Balochistan at a Glance (2007); District census report, Registration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan (2007)

<b>MDG Indicators <sup>41</sup></b>			
<b>MDG 2: Achievement of Universal Primary Education</b>		<b>MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Primary School gross enrolment	41%	IMR	103
Middle schools gross enrolment	18%	CMR	158
HHs having School within 2KMs	75%	<b>MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<b>MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality &amp; Empower Women</b>		MMR <sup>42</sup>	600
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Net)	2/3	<b>MDG 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability</b>	
Girl/Boy Primary Education (Gross)	5/8	Improved sources of drinking water	75%
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Net)	2/5	(%households)	
Girl/Boy Middle Education (Gross)	2/3	Adequate Sanitation Facilities	28%
		Forest Cover including State owned and private forests and farm lands (as %age of total land area).	0.5%
		Land area protected for the Construction of Wildlife.	0.0%

Mainly the Refugees live within refugee camps but there is a notable percentage living outside camps, where they found friendly environment and enough water for their domestic and agriculture use. In District Chagai one of the foremost sources of drinking & agriculture water are Karez.

Karez are an indigenous structure/ facility built to regulate flow of subsurface water. A karez is constructed at the base of watershed in the mountainous area, following a water- bearing formation to bring water from a higher elevation to the surface at a lower elevation having through gravity flow. A karez system is connected through a series of open wells, from the head of the karez called mother well, maintenance wells and daylight point from where water is brought to the surface. For centuries, in arid locations to ensure survival of human and life supporting systems the local people have adopted karez technology.

<sup>41</sup> Data Source: MICS 2004, Baluchistan

<sup>42</sup> Provisional MMR used

Overall there are approximately 50 to 60 Karezes in District Chagai out of which there are five Karezes which are essential for rehabilitation, located in the vicinity of Afghan Camps/Settlements. (Cost estimated in next section)

The rural roads are primarily shingle in the RAA with low administrative control of the district Government. Lack of proper road network and low maintenance has been further deteriorated by heavy traffic over Dalbandin Chagai road, and over patches of Girdi Jungle; being most directly affected by Afghan Refugees. However the Dalbandin Chagai road deteriorated because of recent floods and a length of 64 Km needs to be rehabilitated. It's a heavy cost project and is not proposed to be included in this initiative. However 2KMs portion of road passing through Girdi Jingle ARC is a priority and desperately needs rehabilitation.

### Summary of proposed Projects

Imperative to note that individual sub projects have their own individual priorities vis-à-vis affect by Refugees, damage degree and diversity, and local community needs.

Priority	Sector	Cost(Rs)	Cost(\$)	Projects (#)
3	Education	0	0	6
2	WATSAN	1,400,000	23,333	1
1	Irrigation	9,277,077	154,618	5
4	Communication(Roads)	16,582,000	276,367	2
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>27,259,077</b>	<b>454,318</b>	<b>14</b>

### Sector Wise List of Projects with estimated cost

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$
1			
2	4 additional rooms for GBHS Sakhi Pir Muhammad		
3	Rehabilitation and 3 additional rooms for GGMS Chagai		
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>		
1	Rehabilitation of Lejje Karez (Cleaning/300rft,lining/6000rft,storage tank 100x100x4ft)	3,015,000	50,250
2	karez cleaning, lining of	4,022,077	67,035
3	Karez (Tunnel Shafts	1,025,000	17,083
4	Rehabilitation of Posti Karez (Tunnel & Shafts Extension,Karez cleaning)	725,000	12,083
5		490,000	8,167
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>9,277,077</b>	<b>154,618</b>
1	Girdi Jungle-2 KM	6,582,000	109,700
2	Girdi jungle (2KM) patch needs rehabilitation, is most	10,000,000	166,667

	directly damaged by ARs		
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	16,582,000	276,367

### Natural Resources and Environment

- Due to heavy pressure on already meager forest resources, all tree cover has virtually disappeared from the area. There is urgent need for the rehabilitation of these forest resources.
- Almost all area is in advance stage of ecological degradation resulting in diminishing of all associated ecological services. An integrated program is needed for revival balance ecological system.
- Water table is receding at very fast pace. Direct interventions to increase water retention through infiltration, percolation and reducing surface run off speed needs to immediately launched.
- Low delta high value agriculture crops needs to be encouraged in agriculture sector.
- Wildlife habitat is completely destroyed. Wildlife habitat restoration is immediately needed for local and migratory birds.

### Break Up of Indicative Activities

	Indicative sub-components/activities
<b>Forestry, watershed and rangelands</b>	
Removing left over debris of vacant houses	
Nursery establishment and management	Seed collection, seed bank establishment, water resource development, nursery establishment, nursery management etc
Introduction of indigenous xerophytes plants in block plantations	Provision of plants, plant carriage and plantation establishment.
Plantation management and restocking	Watering, beating up of plantation,
Introduction of energy saving technologies	Energy saving products/techniques in cooking, heating etc
Range resource assessment	
Demarcation and development of potential areas	Demarcation, water resource development, range distribution, Introduction of fodder species etc
Soil conservation measures	Check dams, gabions, terracing etc
Water diversion and harvesting structures	Land modification for run-off collection,
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	
Establishment and demarcation of community protected areas	Notification of community protected areas, Training in wildlife management, Introduction of community hunting program etc
Inventory and habitat improvement measures	
Introduction of community based hunting program	Species survey, Assessment of feed availability,
Species replenishment	Re-introduction of wildlife species,
Conservation awareness campaign	Species specific literature, training in stuff making etc.
Identification of hot spots and protecting internationally important local and migratory species	Protection of wildlife corridors, protection of wildlife fly routes etc.

## Sustainable Livelihoods

### Impact of Afghan Refugees on the local population:

1. Area under Forest has been substantially depleted by Afghan refugees. Consequently the non-availability of free fodder has adversely affected the ability of the farmers to rear the Livestock. Besides, expenditure on buying fuel wood and wood for construction has increased.
2. Water resources near the Afghan Refugees Camps have been depleted.
3. Dwelling structures of some closed camps are still standing and thus can not be productively utilized by the owners
4. Rents of shops and residential accommodations have increased resulting in decline of income of local poor shopkeepers.

The data collected through the indicative survey conducted to assess the impact of Afghan Refugees presence shows that:

- 1575 acres of land is occupied by the Afghan Refugees
- 41% of the households responded, 86% of which reported that their monthly income was negatively impacted.

### Interventions by other components

- i) Afforestation (Natural Resources and Environment)
- ii) Rehabilitation of “Communal land” (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iii) Conservation of water resources (Natural Resources and Environment)
- iv) Rehabilitation of water resources (Basic Infrastructure)
- v) Rehabilitation of degraded Rangeland (Natural Resources and Environment)
- vi) Training of women in livestock and poultry vaccination (Gender)

### Proposed Interventions

S.No.	Description	Cost (Pkr. In Million) For three years
1	Rehabilitation of farmer land and popularization of improved variety of crops (Fodder, Onion and Melon)	10.00
2	Vocational training facilities (Motor Mechanics & Carpentry) for men	3.00
3	Establishment of Glim Centre	2.00
4	Embroidery training and linkages with market through SMEDA and NGO	5.00
5	Support to Marble City at the time of its establishment	N.A
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.00</b>

## **Gender**

### **Focus Group Discussion**

During group discussion, all the women complained about the very little income at household level. Many women stated that their area is extremely remote therefore; there are no job opportunities for their men. The agriculture land is not irrigated therefore they need additional source of income to sustain their living. Several women said that their men had to go to Karachi or Punjab in search of daily wages labor. The women complained about the lack of health services at the village level; they said that they face very serious problem when a pregnancy or delivery gets complicated. There are no facilities in the nearby areas and there is no regular transport in the villages to go to the DHQ hospital that is why some women with complicated pregnancy died in the way to hospital. In individual interviews young women stated that during pregnancy they never had a chance to consult a skilled health worker for antenatal care. Deliveries were mainly assisted with a local / traditional Dai (birth attendant). None of the women in Focus group and individual interviews knew about contraceptive methods; they stated that their husbands are not aware of it. When they were told that, there are ways to avoid pregnancies, they were very keen to know about it and practice it. Several women stated that there is sever shortage of fuel wood and fodder for cows, goat and sheep in the area, which is putting extra financial burden on them. Regarding girl's education women stated that they wanted to educate their daughters but the schools are at a long distance from their houses and they do not feel secure to send their daughters far away from their homes. The women also said that they want to learn some skills in order to supplement their household income instead of putting the entire burden on the men.

### **Interventions**

- Two Rural Health centers with labor room facilities and hostel facility for female staff.
- Marble mosaic
- Three additional classrooms for government. Girl's Middle School Chagai needs to be constructed. (Details given in Basic infrastructure)
- Improve the existing embroidery skill of women through SMEDA (AHAN).
- Vocational centers for youth (Boys) in different skills to enable them to find jobs in the local urban areas. (Details in livelihood sector report)

## **PART VI - ASSESSMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES**

### **VI.1 NWFP**

The capacities may not be entirely related to the refugees' presence, however the implementation of any proposed project will depend on the capacities of relevant government departments at provincial and field level. In here overall capacities of the provincial and local governments as well as the capacities of sector-specific institutions have been assessed. In the context of basic infrastructure the focus shall be on basic health and education related infrastructure i.e. primarily having a look at the capacities of BHUs and primary schools to handle the load of refugees.

Similarly, with respect to NRM sector the provincial Agriculture and Livestock Department, offices of EDOs Agriculture at district level, and provincial Forestry and Wildlife Department would be relevant. In the context of Livelihoods apart from Agriculture Department and offices of EDOs Agriculture, provincial Directorates of Industry and federal and provincial institutions related to vocational training and skill development would be covered.

#### **Overall Capacities - The Provincial and District Governments**

The provincial governments in Pakistan have limited tax assignments through which they may raise their revenues. A significant proportion of the provincial budgets therefore come through transfers from the federal government under National Finance Commission (NFC) awards. The share of NWFP in NFC award is 13.82%. In the case of NWFP 90% of its revenue for the year 2007-08 came from transfers under the NFC. In the recent years there has been a substantive increase in the quantum of NFC transfers to the provinces. In 2006-07 the provincial share was 41.5%. For 2007-08 it is 42.5%. More than 70% of the total provincial budget gets spent on establishment costs, debt servicing and food subsidies, constraining the ability of the province to undertake development projects. The salary budget for 2007-08 is 65% of the total outlay.

The Planning and Development Department lack technical capacities which is evident from the fact that the department was not able to produce updates on progress along MTRF targets and the MDGs, as well as from its inability to countenance and develop any plans for the problems pertaining to RAAs. It is in view of these capacity gaps that the provincial government has under ADP 2006-07 approved Rs. 33.62m project for 'Capacity Building of P&D Department' and Rs.19.147m project titled 'Strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation processes in P&D Department'.

With technical and financial support of GTZ, efforts are being made to enhance the capacity of the Health Department to take forward the reform agenda envisaged under MTRF and MDGs, and accordingly a Health Sector Reform Unit (HSRU) has been established in the department. Similarly through support of GTZ, DFID, UNICEF and NORAD education sector reforms are being executed in the Schools and Literacy Department.

Worse situation exists with respect to the district governments, TMAs and UAs which have even fewer sources of revenue. The share of districts under Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) award though has increased significantly over the last couple of years. However, major portion of district budget is consumed in payment of salaries.

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Budget Allocation (2007-08) (Rs)(m)</b>	<b>Non-salary Budget (2007-08) (Rs)(m)</b>	<b>Salary Budget (2007-08) (Rs)(m)</b>	<b>Salary Budget as a %age of total district budget (2007-08) (Rs)(m)</b>
<b>Peshawar</b>	2229	204	2025	<b>90.8</b>
<b>Nowshera</b>	1129	106	1023	<b>90.6</b>
<b>Haripur</b>	1215	184	1031	<b>84.8</b>
<b>Swabi</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>91.1</b>

Source: District Budgets, 2007-2008

Under the local government system established in the province since 2001, several key functions like basic healthcare, primary education and agriculture extension have been devolved to the district governments but they are constrained due to budget to put up tangible development projects

Similarly, elaborate mechanisms for accountability, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery and community participation have been laid down in the LGOs. There is provision of creating Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) at each tier of local government through which local communities can initiate development work by contributing 20% of the funds with commitment from the government to provide remaining 80% funding. Village and Neighborhood Councils are also conceived under the LGO towards ensuring community participation in resolution of local issues. Unfortunately, however, these elaborate mechanisms have not been functioning effectively, as corroborated during field visits. For example, in none of the districts visited stakeholder consultation, particularly consultation involving the vulnerable communities, had been integrated into the budget development process. Similarly, whereas Health Monitoring Committees and Education Monitoring Committees have been formed, there was not a single instance in the visited areas where a Monitoring Committee had developed and presented its report on state of service delivery in basic health or primary education before the local Councils. Members of Accounts Committees have been appointed but are not functional and await approval of recently framed Accounts Committee Rules. Whereas various CCBs have been registered under EDOs CD, very few have been able to implement useful projects. Excepting district Haripur, nowhere it was found that any Village or Neighborhood Councils had been formed. EDOs, CD on the whole have not been effective in mobilizing communities and in creating COs. One major reason for lack of proper functioning of institutional mechanisms like Monitoring Committees, Accounts Committees or Village and Neighborhood Councils etc. is that these lack basic funding required for even setting up of an office and defraying other expenses. Another key reason is that the members of these bodies lack technical capacities to effectively dispense with their responsibilities. In case of CCBs one of the major reasons for their ineffectiveness has been the laborious procedures and red-tapism in approval of project funding. Similarly capacities of EDOs CD in terms of funding and the technical expertise required for community mobilization are deficient and need to be build-up.

Being abreast of the wide gaps in institutional capacities at local government level, the federal and the provincial government have been attempting to build the capacities through projects and programs like ADB-funded Decentralization Support Program (DSP), Devolved Social Services Program (DSSP); and UNDP-funded Essential Institutional Reforms Operationalization Program (EIROP).

However, despite successful interventions in a few areas, the outputs of these programs in terms of bridging capacity gaps in institutional capacities of local and provincial governments leave much to



be desired.

In the context of gender-mainstreaming in public sector institutions, provincial government has an important program in the form of GRAP. Among other things the program envisages gender-sensitization of policies, rules and procedures of public sector departments and reforms towards development of gender-responsive budgets at the provincial and local government levels. The implementation of the program has, however, yet to take off.

With respect to capacity for implementation and oversight of multi-sectoral projects the Special Development Unit (SDU) working under the provincial P&D Department has acquired relevant experience through implementation of area-based programs in the barani-areas of NWFP. The SDU however lacks adequate staffing and technical expertise in M&E and areas relevant to NRM-related interventions.

### **Assessment of Institutional Capacities in Basic Education Sector**

It is estimated that 25-30% refugees may prefer to stay back. As the refugees in these camps have been used to a rural lifestyle for decades, higher probability is that a pre-dominant number would remain in the rural area. Additionally, the given refugee load based on the 25-30% figure is an under-estimation as it ignores the 35.5% of total registered refugee population that has already been living outside the camps in NWFP as well as that percentage of refugees who did not get themselves registered. This will put extra burden on services such as health, education etc.

At the level of Schools and Literacy department steps are underway to upgrade institutional capacities through establishment of Education Sector Reform Unit (ESRU). With the technical support of DFID, GTZ and UNICEF, efforts are being made to build skills of management personnel separately from that of teaching personnel. Attempts have been made to standardize job descriptions and accordingly assess capacity needs of key human resource performing its duties at various levels within the basic education sector.

Substantive steps have been taken by the Government towards capacity building of teachers in effective tutoring and of school heads in school management; empowerment of local school communities; augmenting capacity of the public sector through public-private partnerships. Reforms also include measures to improve service delivery by adding facilities, such as additional classrooms, sanitation, boundary walls for security and increasing the number of teachers. This effort witnessed an increase of 1.2% in number of primary schools in the province; an 11.3% increase in primary school enrolment; and 6% increase in primary level teaching staff in 2006-07.

Through establishment of EMIS, the capacity to collect, process and utilize school level data for planning, management and monitoring purposes has been enhanced. Terms of partnership agreements have been made between the provincial government and districts governments to ensure alignment between the two tiers of government with respect to work on the education sector. Currently agreements have been signed with twelve districts. Substantive amounts of money have been transferred to the districts under these agreements e.g., Rs. 19m have been transferred to Peshawar District and Rs.10.28 m to Swabi District(2006-07).

In terms of the institutional capacity for supervising, monitoring and/or implementing development projects, the Schools and Literacy Department evinces capacity for handling a large number of development projects, as indicated in the table below. The table also sheds light on the fiscal capacities of the department and the extent to which basic education is prioritized in the provincial budget.

<b>Department</b>	<b>Number of Active Projects (2007-08)</b>	<b>Cost of Project (RS.m)</b>	<b>Provision in ADP 2007-08 (Rs.m)</b>	<b>Share of ADP expenditure allocated to the deptt.</b>	<b>Increase in allocation to the sector since 2000-01</b>
<b>Schools and Literacy</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>15197.093</b>	<b>3590</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>4.8 times</b>

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Source: NWFP ADP, 2007-2008

Education and health sectors get the highest share of development expenditure of the province. Despite the efforts being expended on bringing improvements in the sector, the resources available in the sector are limited if considered in the context of the extent of the development effort required. The constraints in fiscal capacities with regard to achieving MTDF targets are evident from table below.

<b>MTDF Targets for Elementary Education</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement in 2006-07(NWFP)</b>	<b>Achievable target till 2010 with budgeted amount(NWFP)</b>
Opening of 30,000 Primary Schools till 2010	400 schools	1600 schools
Up gradation of 50,000 primary schools to Middle level	341 schools	701 schools
Streamlining of 120 Teacher Training Institutes	None	120 Training Institutes

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Source: Schools and literacy Dept. Govt. of NWFP.

Similarly the table below also shows that whereas improvements in certain key indicators have occurred, the gaps from targets nevertheless remain wide.

Indicators	2001-02	2004-05	National Average (2004-05)	MTDF	MDG
Net Female Primary Enrolment Rate in the Province	33%	40%	48%	77%	100%
Net Male Primary Enrolment Rate	48%	53%	56%		

Source: PRSP Progress Report, 2005

For RAAs these enrolment figures would not present a true picture as a significant proportion of the enrolled students would include Afghan refugee students as well. Nor do the enrolment targets include the refugee population that would add into local population as more and more refugee camps would come to a closure.

Basic education is primarily a responsibility of the district government. As the table below indicates, education sector is accorded high priority in district budgets in terms of financial allocations. However, major chunk of the expenditure allocations gets consumed on salary expenses.

District	Education Budget- 2007-08 (Rs. In mil)	Increase over Education Budget for 2006-07 (%)	Education Budget as proportion of total budget 2007-08 (%)	Salary Budget as proportion of total education budget 2007-08 (%)
Peshawar	1454	5.6	65.2	95.5
Nowshera	765.3	25.5	67.8	95.2
Haripur	861.9	8.8	70.9	95.8
Swabi	985.7	6.7	73.9	95.4

Source: District Budgets 2007-2008

The capacities in this sector may be seen by the number of service delivery facilities, the quality of services available, the existing load on the facilities and capacity of these facilities to handle additional load of refugee students.

Focusing on the target districts the available figures for number of primary schools in each district may be seen below.

District	Primary Govt. Boys Schools	Primary Govt. Girls Schools	Total
Peshawar	579	379	958
Nowshera	390	284	674
Haripur	494	315	809
Swabi	531	402	933

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Source: NWFP EMIS

The load on public sector primary school facilities in each district as well as overall in the province may be gauged from the following table.

District	Percent of total enrolled students at primary level that study in govt. schools(2006-07)
Peshawar	64.38
Nowshera	64.54
Haripur	72.71
Swabi	83.18
<b>Overall Province</b>	<b>78.68</b>

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Source: NWFP EMIS

The following table shows the extent to which the very basic facilities required at the point of service delivery are missing which in turn is indicative of the degree to which the capacities of the district governments are constrained towards overcoming these deficiencies.

District	% of primary schools without Boundary Walls		% of primary schools without Water Supply		% of primary schools without Toilets	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Peshawar	3.1	1	5	2.24	9.32	4
Nowshera	22.3	2.85	32.3	25.1	18.5	0.95
Haripur	51.4	15.78	47.36	57.89	43.3	10.5
Swabi	18.45	2.63	17.32	16	17.5	3.58

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Source: NWFP EMIS

Similar deficiencies are reflected in the table below which shows that very few schools have the facility of a staff room, or an office. Conversely, it indicates that in a large majority of schools regular class-rooms may have been converted into staff-rooms or are being used for office space.

<b>District</b>	<b>% of Primary Schools(Boys) with a room other than class-rooms</b>	<b>% of Primary Schools(Girls) with a room other than class-rooms</b>
Peshawar	12	5
Nowshera	0	0
Haripur	0	0
Swabi	2	0

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Source: NWFP EMIS

In terms of availability of teachers at the schools, though, the situation is reasonable as is revealed in the table below.

<b>District</b>	<b>%of vacant teaching posts in Govt. Boys Primary Schools</b>	<b>%of vacant teaching posts in Govt. Girls Primary Schools</b>
Peshawar	5.75	7.37
Nowshera	0	6.1
Haripur	1	2.76
Swabi	7.87	6.72

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Source: NWFP EMIS

Thus the student-teacher ratio at primary schools in these districts is on the average within the recommended range, especially in case of boys' schools.

District	Student-Teacher Ratio in Govt. Boys Primary Schools	Student-Teacher Ratio in Govt. Girls Primary Schools	Recommended Student-Teacher Ratio at Primary Level
Peshawar	39	41	30-40 Students per Teacher
Nowshera	35	47	
Haripur	26	34	
Swabi	39	48	

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Source: NWFP EMIS

However, both girls' and boys' primary schools suffer under-capacity in terms of the quality of teaching human resource available as is evident from the low level of qualification of teachers at these schools depicted in the table below. It is in view of the dearth of qualified teachers that government has adopted the policy of keeping matriculation as the basic qualification required of a primary school teacher.

<b>% of Govt. Primary Boys School Teachers in NWFP with Under-graduate Qualification</b>	54.4
<b>% of Govt. Primary Girls School Teachers in NWFP with Under-graduate Qualification</b>	69.84

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Source: NWFP EMIS

PTAs have been an important tool for enhancing capacities of service delivery. From the table below it is clear that in majority of the schools PTAs are functional. Each PTA is allocated Rs.7000 per class-room at each school. These funds are available for small repair-work related to infrastructure and furniture and school consumables.

<b>District</b>	<b>% of Govt. Primary Boys Schools with Functional PTAs</b>	<b>% of Govt. Primary Girls Schools with Functional PTAs</b>
Peshawar	93.5	92.5
Nowshera	99.5	98.7
Haripur	95.5	97.5
Swabi	99.0	94.0

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Source: NWFP EMIS

However, as interviews and secondary data at Schools and Literacy Department showed and the field visits reconfirmed, the effectiveness of these PTAs is not up to the required standards. A prime reason for this is the lack of managerial capacities amongst the parents and community members of PTAs, many of whom, especially in rural areas, are not educated. To enable PTAs to dispense with these tasks it is important to build capacities of the members. The provincial government has already initiated an exercise for such capacity building through training workshops. Focusing specifically on the situation of service delivery institutions in the target RAA, the on-ground position is as presented in the table below.

District	UC	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Schools with PTA	No. of Schools with Trained PTA	Ave. No. of Teachers per School	Average No. of Students per School	Average No. of Students per Classroom	Ave. Teacher-student Ratio
Peshawar	Reggi Lalama	11	11	6	3	127	26	45
	Harayana Payan	12	10	6	4	223	45	55
Nowshera	Dag Behsud	12	12	5	6	232	59	40
	Akora Khattak	13	13	3	8	231	53	29
Haripur	Dhenda	18	17	12	3	104	29	30
	Derwesh	9	9	7	3	82	25	23
	Panian	13	13	13	5	146	32	30
	Sikanderpur	11	9	6	4	128	38	30
Swabi	Panjpir	27	27	20	4	153	38	41

During the field visits it was noted that on the average about 20-25% students studying in the primary schools in the target RAA areas were Afghan refugees though in some cases the ratio was as high as 50%. As is evident from the table above, the student-teacher ratio and student-classroom ratio are more or less within the recommended ranges, it is apparent that the schools are not overcrowded and therefore the refugee students are displacing an equivalent number of Pakistani students from the government primary schools in RAAs. These displaced local students might be studying in deeni madaris (religious schools), private schools, or are not studying at all. If these displaced 20-25% local students are factored in, the existing capacity of government primary schools would prove insufficient and the measures like student-teacher or class-student ratios would go beyond the recommended ranges.



As on camp closure generally 25-30% of refugees inside camps does not repatriate and tend to remain behind, and as 27% of the refugee population in NWFP comprises children of primary-school-going age, the load to be put on local schools by refugees after complete closure of the camps can be estimated to be as in the table below. As was indicated earlier it is possible that of the 25-30% refugee population that does not repatriate from the camp, significant proportion may not stay in the target RAAs and shift to farther locations. Accordingly, the estimation of refugee student load on local schools is made assuming three separate scenarios that of the 25-30% refugee population 100%, 50% or 25% of people prefer to stay in the target RAAs, respectively.

District	UC	25-30% of Camp Population likely to remain behind	No. of refugee children of primary school-going age in residual refugee population (assuming 100% residual population stays in target RAA UCs)	No. of refugee children of primary school-going age in residual refugee population (assuming 50% of the residual population stays)	No. of refugee children of primary school-going age in residual refugee population assuming 25 of the residual population stays in target RAA UCs)
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Peshawar	Reggi Lalma	15,119	4082	2041	1020
	Harayana Payan	5498	1485	742	371
Nowshera	Dag Behsud	2548	688	344	172
	Akora Khattak	7963	2150	1075	537
Haripur	Dheenda	14,173	3827	1913	957
	Derwesh				
	Panian	7346	1983	992	496
	Sikanderpur				
Swabi	Panjpir	11,028	2977	8596	4298

It is clear from above that significant additional pressure is likely to be placed by residual refugee population on local schools. To illustrate, the position with respect to load on schools at UC Reggi Lalma would be as in tables below.

UC	Existing Average no. of Students per school	Ave. no of students per school adding refugee students under Scenario 1	Ave. no of students per school adding refugee students under Scenario 2	Ave. no of students per school adding refugee students under Scenario 3
Reggi Lalma	127	498	312	220

UC	Existing Average no. of Students per class	Ave. no of students per class adding refugee students under Scenario 1	Ave. no of students per school adding refugee students under Scenario 2	Ave. no of students per school adding refugee students under Scenario 3
Reggi Lalma	26	100	63	44

The per school and per class load of students thus enhances by a wide margin. The estimates are at best an approximation but do give an idea of the likely stress of refugees on local public sector schools.

Institutional capacities present in the civil society can augment capacities of public sector institutions engaged in provision of education services. Table below shows key NGOs working in the sector at provincial and local level.

Women Education Vocational Organization
Rural Development Program
Pakistan Village Development Program
Integrated Rural Development Program
Rural Initiatives in Sustainability and Empowerment
United Rural Development Organization
Socio Economic Rural Advancement Development Program
SRSP

### Assessment of Institutional Capacities in Primary Health Sector

First focusing at the provincial level, it may be noted that the Health Department has not had the technical capacities to develop a provincial Health Policy on its own and is now in the process of developing a health policy through technical support from GTZ.

In terms of the institutional capacity for supervising, monitoring and/or implementing development projects, Health Department evinces capacity for handling a large number of development projects, as indicated in the table below. The table also indicates fiscal capacities of the department and the extent to which basic health is prioritized in the provincial budget.

<b>Number of Projects under Health Deptt.</b>	<b>Cost of Projects (Rs.m)</b>	<b>Provision in ADP 2007-08 (Rs.m)</b>	<b>Share of ADP Expenditure allocated to the deptt.</b>	<b>Increase in allocation to the sector since 2000-01</b>	<b>Share of Basic Health Expenditure in Health Budget</b>
134	19469	3590	11.4%	12 times	19%

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Source: ADP, 2007-2008 Govt. of NWFP

The capacities of the sector at service delivery in basic health are augmented through various vertical programs. Some of the key health programs on the preventive side are as stated below. These programs are running under overall supervision and control of provincial Director General Health Services.

Program	Allocation(Rs.m)	Period	Achievement
Lady Health Workers Program		Initiated in 2002	14000 LHWs and 212 Lady Health Supervisors recruited; Population covered 75%
EPI	337.6	Initiated in 2003	EPI centers opened in 24dist. 84%BCG,70%Hepatitis and 65%measels immunization to children. Programme on Immunization is strengthened and the coverage in 14 districts is above 71%.
HIV/AIDS Control Extension Program	274	2003-08	HIV Surveillance Centers in 5 districts, health education at district level; Voluntary Counseling and Testing Center created; ARV Therapy Unit in Peshawar
Provincial TB Control Program	52	Initiated in 2002	765 treatment centers opened, coverage extended to all 24 districts, DOTs programs in BHUs
Reproductive Health Project	93.57	2004-2010	Trainings, awareness campaigns, equipment provision at BHUs/MCHs

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Source: Health Dept. Govt. of NWFP.

Despite having an HMIS, the office of Director General Health Services finds it difficult to monitor progress in line with MTFD and MDG targets, nor is it able to effectively supervise and coordinate activities of various programs due to absence of a consolidated database.

A Health Sector Reform Unit (HSRU) has been set up in the Health Department supported by GTZ and has significantly strengthened technical capacities of the Department. All the key managerial personnel in the unit are either degree or diploma holders in public health administration, planning or policy-making.

With respect to quality of care, a Health Regulatory Authority (HRA) has been established. Training needs assessment in respect of district level functionaries with respect to quality of care has been made. Under GTZ funding an international expert on health regulation and organizational development is to be posted at HRA as Director Technical for the period of three years. Moreover, a

baseline study for assessing quality of healthcare standards in about 144 health facilities in the province is to be initiated .TAMA will be providing technical assistance for the purpose.

An important reform initiative being undertaken under HSRU is with respect to development and piloting of various management models to improve healthcare quality at the district level. In one such model which is to be piloted in 2 selected districts. Similarly, under guidance and funding through PPHI a management model has been piloted under which MoUs have been signed between an NGO called SRSP

GTZ under Women Health Project sponsored government officials for master’s level studies in Public Health at provincial Health Services Academy. To-date about 100 government functionaries have received masters degrees from the academy.

Despite the reform agenda of the province in the health sector, the sector is faced with huge gaps in its development targets which constrain its capacity for meeting the additional burden exerted by Afghan refugees on basic health facilities.

Current progress on the health indicators in line with the MDGs is given below.

MDG related Indicators	MDG Target, 2015	Current status
Antenatal Coverage of pregnant women		39%
Infant Mortality Rate		79/1000
Mortality Rate for Children Less than 5yrs Age	44/1000	116/1000
Maternal Mortality Rate	140/100,000	350-400/100,000
No. of LHWs		14000
Immunization Coverage of Pregnant Women		45%
Immunization Coverage of Children		75%
Pre-natal Consultation Rate		50%

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Source: Health Dept. Govt. of NWFP.

As the table below indicates, health sector is accorded high priority in district budgets in terms of financial allocations. It can be seen that major chunk of the expenditure allocations gets consumed on salary expenses.

District	Health Budget- 2007-08 (Rs. In mil)	Increase over Health Budget for 2006-07 (%)	Health Budget as proportion of total budget 2007-08 (%)	Health Salary Budget as proportion of total health budget 2007-08
Peshawar	206.19	17.75	9.24	77.62%
Nowshera	123.53	12.65	10.94	86.4%
Haripur	104.54	12.03	8.6	83.6%
Swabi	110.89	23.78	8.32	85.5%

Source: District Budgets.

However, as mentioned earlier a lot of funds are now being made available for basic health services through vertical programs. About Rs. 202.5m have been allocated for basic health services at BHU level for all the districts in NWFP.

The situation of service delivery facilities pertaining to basic health services at district level is depicted in the table below.

District	No. of Functional BHUs	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Govt. MCH Centers	No. of RHCs
Peshawar	56	69	4	4
Nowshera	32	16	4	6
Haripur	41	10	2	6
Swabi	42	12	3	3

Source: Health Dept. Govt. of NWFP.

As the field visits revealed about 10-15% of patients visiting the studied BHUs were Afghan refugees. This low percentage is reflective of the fact that the local BHUs lack basic facilities like medicines, labor rooms, testing labs and confirmed presence of doctors and allied staff. Such

deficiencies at BHUs were corroborated during the field visits. The utilization of BHUs by local population is also very low due to the stated deficiencies.

With respect to institutional capacities present in the civil society under PPHI, SRSP is being engaged to augment capacities of BHUs to dispense with their promotive, preventive and curative functions. Under public-private partnership of PPHI, district governments and SRSP, Community Support Groups (CSGs) are being created for effective management of BHUs. Each CSG is headed by Medical Officer of the local BHU and includes members from the local communities.

Following are the key NGOs working in basic health sector in the region (detailed list annexed).

Community Empowerment
Health net International
Frontier Primary Healthcare
Kuwait Joint Relief Committee

The following development partners are engaged in taking forth the reform agenda in the health sector as illustrated in the table below.

INITIATIVE	DONORS
Reproductive Health(Mother and Child Health)	DFID,ADB,AKF,CIDA,SCF,UNFPA, UNICEF,WFP,WHO,USAID,GTZ
HIV/AIDS	CIDA,WB,GFATM
Tuberculosis	CIDA,GTZ,KFW,GFATM,WHO
Malaria	GFATM

### **Institutional Capacities in Sectors relevant to Natural Resources and Livelihoods**

At the provincial level departments of Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry and Wildlife are relevant to the scope of the study. With agriculture having been devolved, at the district government level capacities of EDOs Agriculture are also relevant to the study.

The Agriculture department has been proactive in developing its Agriculture Policy (2005) for the province. Similarly the Forest Department has evinced technical capacity to develop a Forest Vision 2030 on its own. Various reform measures contributing to improvement of institutional capacities in the sector have been put in place. For example, the province has introduced the Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy (SPCS), which aims to promote conservation and sustainable development. Similarly, in accordance with the Agriculture Policy (2005) MFSCs have been established in each district and provision of integrated services to farmers has been initiated. Moreover, Horticulture Core Group, Livestock Core Group and Cash Crops Core Group, comprising of multiple stakeholders invested with the status of advisory fora have been established at the department.

DACFs have been established in all districts and are playing an important role in coordinating activities amongst various stakeholders, and identifying problems faced by the farming communities. Moreover, mobile livestock labs are being used to provide diagnostic and healthcare

support for livestock at the community doorstep. Participatory extension methodologies are also being introduced.

In terms of the institutional capacity for supervising, monitoring and/or implementing development projects some indication of departmental capacities is seen in the tables below.

<b>Number of Projects under Agriculture Deptt.</b>	<b>Cost of Projects (Rs.m)</b>	<b>Provision in ADP 2007-08 (Rs.m)</b>	<b>Share of Provincial ADP Expenditure allocated to the Agriculture</b>	<b>Increase in allocation to the sector since 2000-01</b>
36	322	37	1%	3.2 times

The table below illustrates some of the projects (ADP 2007-08) that are relevant to the nature of interventions that may need to be undertaken in the RAAs in agriculture and livestock sector. Some of these below stated interventions also have obvious relevance toward improving basic livelihoods. From the fact that funding and implementation of these interventions is local, possession of technical capacities with the Agriculture department, required for similar interventions in RAAs, can be inferred.

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Total Funding(Rs.)(m)</b>	<b>Allocation for 2007-08(Rs.)(m)</b>	<b>Expenditure up to June 2007</b>	<b>Local/Foreign</b>
Procurement of Bulldozers for land-leveling in NWFP	150	10	0.0	Local
Poverty Reduction through value-addition of fruit and vegetable	5	4	0.0	Local
Block allocation for establishment and up gradation of veterinary outlets hospitals, dispensaries and centers/up gradation thereof	79.085	12.66	66.419	Local
Milk collection, processing and dairy production and development	150	90	0.1	Local

Source: ADP 2007-2008, NWFP



With regard to agricultural extension, these services should ideally be based at UC level. However, under-capacity of the department in terms of staff availability prevents the department as well as the district governments from extending these to the UC level. The agricultural extension services also lack gender-sensitization and do not focus on areas such as horticulture and floriculture that are more relevant to womenfolk. The extension services do not resort to participatory and family-based approaches which negatively impacts efficacy of such services.

The table below shows high expenditure pertaining to agriculture sector spent on salaries at the district level

District	Agriculture Budget- 2007-08 (Rs.)(m)	Increase over Agriculture Budget for 2006-07	Agriculture Budget as proportion of total budget 2007-08	Agriculture Salary Budget as proportion of total agriculture budget 2007-08
Peshawar	24.7	14.3%	1.1%	92.2%
Nowshera	14.4	13.9%	1.3%	90.3%
Haripur	41.4	25%	3.4%	33.1%
Swabi	15.1	4.8%	1.1%	89.7%

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Source: District Budgets

Looking at the forestry sector the institutional capacities pertaining to the sector in the province are not adequate enough to allow for achievement of related MDG and MTDf targets. As shown below the province falls well short of the targets pertaining to protected forest area in the districts under study.

Declared Protected Forest Area (current) in study area, as % of total district area	5.15%	MTDF Target	11.5%
Forest Cover in study area as % of total district area	13.8%	MTDF Target	17.3%

In terms of the institutional capacity for supervising, monitoring and/or implementing development projects we may get indication of departmental capacities in the tables below.

<b>Number of Projects under Forestry &amp; Wildlife Deptt.</b>	<b>Cost of Projects (Rs.m)</b>	<b>Provision in ADP 2007-08 (Rs.m)</b>	<b>Share of ADP Expenditure allocated to the deptt.</b>	<b>Increase in allocation to the sector since 2000-01</b>
68	292	73.5	0.9%	5.8 times

Source: ADP 2007-2008, NWFP

Forest department is abreast of gaps in its technical capacities and accordingly has following projects in its ADP 2007-08.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Allocation(Rs.)(m)</b>
Strengthening of Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Capacities in Forest Department NWFP	5
Strengthening of Planning Cell in Administrative Department(Forestry)	5.16
Strengthening of Forestry Research Activities in NWFP	10

Following are some of the key CSOs working in the conservation sector in the province.

International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN)
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
Society for Conservation and Protection Environment (SCOPE)
Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)
Pakistan Institute for Environment and Development Action Research (PIEDAR)
Rural Development Foundation

Following are some of the key CSOs, private organizations and government institutions that are playing an active role towards enhancing basic livelihoods in partnership with AHAN.

Development Empowerment Women Association (DEWA)
Matta Mughal Khel Cluster Association
Mashal (Skill Development Center)
Alfalah Foundation
Pakistan Stone Development Company(PASDEC)
Small Industries Development Board (SIDB)
All Pakistan Women Association (APWA)

### **Recommendations and Proposed Interventions**

Based on the assessment of institutional capacities in the NWFP following recommendations are made.

- The Strategic Development Unit (SDU) working under the P&D Department of NWFP has experience in implementation and oversight of multi-sectoral and community-based programs and projects, and therefore, any program devised for RAAs under the current assessment study may be housed in SDU.
- Given that the Health Sector Reform Unit (HSRU) established in the provincial Health Department has adequate technical expertise and ready exposure to health reforms in the province; and given that PPHI is already actively engaged in reforms at BHU level, all health sector related interventions should be undertaken in collaboration with the HSRU and PPHI.
- For sustainability of the interventions, as well as considering the fact that basic health, basic education and agri-extension are the responsibilities of local governments under the LGO, it should be ensured that instead of creating parallel organizational structures, maximum effort is made to implement the sectoral interventions through active engagement of relevant local government institutions.
- Maximum effort should be made to augment capacities of public-sector institutions through engagement of capacities available with the local CSOs.

The proposed interventions aimed at capacity development of institutions relevant to the study are mentioned in the table below.

Proposed Interventions	Indicative Activities
Ensuring inclusive health planning at local level through data-basing of health profile of communities in target RAAs in collaboration with PPHI/SRSP/EDOs Health	Provision of computer and allied hardware at BHUs and UC offices; provision of basic MIS with BHUs, UCs and EDOs Health that enables reporting of disaggregated health data pertaining to both local and refugee population in line with MDG/MTDF indicators; disaggregated baseline survey in RAAs in collaboration with the BoS/local NGOs; data-entry on systems at BHUs, UCs and with EDOs Health; aiding capacity building at UC level for data-updating through linkages with local NGOs and COs which have manpower and experience in data-collection; capacity building of local Health Monitoring Committees for effective performance evaluation of primary healthcare service delivery through data-base available with BHUs/UCs/EDOs Health
Measures to help ensure that Development Planning at provincial and local government levels covers residual refugee population residing in RAAs	Policy Dialogues at Provincial and Local Government levels
Capacity Building of Agri-extension force under EDOs Agriculture in target RAAs for gender-sensitized delivery of extension-services in horticulture, floriculture and wood-processing techniques	Development of training material; conducting training workshops; community mobilization to generate demand for requisite extension services
Capacity-building of relevant provincial and local government functionaries and local government elected representatives in concepts, tools and techniques required for implementing family-based approach to local development	Development of training modules; conducting training workshops; community mobilization to generate demand for family-based interventions

## VI. 2 BALOCHISTAN

Like NWFP, Balochistan is faced with the overwhelming task of meeting the targets under the MTDF (2005-10) and the MDGs in addition to shouldering the load of refugee population in the context of livelihoods, natural resources and basic infrastructure. The revenue of the province is only Rs 1.5 billion from its own sources while expenditure is 29 billion (2007-08). Thus Balochistan gets 95% of its funding through external sources like federal grants, fiscal transfers from the federal government under the NFC award, and subventions. About 70% of the total provincial budget gets spent on salaries of government employees

Some of the key reform programs and projects aimed at building capacity of provincial and local

governments are indicated below.

Program/Project	Funding Agency	Reform Objective
Project to Improve Financial Reporting & Auditing(PIFRA)	World Bank	Better financial management through accurate and timely reporting of financial transactions at district level
Balochistan Resource Management Program(BRMP)	ADB	Improved resource generation at provincial and local level, better financial management
Devolved Social Services Program(DSSP)	ADB	Improved provision of basic infrastructure at local government level
Decentralization Support Program(DSP)	ADB	Performance enhancement of local governments in all their spheres of responsibility through capacity building, and improvement in systems and procedures at local government level
Gender Reform Action Program(GRAP)	Provincial Government	Mainstreaming gender through increased political participation, increased representation of women in public sector organizations, gender-focus in public policy through instruments like gender responsive budgeting etc.
DERA	ADB	Drought Relief

The Planning and Development Department has acquired capacity for implementation and oversight of multi-sectoral projects through various community-based and area-based programs under execution in various districts. The programs are working in all the sectors relevant to the assessment study and have provided rich experience in developing community organizations for enhanced service delivery at local level, particularly for sustaining small projects related to NRM and WATSAN.

The district governments in Balochistan are more poorly off than those in the other provinces. With much lower per capita income and higher poverty levels than the rest of the country the ability of

local governments to generate revenues through available tax and fee sources is even more constrained than elsewhere in the country. Indeed, as an example, Pishin District does not have any own sources for development work and is entirely dependent on grants from federal and provincial government. In 2006-07, no funds were committed for development from external sources. The district relied on the brought forward balances available from development grants of 2005-06.

### Capacities in Basic Education Sector

Like in other provinces, efforts are underway at the provincial and district levels in Balochistan towards meeting MTDF targets and the MDGs pertaining to primary education. These efforts include measures towards increasing enrolment rates, number of schools, provision of missing facilities and provision of adequate number of teachers, improvement in quality of instruction, reduction in urban-rural divide, gender disparities and community involvement in service delivery.

The expenditure on primary education was increased in 2006 by 3.4% to Rs.1.8billion. About 30% of the total educational budget of the province is spent on primary education. Balochistan's share in overall public sector expenditure on education is about 4%. Average expenditure per household on education in the province is about Rs.15. For rural areas of Balochistan the household expenditure is low at Rs.9, compared to Rs.25 for rural areas of NWFP.

Under Education Sector Reforms (ESR) Programme, efforts have been made to introduce early childhood education in more than 2000 primary schools on pilot basis. Hundreds of adult literacy centers have been opened across the province. With a view to bridging gender disparities more than 1400 additional girls' primary schools have been opened over the last few years with assistance of World Bank and UNICEF

The Balochistan Education Management Information System (BEMIS) is set up at the Directorate of Education to aid in providing timely information about various indicators pertaining to primary education, thereby helping towards effective planning and monitoring for improvements in the primary education system of the country. However, unlike in NWFP, the BEMIS does not provide comprehensive UC-wise detail of school statistics.

District-wise position in the sector along various key indicators can be seen in the tables below.

District	No. of Govt. Boys Schools in 2003	No. of Govt. Boys Schools in 2005	No. of Govt. Boys Schools in 2006
Quetta	326	330	330
Killa Abdullah	382	382	389
Loralai	473	480	479
Pishin	582	601	607
Chagai	270	154	158

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Source: Baluchistan Education MIS (BEMIS)

District	No. of Govt. Girls Schools in 2003	No. of Govt. Girls Schools in 2005	No. of Govt. Girls Schools in 2006
Quetta	205	205	209
Killa Abdullah	62	63	65
Loralai	157	164	164
Pishin	176	245	245
Chagai	145	68	68

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Source: Baluchistan Education MIS (BEMIS)

Thus a nominal increase in number of schools has been possible since 2003. Indeed in case of Chagai the number of schools for both boys and girls has declined from the 2003 figures. This signifies a lag in terms of institutional capacities towards provision of adequate number of education facilities in the target districts. However, overall in the province there was a 4% increase in number of schools between years 2002 to 2005.

Similarly from the table below enrolment rates for both Quetta and Pishin indicate a decline. Gross enrolment rate at primary level across the whole province was 67% in 2005 as compared to 75% for Sindh, 80% for NWFP and 95% for Punjab.

District	% change in enrolment (boys and girls schools) between 2005 and 2006
Quetta	-2.05
Killa Abdullah	4.25
Loralai	2.66
Pishin	-2.31
Chagai	3.86

Killa Abdullah and Loralai are amongst those 5 districts of Balochistan where gender gap in literacy is the highest and falls in the range of 40-53%. However, Quetta and Pishin are amongst the top 15 districts country-wide in terms of high literacy rates.

Around 98% sanctioned posts of male teachers and 96.6% sanctioned posts of female teachers are filled-up overall in the province. Almost 100% of primary school teachers have received at least one-time teacher training.

As the table below shows the province lags far behind national averages in terms of missing facilities at primary schools.

	Proportion of Public Primary Schools with Boundary Wall	Proportion of Public Primary Schools with Latrines	Proportion of Public Primary Schools with Electricity	Proportion of Public Primary Schools with Water
Balochistan	27%	19%	11%	13%
National Average	45%	42%	26%	53%

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Annual Progress Report PRSP

In view of the fact that about 26.7% of refugee population within camps comprise children of primary-school going age, the following additional load is likely to fall on local schools as camps and with them the camp school facilities come to a complete closure.

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of refugee children of primary school-going age likely to put additional pressure on local schools after complete camp closure</b>
<b>Quetta</b>	<b>4079</b>
<b>Killa Abdullah</b>	<b>6463</b>
<b>Loralai</b>	<b>5911</b>
<b>Pishin</b>	<b>7958</b>
<b>Chagai</b>	<b>1542</b>



Despite the efforts being expended on bringing improvements in the sector, the resources available in the sector are limited if considered in the context of the development effort required, which is evident from the gap that exists between achievements in the sector and the gaps from the MDGs and MTRF targets. (see table below)

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>National Average (2004-05)</b>	<b>MTRF</b>	<b>MDG</b>
Net Female Primary Enrolment Rate in the Province	33%	40%	48%	77%	100%
Net Male Primary Enrolment Rate	48%	53%	56%		

During field visits local communities, teachers and district government functionaries did not express much satisfaction with performance of PTMCs. A prime reason for lack of effectiveness of PTMCs has been the lack of managerial capacities amongst the parents and community members of the committees.

Insofar as monitoring and evaluation of service delivery in basic education at the local level is concerned, it was noted during the field visits that whereas Monitoring Committees comprising of elected local representatives were formed, no evidence of their active M&E role was in sight, as not a single instance of M&E report on performance of basic education sector being submitted in the local Council was quoted.

Institutional capacities present in the civil society can augment capacities of public sector institutions engaged in provision of education services. Over the last five years the local NGOs have established approximately 2100 schools that have helped increase the enrollment ratio by 14.2%. Table below shows key NGOs working in the sector at provincial and local level.

Balochistan Environmental and Educational Journey
Strengthening Participatory Organization
Society for Community Support for Primary Education
Maraka Development Organization
Organization for Rural Community Development

### Capacities in Primary Healthcare Sector

The Government of Balochistan does not have a health policy of its own which indicates a gap in technical and strategic capacities available with the Health Department.

The provincial government has actively encouraged public-private partnership in the health sector in order to augment overall institutional capacities. Accordingly, more than 1300 NGOs had been registered by 2005 particularly in the fields of education, health, water supply, sanitation, environment, micro finance, agriculture etc. Already, more than one billion rupees have been disbursed to the CSOs in collaboration with donors.

Despite the fact that the province has the poorest health indicators in the country in 2005-06 health expenditure in the province declined by 6.6%. In all other provinces as well as at federal level an increase in health expenditure of 14% (Punjab) to 43% (Sind) was witnessed in the same period. Similarly, expenditure on Mother and Child care also declined in Balochistan in the period, and only amounted to Rs.2million.

In the absence of a proper HMIS the health department finds it difficult to monitor progress of the programs in line with MTRF and MDG targets, nor is it able to effectively supervise and coordinate activities of these programs due to absence of a consolidated database.

Under guidance and funding through PPHI a management model is being piloted

Despite the reform agenda of the province in the health sector, the sector is faced with huge gaps in its development targets which constrain its capacity for meeting the additional burden exerted by Afghan refugees on basic health facilities.

Current progress on the health indicators in line with the MDGs is given below.

Indicator	Balochistan	National Average
Child Immunization (2004-05)	62%	77%
Pre-natal Consultation	35%	50%
Post-natal Consultation	16%	23%
IMR	108	100

Killa Abdullah and Chagai are among the districts of Balochistan that have lowest immunization rate in the range of 28-50%.

The field visits revealed that in Balochistan also the number of refugees visiting local BHUs falls within the range of about 10-15% of total patients visiting the facility. The percentage is low is reflective of the fact that the local BHUs lack basic facilities like medicines, labor rooms, testing labs and confirmed presence of doctors and allied staff. Such deficiencies at BHUs were corroborated during the field visits.

An important function of BHUs is of data basing local health-related statistics and imparting of health education. All BHUs visited lacked computer and data-basing facilities. If this function was being performed the impact of refugees on local health facilities could have been documented and planned for earlier.

### **Capacities in Sectors relevant to Natural Resources and Livelihoods**

At the provincial level departments of Agriculture and Livestock, and Forestry and Wildlife are relevant to the scope of the study. In Balochistan the Wildlife functions falls in the purview of the Forestry Department. With agriculture and forestry functions having been devolved, at the district government level capacities of EDOs Agriculture and EDOs Forestry are also relevant to the study.

All study area falls well short of MDG and MTDF targets and these targets are not expected to be achieved. For example, the declared protected area in Balochistan is 5.32% of the total reported area of district against the provincial MTDF target of 11.6%.

With regard to agricultural extension, these services should ideally be based at UC level. However, under-capacity of the department in terms of staff availability prevents the department as well as the district governments from extending themselves to the UC level. The agricultural extension services also lack gender-sensitization and do not focus on areas such as horticulture and floriculture that are more relevant to womenfolk. The extension services do not resort to participatory and family-based approaches which negatively impacts efficacy of such services.

As per Balochistan ADP 2007-08, a total of 28 projects in agriculture and 7 projects in forestry are being implemented. The total annual allocation for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 329.36million.

Following are some of the key CSOs working in the conservation sector in the province.

International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN)
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
BRSP

## **Recommendations and Proposed Interventions**

Based on the assessment of institutional capacities in the Balochistan following recommendations are made.

- The Area Development Program working under the P&D Department has experience in implementation and oversight of multi-sectoral and community-based programs and projects, and therefore, any program devised for RAAs under the current assessment study may be housed in the Area Development Program.
- All health sector related interventions should be undertaken in collaboration with the PPHI, BRSP and EDOs Health.
- For sustainability of the interventions, as well as considering the fact that basic health, basic education and agri-extension are the responsibilities of local governments under the LGO, it should be ensured that instead of creating parallel organizational structures, maximum effort is made to implement the sectoral interventions through active engagement of relevant local government institutions.
- Maximum effort should be made to augment capacities of public-sector institutions through engagement of capacities available with the local CSOs.

The proposed interventions aimed at capacity development of institutions relevant to the study are mentioned in the table below.

Proposed Interventions	Indicative Activities
Ensuring inclusive health planning at local level through data-basing of health profile of communities in target RAAs in collaboration with PPHI/SRSP/EDOs Health	Provision of computer and allied hardware at BHUs and UC offices; provision of basic MIS with BHUs, UCs and EDOs Health that enables reporting of disaggregated health data pertaining to both local and refugee population in line with MDG/MTDF indicators; disaggregated baseline survey in RAAs in collaboration with the BoS/local NGOs; data-entry on systems at BHUs, UCs and with EDOs Health; aiding capacity building at UC level for data-updating through linkages with local NGOs and COs which have manpower and experience in data-collection; capacity building of local Health Monitoring Committees for effective performance evaluation of primary healthcare service delivery through data-base available with BHUs/UCs/EDOs Health
Measures to help ensure that Development Planning at provincial and local government levels covers residual refugee population residing in RAAs	Policy Dialogues at Provincial and Local Government levels
Capacity Building of Agri-extension force under EDOs Agriculture in target RAAs for gender-sensitized delivery of extension-services in horticulture, floriculture and wood-processing techniques	Development of training material; conducting training workshops; community mobilization to generate demand for requisite extension services
Capacity-building of relevant provincial and local government functionaries and local government elected representatives in concepts, tools and techniques required for implementing family-based approach to local development	Development of training modules; conducting training workshops; community mobilization to generate demand for family-based interventions

## **PART VII Way Forward**

Government of Pakistan Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-2010, subsumes the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) issued in 2003 and is the first of the five –year operational strategies of its Vision of 2030. MTDF consists of four basic themes: “high pro-poor growth, social development, good governance and protection of vulnerable groups” and one of its objectives is to “establish a just and sustainable economic system for reducing poverty and achieving MDGs”.

The number of MDGs is 8 for which 18 targets and 48 indicators have been laid down. The Government of Pakistan has adopted 16 targets and 37 indicators.

The MTDF strategy for poverty reduction recognizes amongst other that “for growth to reduce poverty, it must emanate from sectors that have greater potential to generate employment”. The following sectors have been identified to provide employment to the poor:

1. Agriculture (agro-industry, agri-business and livestock) and water sector development.
2. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).
3. Housing and Construction.

Proposed Policy interventions include Income Generation Programmes, Khushal Pakistan and Tameer-e-Pakistan Public Works Programmes, Drought Relief Programme, Micro-credit for the Poor in the Agriculture Sector, Khushali Bank (with a strategic focus on the rural areas), Micro-credit for SMEs, Disaster Management and Social Protection.

Poverty Reduction Strategies of NWFP and Balochistan follow broadly the Federal Government basic themes. However the situation on the ground is depressing. Also the most recent figures coming out of Demographic Health Survey (2006-2007) questions the progress achieved in poverty reduction, immunization and enrolment. The survey shows that progress in case of under-five mortality, total fertility rates and contraceptive prevalence was limited in recent years. This was more so in case of the two provinces in the study areas for many other indicators too. Pakistan faces big challenge in making progress on the MDGs. There is growing evidence of widening disparities in social indicators, implying that most of the progress has by-passed the segments of society that need the most support. In the district under study poverty is pervasive and reinforcing. The poverty figures in the table below are unbelievably high particularly for districts in Balochistan and were not acceptable to many provincial decision makers. There was general feeling that the situation for many social indicators was not encouraging due to two reasons; one relates to growing influence of local Taliban in many districts which restricted the girl child from going to school and the other that figures are inflated due to enrolment of refugee children in the schools. This is not taken care of in the data collection as well as in the planning process

**TABLE**

Pakistan	Overall 29.76 Rural 30.74		
Balochistan	54.38	NWFP	34.31
Chagai	83.68	Haripur	27.57
Pishin	73.17	Swabi	22.67
Killa Abdullah	33.56	Nowshera	24.09
Loralai	45.91	Peshawar	38.31
Quetta	26.69		

*Source: Social Policy and Development Centre, Karachi, June 2007*

As described in the previous chapter regarding MDG indicators for each district and as per the above figures, the situation is not good in the two provinces. All the indicators are not likely to be achieved unless rigorous planning is done at district level with innovative strategies and doable interventions are explored and implemented. The two Governments have not prepared detailed costs and district-wise targets to achieve MDGs. While the Government has to do some home work at macro level, a lot of projects are on the ground for poverty alleviation. However, sometime targeting is poor. The benefits are not reaching adequately to the beneficiaries. Therefore, strategies should be such so that targeting is improved. Packaging of strategies will be important so that real beneficiaries are identified and involved. Effort has been made in this chapter to consolidate recommendations made under previous three studies along with those made in the present study and to suggest strategies which may be adopted to improve the situation in RAAs. Following are the major recommendations of the previous studies completed under Phase I:

## **HEALTH**

- Since PRSP and National Health policy are currently being revised, efforts should be made to establish contact with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Health, Planning Commission and Provincial P&D Departments along with Departments of Health to incorporate the RAA concept. This would enable the relevant departments to work on strategic documents based on policy guidelines from the Federal Government;
- A three years strategic communication plan should be prepared covering advocacy and communication to solicit political, public, donor agencies and community support for the RAA initiative;
- Models of service delivery should be discussed with the Ministry of Health and Provincial Departments of Health. Initiative should be taken by UNHCR through Ministry of SAFRON and offices of the Chief Commissioner Afghan Refugees and Provincial Commissioners Afghan Refugees;
- Health facilities should not be withdrawn from the camps which are being closed till the last person is living there as the cost of managing communicable disease outbreak as well as non communicable diseases is more as compared to running the health

- services;
- The revised health care package should have a tangible behavior change communication component in it focusing in prevention of communicable diseases and seeking services for reproductive health issues especially family planning;
  - Closing down health facilities in refugee camps renders them to be susceptible to major communicable and reproductive health diseases;
  - Funding should be channeled independent of the public sector financing system as it may render it to complicated bureaucratic channels.

## **WATER AND SANITATION**

Based on the conclusions of the report, a number of key recommendations for the future RAA WATSAN Programs are made. A number of policy options and scenarios are then presented in a matrix form with a mini SWOT analysis to help decide on the best option to choose from for the future RAA WATSAN Program. The future RAAI WATSAN program design must take into consideration these scenarios and must rely on low O&M cost options must be based on the principals such as demand responsive approaches, cost recovery and ideals of component sharing. Still however an endowment fund has to be created catering for longer term program needs, however limited they are.

The key program recommendations are:

### **Influencing PRSP II through Ongoing Dialogues Process**

Provincial consultations on PRSP II have already started under the auspices of Ministry of Finance, GoP. There is a need now to advocate for inclusion of special reference to the situation and needs of refugees affected areas and districts in the next PRSP. This will allow appropriate embedding of the future RAA programs into the government policy frameworks and plans. Any future RAA WATSAN initiative will be more amenable to receive government, donors/development partners and IFI funding.

### **Support to Development of District and Tehsil Level MDG Action Plans**

As discussed above the WATSAN MDG targets for Pakistan are still national level commitments, which have not so far been translated into properly funded District and Tehsil level action plans. For any future RAA WATSAN program, development of a District and Sub District level MDG Action Plan will provide a natural start. This kind of a start will also ensure that the WATSAN needs of both sets of communities are assessed and responded to from an “integration” perspective. Donors and development partners must be bought in NOW to fund in future increasingly the types of sector projects proposed by Provinces/Districts/Tehsils, which are holistic in approach covering the needs of both communities in an integrative manner.

### **Influencing the Draft WATSAN Policy Documents**

As part of the government of Pakistan preparations for holding the South Asia Conference on Sanitation in end September 2006, a Drinking Water Supply and a Sanitation policy document have been prepared, still pending as draft for approval by the federal government. These two separate policy documents have been developed following a consultative process. However there is no reference in these documents to the needs of the refugees affected areas.



Through effective advocacy with the Ministry of Environment and Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency through courtesy of UNICEF, it may still be possible to include special reference to RAAs and to provide crucial framework to support “integration” in future interventions.

### **Working with Reforming Service Providers**

As the situation of refugees hosting areas differ from district to district so does the institutional realities of WATSAN service providers differ from district to district and Tehsil to Tehsil. If capacities of these service providers are developed before RAAI project design and implementation, it can lead to better project outcomes. But project spending and progress can be slow in the first couple of years. An alternative strategy is to initially work with only those TMAs/PHEDs/W&SD Offices/WASA who are already undertaking effective reforms. This can lead to good progress in pilot TMAs/PHED/W&SD Offices, which can have a positive demonstration effect for others who are contemplating “integration” as part of the project. Creating momentum at the beginning of a project is important.

### **Component Sharing Vs Cost Sharing Approaches**

Based on experience from Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) for lane sewers and other offshoots of this concept (e.g. Urban Refugees Affected Areas WATSAN initiative of UNICEF in Peshawar city), this is now widely agreed that Component Sharing model is far more practicable than the Cost Sharing model. The component sharing has been successfully replicated in several urban areas of Pakistan. Component sharing has advantages over the traditional ‘cost sharing’ approach. For example: the communities can develop a clear sense of ownership for their part of the infrastructure and it allows community groups to proceed with their component of the project with much less bureaucratic interference or delays. It does, however, require effective facilitation and good demand for new infrastructure amongst the participating communities.

The future RAAI may consider the Component Sharing model for up gradation of community sanitation infrastructure in collaboration with skilled NGOs. There are NGOs both in Balochistan and NWFP, having basic capacity to plan, design and implement such projects.

### **Joint NGO-PHED/TMA Implementation**

Typical WATSAN interventions have two broad components: Software (to include capacity building, mobilization and BCC); and Hardware (to include brick and mortar aspects). Generally speaking typical TMAs/PHED offices are such that they have little in house Software capacity. Since NGOs are around in both the Provinces since quite sometime now, it is only very natural to engage them in Software aspects, leaving TMAs/PHED/W&SD to implement the hardware projects in close collaboration with NGOs according to a clearly laid out framework.

### **Non Subsidy Based Sanitation Promotion Approaches**

Over the last two decades, various development partners have tried to promote sanitation through a mix of awareness raising and subsidy approach. A UNICEF evaluation in late nineties established that subsidies have failed to achieve results on a big scale as directing subsidies remained a challenge. Subsidies created “dependency syndrome” amongst the recipient communities instead of promoting sanitation. Large scale sanitation transformation in Bangladesh, parts of India, pilot projects in Mardan, Pakistan by UNICEF Peshawar have shown that sanitation can be far better promoted through behavioral change communication interventions with zero subsidies. The approach is also called Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.

## **EDUCATION**

The Education for All National Plan of Action (2000-2015) details Pakistan's education policies and strategies for achieving the MDG and EFA goals by 2015. In the refugee-affected districts of Balochistan and NWFP there is therefore no need to identify appropriate education policies and strategies. What is lacking is adequate financial and human resources to address the education access, quality and management problems identified in this report. It is clearly not possible for the RAA Initiative to comprehensively address all of these issues in all refugee-affected districts. The following options are therefore focused on outlining specific interventions to strengthen and support host community education services that are increasingly being used by both Pakistani and Afghan children.

Option 1: Provide additional assistance to host community government schools where Afghans students are enrolled. This assistance could be in the form of "school improvement grants" managed by school PTAs/PTSMCs. The education needs assessment interviewees and survey respondents highlighted that many Afghan children are enrolled in government schools. The needs assessment also highlighted that government schools in areas where Afghan children live are already struggling to provide quality education to the local Pakistani population. The enrolment of Afghan children, although permitted by the government, contributes to problems of overcrowding, high student to teacher ratios, and shortages of textbooks and school supplies. This first recommendation is therefore to prioritize supporting those government schools in host communities where Afghan children are already attending.

Option 2: On a pilot basis, identify a few sites for new government primary/middle schools, built with donor funds, which would increase access to schools for both Afghan and Pakistani children. The Education Needs Assessment highlights the major problem in host communities of school shortages, especially girls' schools and middle schools. Identifying appropriate sites would require a careful mapping exercise with district officials. While donor funding could be utilized to build the schools, and perhaps pay the operating costs for a specified period of time, agreement would need to be reached with provincial and district officials to include the schools in district education budgets at the conclusion of the project. Provincial authorities in Balochistan and NWFP believed that if donor resources were available to pay for the initial development expenditures of building and equipping the schools, and possibly the running costs for the initial project period, provincial governments would be willing to cover the salary and other recurrent costs once the project period ended.

Option 3: Advocate for refugee populations to be factored into District Finance Award calculations, or for other mechanisms to be developed such as "equalization grants" to ensure that refugee affected districts are compensated rather than penalized for hosting large number of Afghans. As described earlier in this report, Provincial Finance Commissions currently determine District Finance Awards (DFAs) largely on the basis of the number of sanctioned posts in a district, and not on factors such as the population or poverty levels. This is based on the current reality that nearly all district budgets are used to pay for salaries leaving very little for development expenditures. By not including factors

such as population or poverty levels, however, this methodology for determining DFAs has the unintended effect of penalizing refugee affected districts. In Quetta and Pishin districts in Balochistan, for example, nearly 30% of the population is Afghan, and in Zhob district this figure increases to 44%. Yet there is no provision in their DFAs to recognize the additional cost of providing social services to refugees.

Option 4: Facilitate the provision of secure and affordable transportation for female teachers and students in remote areas.

Option 5: Appoint Refugee Affected Area Liaison Officers in Balochistan and NWFP to assist district officials and local communities to access existing and future funding opportunities.

Option 6: Assess whether already tested innovative approaches to improving quality and increasing access to education can be taken to greater scale in refugee-affected areas. In the RVs in Balochistan, SC/US established Home-Based Girls' Schools (HBGS) where there were no qualified female teachers, or where conservative social values prevented many girls from being able to attend schools. These contributed to a significant increase in female enrolment rates. Similarly, the introduction of double-shift schools in RVs proved to be a cost-effective use of the limited number of school buildings, and reduced the amount spent on teachers' salaries. NGO implementing partners could be contracted to take some of these tested approaches from the community level to a district level. Consideration could also be given to contracting NGOs to take over the overall management of the education sector in some particularly poorly performing districts to introduce some of these innovations.

## PHASE II

Interventions proposed under phase II are comprehensive. It is estimated that if implemented they will cost about USD 63.14 million (NWFP USD 32.82 million and Balochistan USD 30.32). Sector wise estimates are given below:

Sector	NWFP	Balochistan	Total (RPK in 000s)
Natural Resource and Environment	371.75	776.25	1148.00
Livelihoods	390.09	279.15	669.24
Basic Infrastructure	822.62	493.54	1316.16
Institutional Capacities	150.00	100.00	250.00
Gender	150.00	100.00	250.00
Governance/ Planning	85.00	70.00	155.00
Total	1969.46	1818.94	3788.40

It is proposed that an area based multi sectoral programme should be prepared. This programme can be funded by various donors including UN Agencies. The implementation can also be done jointly with Government under one UN umbrella. Agencies can pick up parts of the project according to their mandate. For this purpose the following strategies are proposed to take it forward;

**Area based approach is recommended as it** will be suitable to focus on geographic areas included in the study. It will cover up to union councils and villages most of it has already been identified in

the report. This approach will help to converge activities on beneficiaries in an area over a period of time. Thus, it will be easy to monitor and also see results in specified time period. Target groups will be easy to identify and get their consensus on various interventions.

Priority setting in any future programme should be cognizant of the local context and indigenous needs as identified by the beneficiaries. Therefore **participation of beneficiaries** is very important from the beginning. They should be involved in all the processes. They should also be made to understand all the processes and their outcome, time frame and how it will help them to improve their situation.

The approach should be **process oriented** and therefore should not prefix number of activities. It should be indicative and should allow flexibility to respond to the needs identified by beneficiaries. All the packages should focus on poor household and therefore, there should be some built in assessment indicators to reject interventions which do not focus particularly on poor. The process will include formation of village committees, village development plans/Union Council plans and plans of actions. The plans will be based on identified needs as prioritized by the beneficiaries. It will also highlight roles and responsibilities of various partners, timeframe and costing. Similarly data banks should be established at Union Council level.

The approach should also focus on **poor families/households** involve them in the entire process. This is important so that all the family members benefit out of the package. A large number of children are out of school. Health benefits are not reaching women and children and therefore IMR/MMR is very high. Majority of the women particularly in the rural areas of Balochistan and NWFP are dependent and powerless and continue to suffer in the face of oppressive patriarchal structures. It is important that the package should consider this situation. Following the process approach, it should be ensured that children of beneficiaries (girls/boys) attend school. Women as a group need specific attention and should get involved in small entrepreneurial activities at household level.

**Capacity building of families/communities** should be an integral part of the strategy. At the community level beneficiaries should be trained in management, data collection, priority setting, costing, cost sharing, output and outcome management, monitoring etc. This type of work is already in progress in many projects and existing modules can be used for this. The successful implementation of this type of approach depends on the capacity of the local government institutions as critical functions have been devolved to the district level. Capacity building and institutional strengthening should form an essential component to make it success. The role of line departments should be of facilitating besides provision of technical skills and training. They should not be involved in implementation and decision making.

**Social Mobilization** should precede all the activities. An intensive mobilization is needed in the wake of very strong bias towards empowerment. There are few good examples in Balochistan under UNDP project and in NWFP under “Barani Development Project” as well as WHO funded project. This should be stepping stone to involve beneficiaries in the process of development. This will be first step towards formulation of social organizations at village level. The members of these organizations will be trained in various processes to enable them to take the process forward. Involvement of women will be an important part of this process.

**Agriculture** is main source of livelihood of rural population of Balochistan (dry land crop production) while in NWFP service sector plays important role (58 percent of the rural population has no land). The poverty is prominent in Balochistan. Activities based on agriculture, livestock and related areas needs to be given priority. Development of other sub-sectors such as rangeland, on

farm water management, intensive farming, floriculture etc should be given due importance in the development to make it sustainable. Government may also consider distribution of land to landless farmers and those whose holdings are below subsistence. Also small income activities based on raw material from agriculture should be explored. This will enable beneficiaries to work from their homes and will not force them to migrate to urban centers.

**Credit** should be given to women/families for establishing small businesses. The credit should be given based on some built in social criteria such as families who promise to send girl child to school be given preference. This can be in the form of micro credit or other loans. SMEDA together with Ahan are providing good services in the two provinces. Cooperation should be developed with these institutions to get the new ideas implemented in the study districts. Marketing of products and improved design is important and, Government can assist through Ahan/SMEDA.

Any programme formulation should take these strategies in to account so that people affected in these areas because of Afghan refugees can get benefit out it. Families should be the centre point of development and entire family should be part of the process so that women and children get benefit. The head of the family should fill a bond to promise that benefits should be given to the entire family members and that he will not put any restriction. At the same time strategies adopted will take account of realities on the ground and will not go against the local culture until sufficient empowerment has been done.

## A: District classification by level of affectation

Table (a) below presents a preliminary classification of RAA based on the combination of multiple criteria and the construction of an index that ranks districts according to the level and degree that they are affected.

Level of Affectation	Score range	No Districts		District Name & Score			
		NWFP	Balochistan	NWFP	Score	Balochistan	Score
<b>Very High</b>	More than 70	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hangu *</li> <li>• Nowshera *</li> <li>• Peshawar *</li> <li>• Haripur*</li> </ul>	86.25 86.25 85.00 82.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• K. Abdullah*</li> <li>• Chagai</li> <li>• Mastung*</li> <li>• Quetta</li> <li>• Pishin</li> <li>• Loralai</li> <li>• K. Saifullah</li> <li>• Zhob</li> </ul>	100.00 88.75 85.00 85.00 83.75 82.50 78.75 76.25
<b>High</b>	60 – 70	3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swabi</li> <li>• Lower Dir</li> <li>• Kohat</li> </ul>	68.75 62.50 61.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ziarat</li> </ul>	70.00
<b>Medium</b>	50 – 60	8	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battagram</li> <li>• Tank</li> <li>• Upper Dir</li> <li>• Chitral</li> <li>• Karat</li> <li>• Mansehra</li> <li>• Swat</li> <li>• Bannu</li> </ul>	52.50 52.50 52.50 51.25 51.25 51.25 51.25 50.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kalat</li> <li>• Bolan</li> <li>• Panjour</li> <li>• Kharan</li> <li>• Sibbi</li> <li>• Lasbela</li> </ul>	53.75 52.50 51.25 51.25 50.75 50.00
<b>Medium Low</b>	Less than 50	7	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abbotabad</li> <li>• Charsada*</li> <li>• Malakand</li> <li>• L. Marwat</li> <li>• Buner</li> <li>• D.I. Khan</li> <li>• Mardan</li> </ul>	48.75 47.50 46.25 45.00 42.50 41.25 38.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khuzdar</li> </ul>	42.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>				

\* Districts included in the already mentioned UNDP studies: 'Rehabilitation of Refugee Hosting Areas in NWFP and Balochistan'.

September 2003.

SOURCE: UNHCR/CCAR. *District Classification*. October 2005.

**Annex II**

**B: Pakistani and Afghan Populations in the districts pre-identified as 'Very high' and 'High' Affected Districts**

Table (b) below shows a preliminary *macro* approach to the target areas (provinces/districts) and populations (Pakistanis and Afghans), which would amount to about 12.0 million people (Pakistanis: 10.0 millions; Afghans: 2.0 millions, out of them around 1.0 million of Afghans living in camps).

Provinces/ Districts	Area Sq/km	No Thesils	PAKISTANIS			AFGHANS			Grand TOTAL	
			Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (2005)	Camps	Outside Camps	Total (2005)		
<b>NWFP</b>										
Very High	Hangu	1,097	1	20.4	79.6	363,304	61,093	40,524	101,617	464,921
	Nowshera	1,748	1	26.0	74.0	1,009,964	178,369	52,347	230,716	1,240,680
	Peshawar	1,257	1	48.7	51.3	2,341,159	230,203	381,298	611,501	2,952,660
	Haripur	1,725	2	12.0	88.0	799,537	103,253	16,630	119,883	919,420
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,827</b>		<b>26.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>4,513,964</b>	<b>572,910</b>	<b>490,799</b>	<b>1,063,717</b>	<b>5,577,681</b>
High	Swabi	1,543	2	17.5	82.5	1,186,033	70,731	11,147	81,878	1,267,911
	Lower Dir	1,583	2	6.2	93.8	828,936	42,246	11,693	53,939	882,875
	Kohat	2,545	2	27.0	73.0	649,894	61,785	14,807	76,592	726,486
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,671</b>		<b>16.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>2,664,863</b>	<b>174,762</b>	<b>37,647</b>	<b>212,409</b>	<b>2,877,272</b>
<b>Total NWFP</b>	<b>11,498</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>7,178,827</b>	<b>747,672</b>	<b>528,446</b>	<b>1,276,126</b>	<b>8,454,953</b>	
<b>BALOCHISTAN</b>										
Very high	K. Abdullah	6,220	1	15.3	84.7	422,132	35,479	52,503	87,982	510,114
	Chagai	51,274	3	17.7	82.3	230,937	60,040	4,487	64,527	295,464
	Mastung	5,730	2	14.7	85.3	187,707	-	4,598	4,598	192,305
	Quetta	2,772	1	74.4	25.6	866,386	12,506	324,993	337,499	1,203,885
	Pishin	4,496	3	6.3	93.7	418,614	79,039	76,737	155,776	574,390
	Loralai	9,973	3	11.8	88.2	339,233	33,354	24,156	57,510	396,743
	K. Saifullah	12,465	2	13.1	86.9	220,664	12,332	19,417	31,749	252,413
	Zhob	15,400	3	15.9	84.1	14,216	-	10,984	10,984	25,200
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108,330</b>		<b>21.2</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>2,699,889</b>	<b>232,750</b>	<b>517,875</b>	<b>750,625</b>	<b>3,450,514</b>	
High	Ziarat	1,445	1	1.9	98.1	38,010	-	1,675	1,675	39,685
<b>Total Balochistan</b>	<b>109,775</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>2,737,899</b>	<b>232,750</b>	<b>519,550</b>	<b>752,300</b>	<b>3,490,199</b>	
<b>Grand TOTAL</b>	<b>121,273</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>9,916,726</b>	<b>980,422</b>	<b>1,047,996</b>	<b>2,028,426</b>	<b>11,945,152</b>	

SOURCE: UNHCR/CCAR. *District Classification*. October 2005

**Annex III****District-wise Refugee Affected Union Councils/Villages**

Name of District	Name of Union Councils	Villages Visited	Name of main (revenue) villages	Target Population*
Pishin	Khanuzai, Bazar Kona, Batezai and Saranan	Balozai, Churmi Karez, Khanuzai, Bazar kuna, Batezai, Suleman Zai (33% of total number of villages)	Balozai, Churmi Karez, Gawal, Khani, Khanuzai, Khasozai, Koznigahion, Lowarniganhino, Olgi, Zarghun, zaurkanrh, Bazar Nau, Chakwat, Chashma Tangi, Gagda Karez, Khushkaba Patao, R. Surkhab Chasma Tangi, Sangar, Sheran Karez, Tora Shah, Road Bazar Kona, Batezai, Shabo Khudadad Zai, Shade Zai, Suleman Zai, Surkhab Haikal Zai	78149
Chagai	Chagai and Ziarat Balanosh	Amin Abad, Chagai, Lije Karez, Ziarat Balanosh (40% of total number of villages)	Amin abad, Chagai, Padgi Lashkar Khan, Doganan, Durmin, Lashkarab, Lije Karez, Nusri, Padghiaban, Ziarat Balanosh	26420
Loralai	Kach Amakzai	Kach Amakzai, Kanwar, Karez Mullah, Laghai (31% of total number of villages)	Aspain Tangi, Chanali, Chanjan, Darghi Sargarh, Drazanda, Ghurbai, Gurmi, Ispedar, Kach Amakzai, Kanwar Abad, Karez Mullah Abad, Khar Gi Lundi, Kharjan, Laghai, Obashtigi, Sor Ghand.	11636
Quetta	Panj Pai	Panj Pai and Muhammad Khel (100% of total number of villages)	Panj Pai and Muhammad Khel	10965
Killa Abdullah	Dara, Roghani	Kosh Kaba Roghani, Karezat, Daman Malazai (50% of total number of villages)	Kosh Kaba Roghani, Karezat Roghani, Karezat Sanazala, Kush Kaba Daman Ahshezai, Kush Kaba Daman Malazai, Kush Kaba Guri.	24835
Peshawar	Haryana Payan, Khazana, Regi,	Haryana Bala, Haryana Payan, Regi Afti Zai, Regi Badi Zai, Regi Lalma, Regi Yousaf Zai (33% of total number of villages)	Choli, Garhi Banjar, Garhi Shah Mohd, Ghoi, Haryana Bala, Haryana Payan, Muslimabad, Naihapa Payan, Qadar Abad, Saiban, Khazana, Nichapa Bala, Toda, Regi Afti Zai, Regi Badi Zai, regi Lalma, Regi Ruki Zai, Regi yousaf Zai	100321
Nowsehra	Mera Arora Khattak, Dag Besud	Circle # 2, Dag Besud (50% of total villages)	Circle # 1, Circle # 2, Dag Besud, Garhi Wazir,	48079
Swabi	Bachai, Swabi, Panj Pir	Circle #4, Bachai, Panj Pir (37% of total number of villages)	Circle # 4, Circle # 6, Circle # 7, Bachai, Sikandari, Darra, Kala, Mian Dehri, Panj pir	75232
Haripur	Dheenda, Sikandar pur, Darwesh, Panian, Dhenda (Khalabat)	Darwesh, Dheenda, Khalabat, Nara, Padhana, Panian, Dheri, Sikandar Pur (33% of total number of villages)	Alam, Bhand, Circle # 6, Darwesh, Doyan Abi, Meelam, Bahdo, Chak Sikandar Pur, Chohar, Dheenda, Jagal, Kalas, Khalabat, Khewa, Momaya, Nara, Padhana Chohar, Qazian, Adbullah pur, Ganaya, Kangra, Panian, Todo, Circle # 3, Circle # 4, Dheri, Haripur, Malik Yar, Sikandar Pur	91481

Note: In NWFP, 38% of total number of villages were covered while in Balochistan 50% of total number of villages are covered.

Population is projected to 2007 keeping population mentioned in 1998 census report.



**List of Organizations and Person Met in NWFP**

S. #	Date	Organization	Contact Person
1.	27-08-2007	Commissioner Afghan Refugees	Khalid Sahib (Assistant Director)
			Waheed Khattak (Director Community Development)
2.	27-08-2007	Planning & Development	Usman Gul (Deputy Chief Economist)
3.	27-08-2007	NWFP Wildlife Department	Dr. Mumtaz Malik (Chief Conservator Wildlife)
			Iqmail Hussain Shah (Conservator Wildlife)
4.	27-08-2007	UNHCR	Mr. Sunday (Senior program officer)
			Mr. Inam
5.	28-08-2007	Commissioner Afghan Refugees	Nasir Azam (Commissioner Afghan Refugees)
			Ghulam Nabi (Director Logistics)
			Waheed Khattak (Director Community Development)
			M. Idrees Azam Khan (Director Education)
6.	28-08-2007	Planning and Development	Yousafzai (Chief Economist)
			Chief Green
			Iqbal (senior Research Officer)
7.	28-08-2007	IUCN	Faryal Niggah Hussain (M & E officer)
			Inam Ullah Khan (NRM Consultant)
8.	29-08-2007	Special Development Unit (P & D)	Ahmad Hanif Aurakzai (Director General)
		District Government Peshawar	Haji Ghulam Ali (District Nazim Peshawar)
			Director Coordination Peshawar
			DCO Peshawar.
			Atta Ullah Jan (Nazim Union Council Regi Lalma)
			Tamas Khan (Nazim Union council Haryana)
9.	29-08-2007	NWFP Forest Department	Iqbal Swathi (Chief Conservator Forest)
10.	30—8-2007	Field Visit	Community meeting in Regi Lalma (50-60 participants)
			Field Visit
11.	31-08-2007	District Government Nowshera	Anwar Khan (ACO Nowsehra)
			Bashir Khan (EDO Agriculture)
			Mohtisim Billa (DO Finance)
			District Officer (Livestock)
			District Officer (Planning)
			District Officer (Agriculture)
			EDO (Works & Services)
			Community Facilitator (CESSD)
12.	31-08-2007	Field Visit to Dag Besud	Mehmood Ali Khan (U/C Naib Nazim) and about 40 community members
		Meeting with Nazim U/C Akora	Syed Zulfiqar Bacha
		Field Visit (Akora Camp and U/C)	About 60 community participants
13.	01-09-2007	Meeting with Secretary (Forest)	Noor-ul-Haq (Secretary Forest)
			M. Shabbir (Deputy Conservator Forest-Planning)

14.	01-09-2007	Meeting with Secretary (Agriculture)	Arbab Shahrugh (Secretary Agriculture) M. Zulfiqar (Agriculture Department)
15.	01-09-2007	Field Visit (Haryana)	Community Meeting (Nazim, Naib Nazim, councilors and about 10 community members)
16.	03-09-2007	Meeting with District Government Swabi	Sharam Khan (District NAzim Swabi), DCO Swabi, EDO (Agriculture), EDO (W & S), DFO (Forest), Bakhtiar (UNHCR), Mujahid Ali (UNHCR) etc
		Field Visit to Barake Camp	
17.	04-09-2007	Meeting with District Government Haripur	Yousaf Ayub (District Nazim), DCO, EDO (Agriculture, DFO (Forest), EDO (Health), SDFO (Wildlife), Union Nazim (Panian, Bakka, Pudana, Darwesh) etc
		Field Visit to Padana Refugee Camp	Union Nazim and 20 community members.
18.	05-09-2007	Field Visit to Panian camp	Union Nazim and 20 members
19.	06-09-2007	Meetings with DFO (Forest) etc	DFO (Forest), Zonal Coordinator (Sungi),

**List of Person Met and Organizations visited in Baluchistan**

S. #	Date	Organization	Contact Person
1.	17-09-2007	P & D	ACS and other secretaries
2.	17-09-2007	P & D (Agriculture)	M. Saqib Hanif (Secretary Agriculture) Saboor Khan (Additional Secretary Agriculture) Inam (Deputy Secretary)
3.	17-09-2007	P & D (Forest Department)	Mehmood ul Hassan (Secretary Forest) Manzoor Ahmed (Chief Conservator Forest) Yousaf (Conservator Planning)
4.	17-09-2007	P & D (Livestock Department)	Secretary Livestock Dr. M. Iqbal (Director Animal Health)
5.	17-09-2007	The World Conservation Union (IUCN)	Abdul Majeed (Head Baluchistan, Program)
6.	18-09-2007	Livestock Department	Dr. M. Iqbal (Director Animal Health)
7.	18-09-2007	Forest Department	Yousaf (Conservator Planning) Syed Ali Imran (Deputy Conservator of Forest-Coordination, training and research)
8.	18-09-2007	Agriculture Department	Anwar Ghafoor (Assistant Director, Plannig)
9.	19-09-2007	Field Visit to surkhab Camp surrounding (U/C Killa Batozai, Balizai and Bazar Kona)	Union Nazim, 5 community members, NGO Representative.
10.	19-09-2007	Meeting with District Government Pishin	District NAzim, DCO, EDOs, Union Nazims and local elders. (about 30 participants)
11.	19-09-2007	Field Visit to Saranan Camp surroundings (u/c Saranan)	Union Nazim, Naib Nazim and members (10) of aman committee.
12.	20-09-2007	Meeting with District Government Chamman	District NAzim, DCO, EDOs, union nazims and local elders (about 20 participants)
13.	20-09-2007	Field Visit	Union Nazim and local elders.
14.	20-09-2007	Field Visit to u/c Dara	Union Nazim and local elder.
15.	21-09-2007	Field Visit to Zarkaraz and Ghazni Menara camps surroundings (u/c Amakzai)	Local Community (10 members)
16.	22-09-2007	Meeting with District Government Lorali	DCO, EDOs, RFO and local elders (owner of camp sites)
17.	23-09-2007	Field Visit to Latif Abad and Muhaamd Khel camp surroundings (Quetta District)	Local elder and community members (15 number)
18.	24-09-2007	Field Visit to Chagai	Union Nazim and u/c secretary
19.	24-09-2007	Meeting with District Government Chagai (Dalbadin)	EDOs, union Nazims and local elders.
20.	25-09-2007	Follow up visit to forest and agriculture departments	Conservator and Deputy Conservator Planning.
21.	26-09-2007	District Government Quetta	DCO, EDO (Forest), EDO (Agriculture), EDO (Livestock) and others. (local elders and union nazims of relevant union councils)

**ACTIVITY APPRAISAL/PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA**

Criteria	Rating					Ranking	
	Low	Medium			High	Rating x ranking	
	1	2	3	4	5		
Relevant to environmental conservation and/or potential for sustainable management of natural resource base						5 x	
Potential for livelihood improvement specially for disadvantaged groups and women						5 x	
Responding to an important need (demand) expressed by the local population						4 x	
Availability and interest of local partner						3 x	
Comparative advantage for UNDP and partner organization						2 x	
Interesting field for exchange of experience and knowledge management						2 x	
Interesting learning opportunity for stakeholders						1 x	

**Work Plan**  
**RAAs Need Assessment Team**

<b>Week</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity(ies)</b>
01	15 <sup>th</sup> Aug	Team comes on board
	16-17 Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductory and Orientation meetings</li> <li>• Developing common understanding of the ToRs</li> </ul>
02	20 Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoping of the study</li> <li>• Identification of need assessment tools and methodologies</li> <li>• Work planning</li> </ul>
	21 Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with key stakeholders</li> <li>• Finalization of need assessment plan</li> </ul>
	22-24 Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of relevant reports and literature</li> <li>• Developing tools and methodologies for need assessment</li> </ul>
03-04	27 Aug -07 Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit of NWFP</li> <li>• Collection of data</li> </ul>
05	10-15 Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning and collation of NWFP data</li> <li>• Preparation and planning for Balochistan visit</li> </ul>
06-07	17-28 Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit Balochistan</li> <li>• Collection of data</li> </ul>
08	01-05 Oct	Cleaning and collation of Balochistan data
09	08-12 Oct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyzing the data</li> <li>• Drawing preliminary conclusions</li> </ul>
10	22-26 Oct	Follow-up on missing information
11	29 Oct – 02 Nov	Sharing preliminary findings and conclusions with the key stakeholders
12	05-09 Nov	Consolidation of data and analysis
13-14	12-23 Nov	Sectoral report writing
15	26-30 Nov	Overall report writing
16-17	03-14 Dec	Drafting of the Report
19	25 Dec	Submission of the Report

District Wise Comparison of Population Density

Name of District	Population density of local population (per square KM)	Population density of refugees in selected camps (per square KM)
<b>NWFP</b>		
Peshawar	1612.5	2545 (1.57 times of population density of local population)
Nowsehra	500.2	1236 (2.47 times of population density of local population)
Swabi	665.5	2094 (3.14 times of population density of local population )
Haripur	401.3	2656 (6.6 times of population density of local population)
<b>Balochistan</b>		
Quetta	286.04	423 (1.47 times of the population density of local population)
Pishin	47.00	1690 (36 times of population density of local population )
Killa Abdullah	112.4	369 (3.28 times of population density of local population)
Loralai	30.3	613 (20 times of population density of local population)
Chagai	4.00	2750 (687 times of population density of local population )

In NWFP, camp population density is 1.57 to 6.6 times more than local population density which is directly correlated with the amount of pressure on natural resources.

In Balochistan, camp population density is 1.47 to 687 times more than local population density.

**Annex VIII**

**Basic Statistics about Selected Refugee Camps**

Camp Name and year of establishment	Location		Land Ownership Status		Estimated Camp area (ha)	Average refugee Population (HH) for last three decades
	District	Union Council	Camp Site	Surrounding Affected Area		
Nasir Bagh (1980)	Peshawar	Regi Lalma	Private Small ownerships (PSO)	PSO with high no. of landless people	350	9333
Haryana/ Khurasan (1985)	Peshawar	Haryana	(PSO)	PSO with high no. of landless people	150	3394
Dag Besud (1981)	Nowsehra	Dag Besud	(PSO)	PSO with high no. of landless people	250	1573
New Akora (1997)	Nowsehra	Akora Khattak	Single Owner	Single Owner	275	4916
Barakei (1981)	Swabi	5 UCs	(PSO)	Small land holdings	325	6808
Pudana (1981)	Haripur	Dheenda	(PSO)	Small land holding	175	4535
Panian (1981)	Haripur	Panian, Darwesh	(PSO)	Small landholdings	325	8749
Surkhab (1980)	Pishin	Ballo Zai, Bazar Kona, Bato Zai	Few big private owners	Few big private owners with high no. of landless people	633	12518
Old Saranan (1979)	Pishin	Saranan	State Land	State Land	455	5880
Dara	Killa Abdullah	Dara	(PSO)	Small landholdings	350	7500
Roghani	Killa Abdullah	Roghani	Few big private owners	Few big private owners with high no. of landless people	335	7441
Zarkaraz (1980)	Lorali	Kach Amakzai	Single Owner	Single Owner	385	5666
Katwai (1981)	Lorali	Kach Amakzai	Single Owner	Single Owner	275	8000
Chagai (1981)	Chagai	Chagai	State and Private land	Small landholdings	120	3000
Amin Abad	Chagai	Chagai	Common	Small	90	564

(1981)			Land	landholdings		
Latif Abad	Quetta*	Panj Pai	Single Owner	Few big land owners and majority is landless	150	3450
Muhammad Khel (1979)	Quetta	Panj Pai	Single Owner	Few big land owners and majority is landless	530	5981

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Note:

1. Exact area of camps is not available but is calculated from the Khasra numbers mentioned in agreements between GOP and land owners about camp establishment. Where Khasra numbers are not available, it is estimated that one family covers an area of 0.5 kanals or 0.062 acres or 0.025 hac.
2. Data on exact number of livestock kept by Afghan refugees is not available. Therefore number of livestock is estimated from figures mentioned by district government authorities and local elders.



**Estimation of Forest and Range related Damages in Selected RAA**

Majority of camps were established till 1981 and closed around 2003. So refugees depend on local resources for minimum 22 years.

**NWFP**

**Estimation of Use**

1. Estimated number of Afghan refugees (in selected RAAs): 39308 HH
2. Fire wood consumed per HH per month (in selected RAAs):  $3.25\text{m}^3$
3. Fire wood consumed per HH per year (in selected RAAs):  
 $(39308 \times 3.25 \times 12) = 1533012 \text{ m}^3$
4. Fire wood consumed by all refugees in 22 years (in selected RAAs):  
 $(1533012 \times 22) = 33726264 \text{ m}^3$
5. Total Timber consumed for 22 years:  
 $1.08 \times 39308 = 42452 \text{ m}^3$
6. Total amount of wood consumed in 22 years:  
 $(33726264 + 42452) = 33768716 \text{ m}^3$

**Production Potential of forest and range resource**

6. Estimated total forest production per hectare for 22 years (in selected RAAs):  
 $185 \text{ m}^3$
7. Total available forest area in selected RAAs: 92368 hac.
8. Total available production for 22 years:  $17088080 \text{ m}^3$ .

**Extent of Damage**

8. Total variance in demand and supply:  $16680636 \text{ m}^3$
9. Total forest damaged because of over exploitation: 90165 hectares

**Financial Requirements for Rehabilitation**

9. Average financial requirement to rehabilitate the area affected by refugee use:  
Rs. 35, 000-40,000 per hectare.
10. Total financial need to rehabilitate all area:  
Rs. 315.57/- million

**Balochistan**

**Estimation of Use**

11. Estimated number of Afghan refugees (in selected RAAs): 60000 HH
12. Fire wood consumed per HH per month (in selected RAAs):  $4.35\text{m}^3$
13. Fire wood consumed per HH per year (in selected RAAs):  
 $(60000 \times 4.35 \times 12) = 313,2000\text{m}^3$
14. Fire wood consumed by all refugees in 22 years (in selected RAAs):  
 $(3132000 \times 22) = 68904000 \text{ m}^3$
15. Total Timber consumed for 22 years:  
 $1.08 \times 60000 = 64800 \text{ m}^3$

6. Total amount of wood consumed in 22 years:  
 $(68904000 + 64800) = 68968800 \text{ m}^3$

**Production Potential of forest and range resource**

16. Estimated total forest production per hectare for 22 years (in selected RAAs):  
 $65 \text{ m}^3$
17. Total available forest area in selected RAAs: 525251 hac.
18. Total available production for 22 years: 34141315  $\text{m}^3$ .

**Extent of Damage**

8. Total variance in demand and supply: 34827485  $\text{m}^3$
9. Total forest damaged because of over exploitation: 535808 hectares

**Financial Requirements for Rehabilitation**

19. Average financial requirement to rehabilitate the area affected by refugee use:  
 Rs. 45, 000 per hectare.
20. Total financial need to rehabilitate all area: (total damage area x unit area cost):  
 Rs.2411.136/- million

**Comparison of designated and Over utilized Forest Areas**

Province	Designated forest Area of study area districts	Designated forest area of study area districts	Variance (area over utilized)
NWFP	81549	90165	8616
Balochistan	525251	535808	10557

The table above shows that not only the potential but all stock from existing forest resources were consumed and then excessive areas more then designated forest area has been utilized by afghan refugees in both the provinces.

In NWFP, where forest replenishment is very fast as area is mostly irrigated land therefore vegetation cover is still comparatively good. In Balochistan, where forest replenishment process is slow, most of those forests have totally disappeared, no vegetation at all and now roots are being extracted for fire wood.

**Sector Wise List of Projects (Priority B & C) with estimated cost  
Basic Infrastructure**

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
<b>Health- Peshawar</b>					
1	Regi model BHU repair and rehabilitation (Cost estimated from Nowshera rehabilitation estimates for 1 BHU)	1,600,000	26,667	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	1,600,000	26,667		
<b>Irrigation- Peshawar</b>					
1	Lining/Channelization of Moro Khawar along Nasir Bagh Afghan Refugees Camp, Peshwar (3.5 KM)	7,851,000	130,850	EI	C
2	Lining/Channelization of Ghandaw Khawar along Kacha Garhi Afghan Refugees Camp, Peshwar (3 KM)	6,729,000	112,150	EI	C
3	Construction of protection Wall in Juma Khan Khawar, Nasir Bagh ARC, Regi Lalma, Peshwar 4 KM upstream	52,400,000	873,333	EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	66,980,000	3,106,000		
<b>Communication (Roads) – Peshawar</b>					
1	Regi village Streets Pavement (-kms)		0	EI	C
2	Regi village Internal Road (-kms)		0	EI	C
3	Rehabilitation and improvement of main Hariana Road (5.5 kms)	10,000,000	166,667	EI	C
4	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	10,000,000	166,667		
<b>Special Project - Peshawar</b>					
1	Establishment of Cattle Market in UC Hariana	5,000,000	83,333	EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	5,000,000	83,333		
<b>Education – Nowshera</b>					
1	Construction of new Government Girls Middle School		0	SI	C
2	Construction of additional class rooms and WSS in GGMS Daag Baisud	2,050,200	34,170	SI	B
3	Construction of additional class rooms and WSS and boundary wall in GHS Daag Baisud	1,916,800	31,947	SI	B
4	Rehabilitation of GGHSS Akora Khattak	13,283,500	221,392	SI	B
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	17,250,500	287,508		
<b>Communication (Roads) - Nowshera</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Charrath Road from Peshawar Highway / Pabbi Station to Daag Besud Camp (11 kms)		0	EI	C
2	Rehabilitation of Black Top Road at Mohallah Rasool Garh to Eidgah & Mohallah Farid Khan U/C Akora Khattak	1,194,000	19,900	EI	C
3	Construction of Black Top Road Mullamin Baba to Shahkhel Abad U/C Akora Khattak	1,122,000	18,700	EI	C

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
4	Rehabilitation of Road Main Bazar to Qasab Khana U/C Akora Khattak	917,000	15,283	EI	C
5	Rehabilitation of Black Top Road Kassi G.T Road to Shahi Abad U/C Akora Khattak	809,000	13,483	EI	C
6	Rehabilitatiion of Black Top Road from Hospital Road to Girls College UC Akora Khattak	991,000	16,517	EI	C
7	Street Pavement from Jamia Islamia towards Kiramat Gul House U/C Akora Khattak	1,485,000	24,750	EI	C
8	Construction of Blacktop road Narhi Kabul to Sultan House (1 KM) U/C Dag Baisud	2,648,000	44,133	EI	C
9	Construction of Blacktop road Choor Garhi U/C Dag Baisud	1,416,000	23,600	EI	C
10	Construction of Blacktop road Cherat Road to Momin House (1.5 KM) Dag Baisud	4,422,000	73,700	EI	C
11	Construction of Black Top road Farid Ullah House to Zafar House (1 KM) Dag Baisud	2,970,000	49,500	EI	C
12	Construction of Black Top road Khan Bahadar Garhi at Village Dag Baisud	2012000	33,533	EI	C
13	Construction of black top road from Dag Baisud to Wazir Garhi Souk Nakka Road	2,780,000	46,333	EI	C
14	Construction of Black Top Road from Wazir Garhi to Hakim Garhi (1.2 KM) Dag Baisud	3,151,000	52,517	EI	C
15	Street Pavement and Drain Mohallah Bashir Ullah Ibrar Arshad, Village Wazir Garhi, Dag Basiud	1,530,000	25,500	EI	B
16	Street Pavement and Drain Mohallah Mula Khel Lalu khan, Mirza Khel, Village Wazir Garhi, Dag Basiud	1,709,000	28,483	EI	B
18	Street Pavement and Drain at various Mohallah at village Dag Baisud	2,843,000	47,383	EI	B
19	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	31,999,000	533,317	EI	
<b>WATSAN - Nowshera</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Maira Akora Khattak	7,600,000	126,667	SI	B
2	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	7,600,000	126,667		
<b>Health – Swabi</b>					
1	Upgradation of BHU Bachai to RHC Level	72,756,000	1,212,600	SI	C
2	Construction of Civil Dispensary Shagu Wand	3,780,000	63,000	SI	C
3	Civil veternity dispensary at Barakai Camp	2,670,000	44,500	SI	C
4	Civil veternity dispensary at Kunda	2,670,000	44,500	SI	C
5	Civil veternity dispensary at Panjpir	2,670,000	44,500	SI	C
6	Civil veternity dispensary at Tarakai	2,670,000	44,500	SI	C
7	Furniture purchase for dispensarys 9 in No	450,000	7,500	SI	B
8	Construction of BHU at Nasir Abad-Swabi Manari			SI	B
9	Rehabilitation of DHQ Swabi	5,000,000	83,333	SI	B
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	92,666,000	1,544,433		
<b>Education - Swabi</b>					

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
1	Upgradation of Middle School to High School: GMS Seen Khel	6,240,000	104,000	SI	C
2	Upgradation of Middle School to High School: GMS Mian Killi	6,240,000	104,000	SI	C
3	Upgradation of Middle School to High School: GMS Mathra Bachai	6,240,000	104,000	SI	C
4	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Seen Khel	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
5	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Abdul Malik Koty	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
6	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Mughal Kot	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
7	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Dandoka No1	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
8	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Urmal Dheri	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
9	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Mian Killi	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
10	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Rafiq Abad Bakaya	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
11	Upgradation of Primary school to Middle School: GGPS Gujarano Killi	3,948,000	65,800	SI	C
12	Establishment of Primary School: GPS Shad Abad Jaganat	1,800,000	30,000	SI	C
13	Establishment of Primary School: GPS Sodher	1,800,000	30,000	SI	C
14	Upgradation of GPS(B)mughal kot to middle school required	0	0	SI	C
15	Construction of new GGHS required	0	0	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	53,904,000	898,400		
<b>WATSAN – Swabi</b>					
1	Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Ismaila	9,983,000	166,383	SI	C
2	Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Baghica Dheri	8,952,000	149,200	SI	C
3	Chlorination of open well in different locality of swabi including ARCs	4,221,000	70,350	SI	C
4	Establishment of Water Quality chemical and bacteriological Testing Laboratory at Swabi	3,181,000	53,017	SI	C
5	Clearance of open surface drain and outfall of drainage culvert (2 Nos) Jagannath Section	2,610,000	43,500	SI	B
6	Rehabilitation of choked up catch water drain,cross drainage structures and outfall channels along old indus branch b/w R.D.5000-31000 in reaches	2,000,000	33,333	SI	B
7	Improvement of catch water drain along Maira branch RD 16500-20500 in reaches	1,930,000	32,167	SI	B
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	32,877,000	547,950		
<b>WATSAN – Swabi</b>					
1	Installation of 12 Nos Irrigation Tube wells in Barakai Camp area in Jagannath sub division	24,000,000	400,000	EI	B
2	Rehabilitation of canal section by providing	2,830,000	47,167	EI	B

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
	R/Wall along Maira Branch Left side RD 18500-22000/L				
3	Repair to damaged bank old Indus Branch Between RD 5000-31000 in reaches	1,500,000	25,000	EI	B
4	Rehabilitation of Flood embankment along old Indus branch between RD 10000-31000 in reaches	1,500,000	25,000	EI	B
5	Lift irrigation scheme Swabi	1,500,000	25,000	EI	C
6	Restoration of canal section by providing R/Wall along Maira branch left side R.D 17500-18500	1,470,000	24,500	EI	B
7	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	32,800,000	546,667		
<b>Communication (Roads) – Swabi</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of canal patrol road along Ghazikot minor RD 0-12000 in reaches	9,140,000	152,333	EI	B
2	Rehabilitation of canal Patrol Road along old Indus Branch b/w RD 2000-25000 in reaches	7,530,000	125,500	EI	B
3	Rehabilitation of damaged canal patrol road, including concrete berms along Machai Branch B/w road 186000-251950 in reaches	4,500,000	75,000	EI	B
4	Rehabilitation of canal patrol road along Dagi Disty RD 10000-tail in reaches	4,000,000	66,667	EI	B
5	Repair of Birms of canal patrol road along Maira branch road 0-54000 in reaches	3,840,000	64,000	EI	B
6	Reconstruction of bridge at RD 16800 Maria branch canal	1,990,000	33,167	EI	B
7	Rehabilitation of 6 Nos VR bridges at appropriate location along old indus branch b/w RD 5000-31000	680,000	11,333	EI	B
8	Dagai sher shah road (12KM) to be rehabilitated	0		EI	C
9	Bachai road 1.5 KM	0		EI	C
10	Shah Mansoor 3 KM	0		EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	31,680,000	528,000		
<b>Health – Haripur</b>					
1	Establishment of GGMS Jama	2,444,700	40,745	SI	B
2	Establishment of GGPS Baso Maira	1,739,000	28,983	SI	B
3	Establishment of GGPS Doyian Abi	2,555,000	42,583	SI	B
4	Establishment of GGPS Dobandi	2,186,600	36,443	SI	B
5	Establishment of GMPS Fazal Colony	115,000	1,917	SI	C
6	Establishment of GPS Basso Maira	1,034,800	17,247	SI	C
7	Establishment of GPS Bhora Banda	81,300	1,355	SI	C
8	Establishment of GMPS Faridabad Kalu (New School)	2,935,400	48,923	SI	C
9	Establishment of GGMS Bhera	795,500	13,258	SI	C
10	Establishment of GGMS Meelam	2,484,200	41,403	SI	C
11	Establishment of GPS New Jora Pind	981,500	16,358	SI	C
12	Establishment of GPS Doyian Abi	1,360,500	22,675	SI	C
13	Establishment of GPS Dobandi	916,700	15,278	SI	C

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>		19,630,200	327,170		
<b>WATSAN – Haripur</b>					
1	Installation of Community Tubewells 5 in Nos at Meelam, Panian Mera, Bhera, Dheendha, Padiana	12,897,000	214,950	SI	C
2	Water Supply Scheme Meelum [Union Council Darwesh]	2,609,000	43,483	SI	C
3	Water Supply Scheme Darwesh [Union Council Darwesh]	2,840,000	47,333	SI	C
4	Water Supply Scheme Basso Maira [ Union Council Dhindah]	4,584,480	76,408	SI	C
5	Water Supply Scheme Panian [ Union Council Panian]	2,478,000	41,300	SI	C
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>		25,408,480	423,475		
<b>Irrigation - Haripur</b>					
1	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Dobandi Makhan	6,452,627	107,544	EI	C
2	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Dheendah	2,651,250	44,188	EI	C
3	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Jagal	2,651,250	44,188	EI	C
4	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Alam	2,651,250	44,188	EI	C
5	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Meelam	2,651,250	44,188	EI	C
6	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Doyan Abi	2,651,250	44,188	EI	C
7	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Panian		1	EI	C
8	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Bhera	2,545,776	42,430	EI	C
9	Lining of Civil Irrigation Channel Village Dham Kar Colony	2,645,776	44,096	EI	C
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>		5,191,552	86,526		
<b>Communication (Roads) – Haripur</b>					
1	Construction of Road from Chappra to Camp 1.4 KM	1,887,000	31,450	EI	C
2	Construction of Road from Mohalla Eid Gah to Camp 1 KM	2,337,000	38,950	EI	C
3	Construction of Chungi No 2 to Padhana Road	2,714,300	45,238	EI	C
4	Reconstruction of Haripur Dheenda Pandori Road	11,315,900	188,598	EI	C
5	Construction of Dobandi, Jaima Road SH: Link Road GGMS Nager Length 600 M	2,177,700	36,295	EI	C
6	Construction of Dobani, Jaima Road SH:GHS Dobani & UP to Quberistan Length 600 M	1,932,600	32,210	EI	C
7	Construction of Dobani, Jaima Road SH: Jaima to Tube Well Quberistan Length 325 M	1,847,000	30,783	EI	C
8	Construction of Dobani, Jaima Road SH: Jaima Road to GGMS and Quberistan Length 0.375m	2,068,000	34,467	EI	C

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
9	Construction of Dobani, Jaima Road SH: Chappira Lin Road Length 0.5m	1,933,500	32,225	EI	C
<b>Health - Quetta</b>					
1	Renovation of BHU Umarabad (Civil work, furniture, equipment)	1,075,000	17,917	SI	C
2	Renovation of BHU Kaichi Baig (Civil work)	200,000	3,333	SI	C
3	Establishment of Labs at BHU Umar Abad, Kechi Baig, Baleli Rahim Gul, Regi Nasran/Baleli, and Muhammad Khel	2,500,000	41,667	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	7,650,000	127,500		
<b>WATSAN - Quetta</b>					
1	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Panjpai Town	4,600,000	76,667	SI	C
2	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Nawa Killi	3,700,000	61,667	SI	C
3	Water & Sanitation Scheme-KuchLak	26,500,000	441,667	SI	C
4	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Pipkani Abad	3,750,000	62,500	SI	C
5	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Ali Zai	4,100,000	68,333	SI	C
6	Water & Sanitation scheme- Killi Muhammed Khan Panjpai	310,4000	51,733	SI	C
7	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Ragha Siraghurgai	4,450,000	74,167	SI	C
8	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Marri Takhtani	4,450,000	74,167	SI	C
9	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Kharotabad	4,000,000	66,667	SI	C
10	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Killi Khezai	3870000	64,500	SI	C
11	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Killi Naik Muhammed	3,800,000	63,333	SI	C
12	Water & Sanitation Scheme-Naib Baksh Samalani Panjpai	3,054,000	50,900	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	69,378,000	1,156,300		
<b>Education - Pishin</b>					
1	Construction of Two additional Rooms at Govt Boys High School Balozai	1,000,000	16,667	SI	C
2	Construction of one additional room for Boys Primary School-Balozai	550,000	9,167	SI	B
3	Construction of one additional room and boundary wall for boys primary school Malezai Nigand-Balozai	700,000	11,667	SI	B
4	Construction of Two additional Rooms at Boys middle school Bala Nagand-Balozai	1,000,000	16,667	SI	C
5	Construction of One additional room for boys primary school Hardo Nigand-Balozai	550,000	9,167	SI	B
6	Construction of one additional room for boys middle school Kuz Nigand-Balozai	550,000	9,167	SI	C
7	Construction of one additional room and boundary wall for boys primary school Umerzai-Balozai	700,000	11,667	SI	B
8	Construction of boundary wall for boys primary school Pinkai-Balozai	150,000	2,500	SI	B
9	Construction of one additional room and boundary wall for boys primary school Bianzai-Balozai	700,000	11,667	SI	B



#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
10	Construction of one additional room and boundary wall for boys Primary Schools Shah Wali Nigand-Balozai	700,000	11,667	SI	B
11	Construction of boundary wall for boys primary school Shina Khur-Balozai	150,000	2,500	SI	B
12	Construction of one room and boundary wall for boys Primary school New Essa Khail-Balozai	700,000	11,667	SI	B
13	Construction of additional three rooms for Girls Middle School Umerzai-Balozai	1,500,000	25,000	SI	C
14	Construction of two rooms for Girls Primary School Kuz Nigand-Balozai	700,000	11,667	SI	B
15	Repair of three rooms for boys primary School Monzai-Shadezai	60,000	1,000	SI	C
16	Construction of one additional room for govt primary school Killi Bismillah	550,000	9,167	SI	C
17	Upgradation of GBPS to GMS-Batezai			SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>				
<b>WATSAN – Pishin</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Tharata-Pishin	4,270,000	71,167	SI	C
2	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Saranan Bazar-Pishin	5,030,000	83,833	SI	B
3	Rehabilitation of sewerage lane and drain of Union Council Saranan + a tractor and trolley purchase	2,200,000	36,667	SI	C
4	Rehabilitation of sewerage lane and drain of Union Council Bazar-e-Kona	900,000	15,000	SI	C
5	Rehabilitation of sewerage lane and drain of Union Council- Batezai	850,000	14,167	SI	B
6	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Kuz Niganda ARA-Pishin Balozai	3,565,000	59,417	SI	C
7	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme Tharat-Pishin (Bazar-e-Kona)	4,720,000	78,667	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>				
<b>Irrigation – Pishin</b>					
1	Extension and improvement of Surkhab Perennial Irrigation Scheme-Pishin	4,500,000	75,000	EI	B
<b>Special Projects – Pishin</b>					
1	Police check post at the boundary of Surkhab AR Camp	500,000	8,333	SI	C
2	Restoration of Flood Damages to Surkhab Flood Protection Schemes-Pishin	5,000,000	83,333	EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>				
<b>Health – Killa Abdullah</b>					
1	Gynae/MHC hospital have been approved under PDSP; its building has to be constructed		0	SI	C
2	Equipment provision to 10 bedded newly constructed RHC Abdul Rehman Zai		0	SI	C

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
3	Repair and maintenance of new BHU Darra (equipment also)	2,000,000	33,333	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	2,000,000	33,333		
<b>WATSAN - Killa Abdullah</b>					
1	Community Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme Amanullah Roghani Road Chaman	1,600,000	26,667	SI	C
2	Rehabilitation of Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme Killi Roghani Chaman	2,000,000	33,333	SI	C
3	Community Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme Abdul Samad Roghani Road Chaman	1,622,000	27,033	SI	C
4	Rehabilitation of Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme samad Dolangi and Killi Imandad Dolangi	3,654,000	60,900	SI	C
5	Rehabilitation of Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Nourak Gulistan	2,577,000	42,950	SI	C
6	Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Muhammad Essa Sirki Talari Chaman	2,787,000	46,450	SI	C
7	Rehabilitation of Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Jungle Pir-Alizai	4,714,000	78,567	SI	C
8	Restoration of WSS Chaman town	15,500,000	258,333	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	34,454,000	574,233		
<b>Irrigation - Killa Abdullah</b>					
#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
1	Karez development and piping of channels-Chaman	5,000,000	83,333	EI	C
2	Services of check dams (8) from ....khawar to Karez to recharge the karez network	25,000,000	416,667	EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	30,000,000	500,000		
<b>Communication (Roads) - Killa Abdullah</b>					
1	Repair of Chaman Roghani Road	3,750,000	62,500	EI	C
2	Re-conditioning & Improvement of existing Chaman Boghra Road from ICE Factory onward-Sirki Talari Chaman 2 KM	3,180,000	53,000	EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	6,930,000	115,500		
<b>Special Projects - Killa Abdullah</b>					
1	Killa Abdullah-Chaman live stock veterinary / dispensary unit (Roghani)		0	EI	C
2	Killa Abdullah-Chaman shed for sheep, goat, lamb (Roghani)		0	EI	C
3	Killa Abdullah-Chaman dipping station for Livestock (Roghani)		0	EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	0	0		
<b>Irrigation – Loralai</b>					
1	Aghberg Irrigation Scheme 16 KMs from Loralai Town Towards West in Aghberg area	15,000,000	250,000	EI	C
2	Construction of Halki Nayat Delay Action Dam	20,000,000	333,333	EI	B

#	Project Name/Description	Cost Rs	Cost \$	Type	Priority
	<b>in Sur Ghund Area</b>				
3	Flood Protection of Land/Houses of Haji Abdul Raheem and Chunali area	6,000,000	100,000	EI	C
4	Flood Protection of Killi Nasrullah and Shah Karez area	2,000,000	33,333	EI	C
5	Flood Protection of Saeedullah and Mouza Gharda Ghozai	15,000,000	250,000	EI	C
6	Flood Protection of Agricultural Land Fateh Khan and adjacent areas	10,000,000	166,667	EI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	68,000,000	1,133,333		
<b>Education - Chagai</b>					
1	GBHS Chaghi: Additional rooms 5, additional bath rooms		0	SI	C
2	GBPHS sakhi Pir mohd Chaghi additional 4 rooms, boundary wall , bath room , hand pump/water tank ,shade required		0	SI	C
3	GGMS chagahi: 5 Additional rooms required 3, latrines to be repaired		0	SI	C
	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>				
<b>WATSAN - Chagai</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of Water Supply and Sanitation Dalbadin-Chagai	1,400,000	23,333	SI	C
2	<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>	1,400,000	23,333		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	790,530,459	13,175,508		