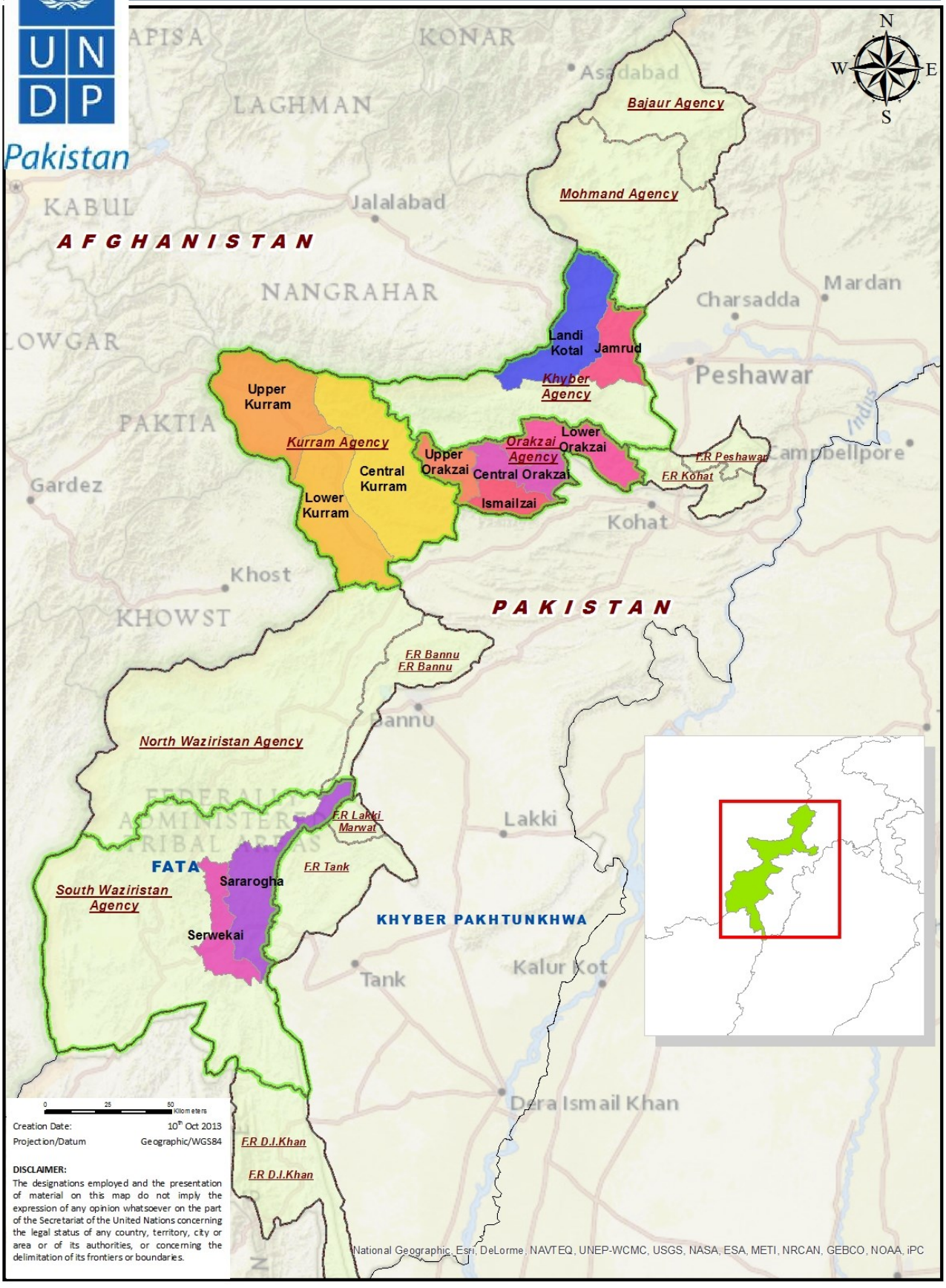
Investing in resilient communities

Updated Early Recovery Assistance Framework for FATA

October 2013

ERAF PRIORITY AREAS IN FATA, PAKISTAN



Introduction:

The FATA Secretariat through the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) approached the UN in 2009 to facilitate the return of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) from Bajaur and Mohmand Agency by offering them recovery assistance. Delivering recovery or any development assistance in these areas was a major challenge due to the security situation, the prevailing governance structure and the state of development in the area.

The government continues to declare regions as de-notified or safe for returns so people can go back to these areas rather than live in camps. The return process is at different stages in different Tribal Agencies. Ensuring sustainable returns and increased resilience of communities to violence requires increasing social investments and improve livelihoods. Many anticipate the 2014 NATO withdrawal may increase vulnerability of the population.

The Inter Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment (IAERNA) of 2012 identified the key baseline information at the agency level and prioritized needs of the communities. Based on the IAERNA findings, the Early Recovery Assistance Framework (ERAF) was prepared and approved in early 2013 totaling US$ 75 million .

This framework coordinated by the government with the support of the UN has been completely re-designed as an update to the ERAF for FATA keeping in view the dynamic situation in the region, the most recent returns and the level of socioeconomic development in the various parts of FATA. The objective of the framework is to provide for a government led strategy to facilitate sustainable returns through a community area based approach.

Situation:

FATA is a semi-autonomous region of Pakistan that borders the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan in the East/South East and Afghanistan in the West/North-West. The province covers an area of 27,220 square kilometres (10,510 square miles), and is divided into seven tribal agencies and six frontier regions (FRs). According to census data from 1998, FATA is home to a population of roughly 3.18 million.

FATA is the poorest region of the country. Its economy is predominantly agrarian, with most households engaged in subsistence agriculture, livestock rearing, cottage and small-scale industry level production for the local market. Women are mainly engaged in agricultural activities and

provision of basic resources for the family. Livelihood opportunities and industry are otherwise limited for the majority of the population with only 6000 industrial employees and 300 industrial units according to 2007-2008 data. As a result there is a high degree of migration from FATA to urbanised regions of the country.

In the last two decades, FATA has experienced its worst period of instability, natural disasters, violence and erosion of governance. However, continuous efforts since 2009 by law enforcement agencies and civil administration have allowed more than 90 per cent of FATA to be declared as safe for return. In addition, international community have been investing irregularly in FATA since the late 90s.

The nature of the armed violence in FATA is complex and multi-faceted. The ongoing security operations against armed non-state actors has caused a major humanitarian situation. Lack of education and unemployment in the region, especially for youth, have aggravated the state of militancy in the area. As a result, youth and other vulnerable groups join the militancy as a source of livelihood. The violence is also the result of sectarian clashes between Shia and Sunni groups . Families have fled their homes since May, 2013 due to the Government of Pakistan's security operations against armed non-state actors, ongoing conflict and insecurity since 2008.

Indicators reveal the extent of the challenges. Almost 60% of the population lives below the poverty line and literacy rates reach 17.5%, with male literacy at 29% and female literacy at only 3%. Only one doctor is available for every 7,670 persons. There is the additional challenge of the geographical spread of the population across the region. Many communities have no access to healthcare. Some of the alarming findings of the IAERNA conducted in 2012 are presented in Box A.

The government continues to declare regions as safe for return so people can return from camps or

Facts established by the IAERNA in 2012

Almost 93% said they get water from unprotected wells.

44.3% of respondents believe they will not be able to plan for the next crop. Almost 42.2% said land reclamation was their immediate need.

70% of the residents of the area are not aware of the concept of a 'balanced diet'.

Vast majority of houses (58.4%) of the residences were damages or destroyed due to the use of heavy weapons. 20% of the people have lost their homes entirely.

Residents also say that in case of future earth-quakes, even a fraction of what they experienced in 2005, 'nothing would be left'.

32% of the respondents shared that it takes more than an hour to reach a health facility when needed.

Around 40,000 children affected due to closure of schools and displacement of families,. In South Waziristan alone, 447 out of 638 schools declared non functional in the wake of violence.

In Orakzai, crops over 1800 hectares were damaged and fields remained barren for two years. 40%-50% of the forest area in the agency was destroyed. Since wood is the main source of fuel in the area, this has resulted in high prices in the area.

In South Waziristan, 90%of the forest land in the agency has been affected due to the crisis.

Three are 64 health facilities Orakzai agency, almost half of which are nonfunctional.

In Orakzai, most of the people are living in dilapi-dated houses, they are well aware of the reperc-ussions but do not have resources to build houses on their own.

Box A: Facts established by the IAER-

host communities. As a result, 169,517 families have returned to their places of origin while 175,552 IDP families are still living in camps or host communities, as of September 2013. The families that have returned have extremely limited capital to repair or rebuild homes, to re-establish livelihoods, or to restore critical community infrastructure. Government Authorities have requested the UN, to support the development of an **Early Recovery Assistance Framework for FATA**. The ERAF contributes directly to the **Post Conflict Needs Assessment** (PCNA) and complements the ongoing activities in the region being undertaken by the government or donors agencies. The ERAF links relief to longer-term recovery, development and peace building. The Framework focuses on areas where there have been large-scale returns and returns are expected in the next two years to address the needs of the most vulnerable population. The de-notification of areas and returns along with the on-going investments in the region have created a positive momentum for the framework.

The Government of Pakistan and the humanitarian community, coordinated through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), have worked together to both support persons during challenging times of displacement and assist people by facilitating safe returns through a return package comprising of shelter, food and water, sanitation and basic health amenities. As of October 2013, official figures on population movements in FATA show that 169,517 families have returned to their place of origin, however a large number of families are expected to return this year and next year. Table 1 depicts returns data over the past two years, according to FDMA figures.

While the government has been working to assist the returning population through a return package and the populations that have stayed in location during the crisis, it is crucial to invest now in recovery and reconstruction. This will increase the resilience of the communities to any future natural or man-made disasters. It is for this reason, that the Government of Pakistan authorities have requested the humanitarian community to work in partnership with the Government to assist persons affected by the crisis in rebuilding their lives in FATA. In many

Table 1: Number of families returned in 2012 and 2013

Agency	Families returned up to January 2012	Families returned from from January 2012 to January 2013	Families returned from from January 2012 to October 2013	Total families returned up to October 2013
Bajaur	69,158	3,378	359	72,895
Mohmand	36,759	0	0	36,759
Khyber	0	0	3714	3,714
Orakzai	24,869	0	0	24,869
Kurram	4,742	5,443	7,324	17,509
SWA	6,580	3,419	1,899	11,898
Bhittani Tribe (FR Tank)	0	1,873	0	1,873
Total	142,108	14,113	13,296	169,517

areas, the military has been implementing development projects. A good number of development projects, including reconstruction of roads, water supply schemes, sewerage and other community welfare schemes, are being funded or implemented by USAID, MDTF, UN agencies and FATA Secretariat.

Despite these interventions, the large extent of the displacement demands far more investment in recovery and reconstruction to make the returns process effective and sustainable.

Rationale of the ERAF:

Following displacements from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency in March and April 2013, humanitarian partners are now registering and providing assistance to families displaced from central Kurram Agency. The displacements from Kurram Agency compound a volatile humanitarian situation recently worsened by the displacement of 17,140 families (79,839 people) from the Tirah Valley in Khyber Agency, FATA, as of 7 May, due to an escalation of hostilities between rival armed groups and the Government's security operations against armed non-state actors since mid-March.

Linking relief with recovery and development remains a daunting challenge. To date all Agencies of FATA are affected by armed violence; therefore, before the militancy situation spreads to the other provinces, there is a dire need to invest in community driven programmes ensuring they are conflict sensitive. The village based approach privileges communities to decide what their needs are against a defined budget. This community approach allows them to be the main decision makers. By working at the community level they will also ensure that religious leaders are also consulted in the decision making process and are part of the peace building dialogue process. They will identify a framework which will at the village level ensure oversight and accountability amongst all key players .

The community-focus of the ERAF will help build the resilience of the local communities of the region towards man-made or natural disasters. The framework will ensure the creation and organization of strong community groups and organizations. The implementation strategy ensures that the civil society is strengthened; linking communities, and re-establishing social cohesion. In addition, the framework includes multiple agencies and partners, and is coordinated directly by Government authorities. This means there are many national, international partners, and Government institutions involved in the ERAF, who already have a strong knowledge of FATA. As a result of the community approach, the ERAF will empower the communities and reduce their vulnerability to conflict and natural disasters.

Key features of the ERAF:

1. **Government commitment**

The ERAF is designed at the request of government authorities due to the ongoing recovery needs of people in FATA. The Government has therefore proactively demonstrated the strong will to support the Framework and facilitate the implementation of the projects included in the Framework. ERAF feeds in to the Post Crisis Needs Assessment peace building strategy of the government.

2. **Focus on Communities**

The ERAF will implement activities at community level, focusing on civil society organizations, such as NGOs, and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), in coordination with Government authorities. The experience gained from the IAERNA indicates people respond positively to community level engagement in FATA. It indicated that communities are supportive of recovery assistance implementation through a proactive community participatory approach, including consultations with community leaders such as *Maliks*, support through Community Based Organizations (CBO) and dialogue in Focus Groups Discussions (FGD). At the core of the Framework is the idea to work for communities, through communities and civil society.

3. **Focus on Vulnerable groups**

The ERAF places a strong emphasis in addressing protection concerns, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups including women and children. Throughout implementation, there will be on-going efforts to ensure protection issues are mainstreamed throughout all sectors.

4. **Prioritize areas of intervention**

The ERAF focuses on areas with the most need in terms of returnee populations. The ERAF will work to implement necessary activities through communities at a village level, advocating for continued access to populations and villages to maximize the impact of the Framework.

5. **Integrate multiple sectors**

The ERAF is a multi-sectoral framework including a diverse range of partners each with their own specialization and the willingness to work together to provide an integrated response as necessary for the people of FATA. The sectors primarily include community restoration, education, food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and WASH. The Framework also threads through all sectors' crosscutting issues including gender equality, protection and DRR support; advised by specialist agencies, Government authorities and line ministries.

6. **Build capacity of local partners**

The ERAF presents an opportunity through partnerships to provide recovery assistance to crisis affected people in FATA. It is also an opportunity to support communities, local organizations, and Government authorities to build their capacities. It builds the capacity of civil society based in FATA by carrying out a micro assessment and helping them to be able to compete with other NGO's by providing them with trainings on project management and proposal writing.

7. **Coordinate with all stakeholders**

The ERAF is coordinated with the Government, and other partner organizations. The ERAF also coordinates with organizations working in FATA in order to complement initiatives outside the Framework, and to link relief to longer-term recovery and development.

8. **Links Relief, Recovery and Development**

The ERAF plays a critical role in linking relief, recovery and development, through coordination and project design. As the ERAF is focused on responding to the primary recovery needs of crisis-affected populations, it delivers the critical first response to persons when they have returned home or when they are beginning to rebuild their lives. Such support includes livelihoods assistance, restoration of critical basic community infrastructure, repair and rebuilding of homes and access to basic community services. It is critical that there is a dovetail approach to linking relief, recovery and development to ensure continuity in support for crisis affected people according to their changing needs. These actions enable families and communities to not only return home sustainably but also to have a laid foundation for longer-term recovery and rehabilitation.

Strategy:

The ERAF is a two year community driven frame work to encourage the sustainable return of crisis-affected people to their homes and increase resilience of the communities of FATA to future shocks. The framework will:

- augment ongoing assistance activities and support transition from relief to recovery for affected people returning to their homes—as depicted in Box C;
- complement and connect with the Post Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) to harmonize with PCNA recommendations and the long-term development needs of the affected areas, which include overcoming the consequences of the crisis by identifying social, economic, and development priorities;
- support the re-establishment of access to essential services such as health, education, water and sanitation, finances, and primary infrastructure;
- support locally implemented recovery initiatives at community level;
- support the restoration of livelihoods and economic opportunities for crisis affected people;
- assist strengthening the capacity of local authorities and communities in regard to social cohesion, gender empowerment, protection issues and disaster risk reduction;

Box C: Establishing the link between relief, early recovery and development

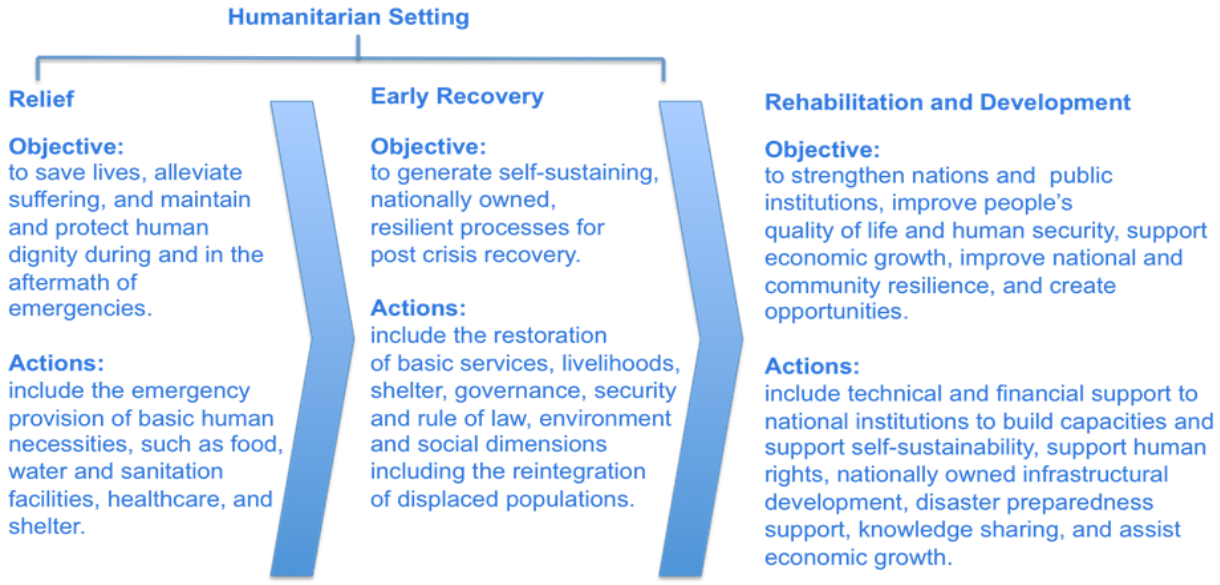


Table 2: Overall objective of the framework

Overall Objective	**Baseline**	**Objective Verifiable Indicators**
Increase the resilience of the communities to disasters, improve social cohesion, access to social services, income and livelihood opportunities	Nearly 60% of the population in FATA living below the poverty line.	10% of the population are living above poverty line and have access to social services. At least 10% of target population report 20% increase in their income either by reducing their cost or increasing their household income by the end of intervention. At least 60% of target population have improved access to social services such as water, sanitation, health, education etc. by the end of project.

- strengthen the coordination of recovery initiatives in FATA.

Table 2 provides a snapshot of the logframe which will be updated based on needs prioritized by the communities.

Prioritization basis: The government had prioritized villages in accordance with the (i) villages in which there have been most damages (ii) where most families have returned or will be returning in the next two years and (iii) where limited development interventions have taken place. For example at the moment the complete Bajaur and Mohmand region have had the return process complete after a period of around three years. The MDTF has been working in these regions. However areas such as South Waziristan, Orakzai, Khyber and Khurram Agencies have been having maximum number of families (57,990 families) returning recently and have the least level of development.

While the findings of the IAERNA form the baseline at the outcome level, individual output level baselines will be developed at the village level through a detailed consultative process. This baseline will be juxtaposed with an 'endline' at the end of the interventions to measure the change brought about by the ERAF at the output level over two years of implementation.

Some of the common top priority needs at the village level that have been identified through the IAERNA carried out in 2012 in the agencies of Mohmand, Bajaur, Orakzai and South Waziristan are housing, livelihoods, and community infrastructure. This has been also reiterated by the religious and political leaders in the region as well as the FDMA, FATA Secretariat. The IAERNA was carried out in 2012 in the agencies of Mohmand, Bajaur, Orakzai and South Waziristan however keeping in view the developments since then and criteria described above, the ERAF will initially focus on Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai and South Waziristan agency. This is proposed considering that returns to Bajaur and Mohmand have been continuing for some time and development interventions by other partners are already being carried out. The regions proposed to be targeted under the ERAF are depicted in Table 3 using the criteria explained earlier.

However, in case of any gaps identified in the ongoing interventions in the two agencies, the geographical focus of the ERAF will be expanded to include the areas of Mohmand and Bajaur where gaps still exist. Moreover, considering the dynamic situation in FATA, ERAF will have the flexibility to include other agencies in FATA where returns may take place in 2014-2015. Detailed assessments will be carried out and baselines developed through consultative processes in the respective regions accordingly.

Table 3: Prioritization of regions under ERAF and also illustrated on the map on page 2.

Priority Rank	Agency	Tehsils	Denotification	Total families returned upto October 2013	Expected returns*
1	**Orakzai**	Upper Orakzai, Central Orakzai, Lower Orakzai, Ismailzai	Denotified in 2010 and 2011	24,869	157,024
2	**South Waziristan**	Sararogha, Sarwakai	Denotified in 2010, 2011 and 2012	11,898	38,885
3	**Kurram**	Central Kurram, Lower Kurram, Upper Kurram	Denotified in 2011 and 2012	17,509	23,751
4	**Khyber**	Landikotal, Jamrud	Denotified in 2013	3,714	13,426
	Total			57,990	233,086

** initial projections of expected returns*

Community Mobilization and Consultation

The community mobilization methodology that has been developed by the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN). It has been adopted and tested by the UN in various situations and proven a success. This three-tier methodology will begin with the formation of community organisations (CO) that will consolidate households into an organisation. An attempt will be made to organise 70% of the households making up a neighborhood into a CO. This will normally lead to formation of a CO comprising 20 to 25 households, thus more than one CO may be formed in a target village. The community dialogue process and how they implement and monitor projects has been explained in Diagram C.

After these COs undergo a certain level of capacity building, they will be consolidated into a village organization (VO) with representatives from each one of COs. The attempt would be, once again, to cover 70% of the households in the village. The function of a village organization will be to meet the prioritized needs of the whole village. To guide this intervention, a 'village development plan' will be prepared and implemented. A village development plan will be prepared by the VO during the village development planning session. A situation analysis will be conducted using a participatory approach to decide the top priority early recovery interventions required to support the returnees in the region.

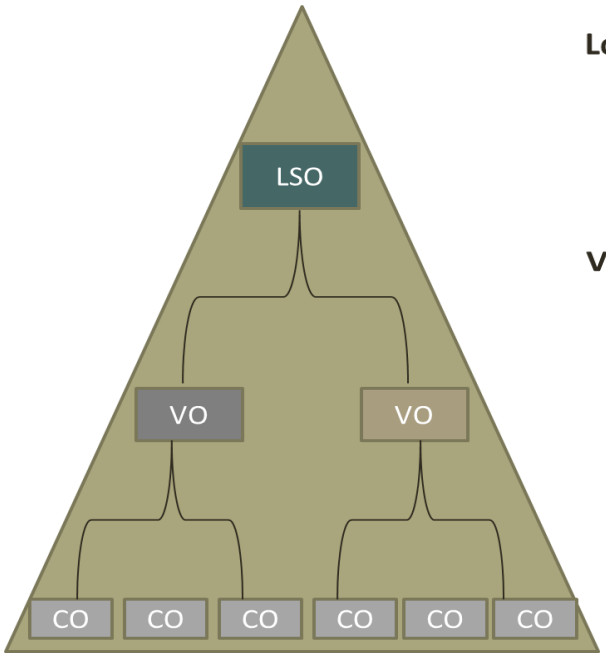
The CO will carry out a needs prioritization exercise. This requires the members to identify their needs, categorize them by priority and then decide on which needs to be addressed first. The decision of the need to be addressed will be formally put forth in a

Diagram C: The community engagement process

resolution. The needs prioritization exercise will be accompanied by corresponding resource identification exercise enabling the community to identify potential ways and means to address the identified need. The 'pair-wise ranking' tool is used to guide the needs identification exercise.

Once the community organization is formed, it selects or elects a president and a manager. These elections are limited to the community members who have CNICs. A bank account for the community organization will be opened in the name of these office-bearers who then take over the responsibility for all monetary transactions. Members and office-bearers of the community organization will be provided with capacity building trainings, which include components of sustainable development, participatory development, leadership management, record keeping, peace building and conflict resolution. These trainings can equip them to deal with issues of peace building and participatory needs assessment.

Each step of the process must be recorded, thus the community organizations will become skilled at maintaining clear and detailed records. An operations and maintenance committee is part of the community organization overseeing the implementation. Once the community organizations are mature enough, they will join together in the form of a village organization. The village organization will then repeat this process at the level of the entire village rather than just a neighborhood or limited number of households. Next, the community organization will carry out a needs prioritization exercise. This requires the members to identify their needs, categorize them by priority and then decide on which needs to address first. The decision of the need to be addressed will be formally put forth in a resolution.



Local Support Organization
Increased voice for demanding their rights
Tapping funding sources independently
Addressing Union Council Level issues

Village Organization
Village Development Plans
Addressing Village level issues (Farm to market roads, Flood Protection, Schools)

Community Organization
1st tier of Mobilizations
Mostly address immediate needs (Street Pavements, Drinking Water, Latrines etc.)

Diagram D: Formation from community organization to village organization and then Local Support Organization. The village profile exercise with the village development plans in line with the area based approach.

The last tier in the process is that of local support organization (LSO), which is a consolidation of all the village organizations in the area. Representatives from each VO join the LSO and this ensures that 70% of the households in the area are covered. The LSO not only focuses on a much larger area than a VO, it also unites COs and VOs in the area. LSOs contribute to the capacity building of COs and VOs, by directly conducting trainings or involving the relevant organizations in a higher-level intervention project. They assist in resolving conflicts within these organizations, if these arise, and enhancing their vision from a parochial to a much more universal level. This process is depicted in Diagram D.

Village profiles will comprise of baseline information comprising of socioeconomic indicators. They will include information on population, health, education, sanitation, nutrition, food security, community infrastructure, water and energy supply and employment sectors. These profiles will provide an objective manner of validating the CO's analyses of their situation, as well as measuring the effect of the interventions that will be undertaken. It will be ensured that the link of the COs with the government is established throughout the process.

Coordination and Management Arrangements:

The Steering Committee (SC) or FATA Task Force, chaired by FATA Secretariat and UNDP, provides the overall strategic guidance and oversight for the Framework. Members of the SC include the FATA Secretariat, FDMA, UNDP and relevant UN agencies. The village profiling and needs prioritization through consultative process with communities will be shared with the Steering Committee for review and endorsement. Based on the needs, situation, nature of intervention and the review of the SC, the most feasible implementation mechanism will be identified. This process is depicted in Diagram E

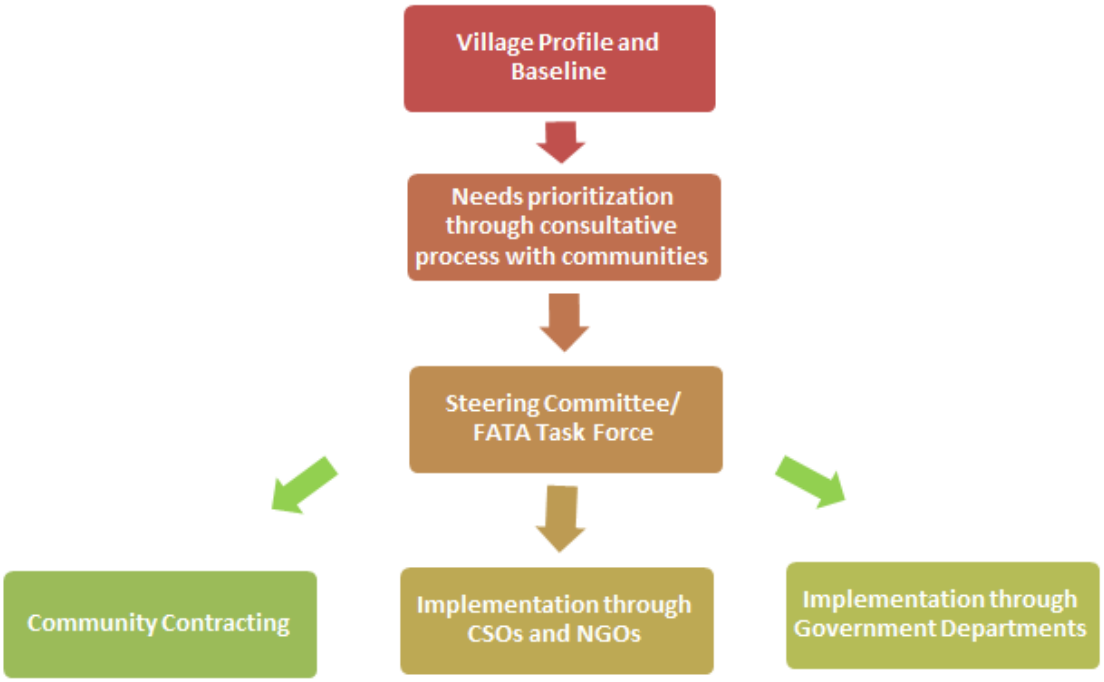


Diagram E: Prioritization and implementation mechanisms

The UNDP will lead the process with FATA Secretariat and will engage relevant UN agencies to lead their respective sectoral expertise based on comparative advantage and the prioritized needs of the communities. Sectors and the respective lead UN agencies are depicted in Table 4. Once the priortised needs and villages are identified, they will be presented to the SC for their review and endorsement, following which partners will engage in implementation. The SC will meet every quarter to review the Framework progress, work plans, provide policy guidance, and assist in the resolution of challenges experienced during implementation.

Table 4: Sectors and lead UN Agencies

Sector	Lead UN Agency
Community Restoration	UNDP
Education	UNICEF
Food Security	FAO and WFP
Health	WHO
Nutrition	UNICEF
Protection	UNHCR
Shelter	UNHCR
WASH	UNICEF

Under the framework, the following three methods are available for implementation after the community priorities its needs:

1. Community contracting
2. Implementation through CSOs and NGOs
3. Implementation through government departments

1. Community Contracting

The community organisation itself is responsible for the implementation of every aspect of an intervention. It will plan the intervention, hires the relevant staff and oversees the implementation. The budget required is transferred into the community organisation's bank account by the UN agency and the former is responsible for handling all monetary disbursements. At-least two people per community organisation can take this responsibility to maintain transparency. The community is responsible for the entire process from prioritization of needs, implementation, monitoring and operation and maintenance of the projects.

Implementation through CSOs and NGOs

The UN Agencies can support CSOs or NGOs for implementation of the recovery interventions. This support can be provided through grants between the UN agencies and the CSO/NGO. The CSOs/ NGOs will be engaged through a competitive process initiated through a call for proposal and followed by a detailed capacity assessment to assess the institutional strength, quality of service and outreach and financial performance of the CSO. The UNDP CSO Capacity Assessment Tool assesses the CSO on criteria including legal status and history, mandate, policy and governance, constituency, local and global linkages, existing partnerships, technical capacity, managerial capacity, financial and administrative capacity.

The CSO/NGO will be responsible for the implementation of the project activities and these will be closely monitored by the relevant UN agency.

The use of grants will support community -based initiatives designed to support the restoration and rehabilitation support needed by the returnees. These can include a broad range of small projects aimed at community restoration, livelihood, and economic recovery as well as promoting peace and social cohesion in the crisis affected communities. Working directly with local CSOs/NGOs in FATA will allow partners to benefit from the fact that these CSOs/NGOs work closely with the communities and will be able to

Implementation through government departments

With a focus on developing national systems and capacities and utilizing them for the implementation, the early recovery interventions can be implemented through the relevant government line departments . Through this approach – national implementation – the government department would directly assume the responsibility for the related output (or outputs) and carry out all activities towards the achievement of the interventions. When the capacities of the government Implementing Partner are proven and tested, as validated by the capacity assessment, the government regulations, rules and procedures shall apply to project implementation. The UN agency will monitor the implementation of the activities according to the agreement between the UN agency and the government department.

Monitoring and Reporting:

Monitoring system will be set up to ensure project relevance, aid effectiveness, and the quality delivery of assistance. Locations of monitoring visits will be selected at random and followed up by field reports highlighting the findings of field visits. Field visits will take place at least on a monthly basis throughout the duration of the project. Joint monitoring visits can also be organized to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach towards implementation. Following are the various tiers of monitoring under the framework:

1. Community level monitoring through the monitoring committee established by the community organizations.

2. UN and government counterparts, political administration will conduct direct monitoring of activities being implemented under the ERAF.

3. Existing MIS (Management Information System) to track and monitor progress of the various interventions in a consolidated manner.

4. Third party monitoring to monitor the implementation of agreements and communicate to the Steering Committee any issues and challenges hampering the successful implementation of recovery interventions.

The **4W's mechanism** will be used as the reporting tool, meaning information on who is doing what, where and when, with a focus on project activities and results are clearly reported. In addition, all partners are responsible to report to donors and the Steering Committee on the progress of projects in accordance to project agreements. Quarterly and annual reports will provide an overall summary of funding, project progress and results, and sector specific updates. For purposes of spatial mapping and analysis, a robust **geo-database** with the detailed locations and mapping of all project interventions under the framework will be established.

Complementarity with other Initiatives in FATA

Based on the information available from FATA Secretariat and other partners, an analysis of other initiatives in FATA has been conducted and is continually being mapped in direct coordination with Government authorities, UN agencies, NGOs, and other partners. A detailed mapping of interventions undertaken by other partners in FATA has been developed (Diagram F and Table 5) based on the information available thus far. This will be further enhanced using updated information from government and other partners.

The ERAF will adopt a coordinated approach with development partners to ensure synergies and avoid duplication to ensure efficient and effective delivery of early recovery assistance to the crisis affected communities of FATA. All these partners have had experience in the region and are well aware of the governance structures and stakeholders in FATA. An integral part of the ERAF is the complementary nature of the Framework with other initiatives in FATA. It is widely accepted that the needs in FATA require a major response if the region is to move forward into a better future, but that resources and implementation of projects has been a significant challenge. It is for this reason that the ERAF is coordinated with other initiatives and organizations working in FATA outside the Framework.

This includes the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MTDF), which is focused on supporting longer-term rehabilitation and development based on the findings of the PCNA. The MDTF has five projects in FATA, focused mainly in the Agencies of Bajaur and Mohmand. These projects include urban center development, rural road rehabilitation, economic revitalization, rehabilitation of rural community infrastructure and support for livelihoods and governance support project. There are no overlaps or duplications between the ERAF and the MDTF, but instead the ERAF complements MDTF initiatives by helping to lay the foundations for longer-term rehabilitation and development. As compared to the MDTF projects, the ERAF adopts a village based, community focused approach. UNDP has been working on community infrastructure restoration and rehabilitation in tehsils Sararogha and Sarwakai of South Waziristan agency, FATA. The village level information pertaining to UNDP interventions is depicted in Diagram G and Diagram H.

Other bilateral rehabilitation and development initiatives in FATA are linked to the ERAF. These initiatives include livelihood development, education, quick impact, child healthcare, area development, and training and capacity development programmes. Major initiatives include the Frontier Works Organization (FWO) and Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) projects supported by the US; development projects supported by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; health and debt swap projects supported by Germany; a rural development and poverty alleviation project supported by the Asian Development Bank; quick impact projects supported by the United Arab Emirates; an area development for debt swap project supported by Italy; and a capacity building project for the FATA Secretariat supported by the United Kingdom.

Diagram F: Ongoing projects in FATA by various partners

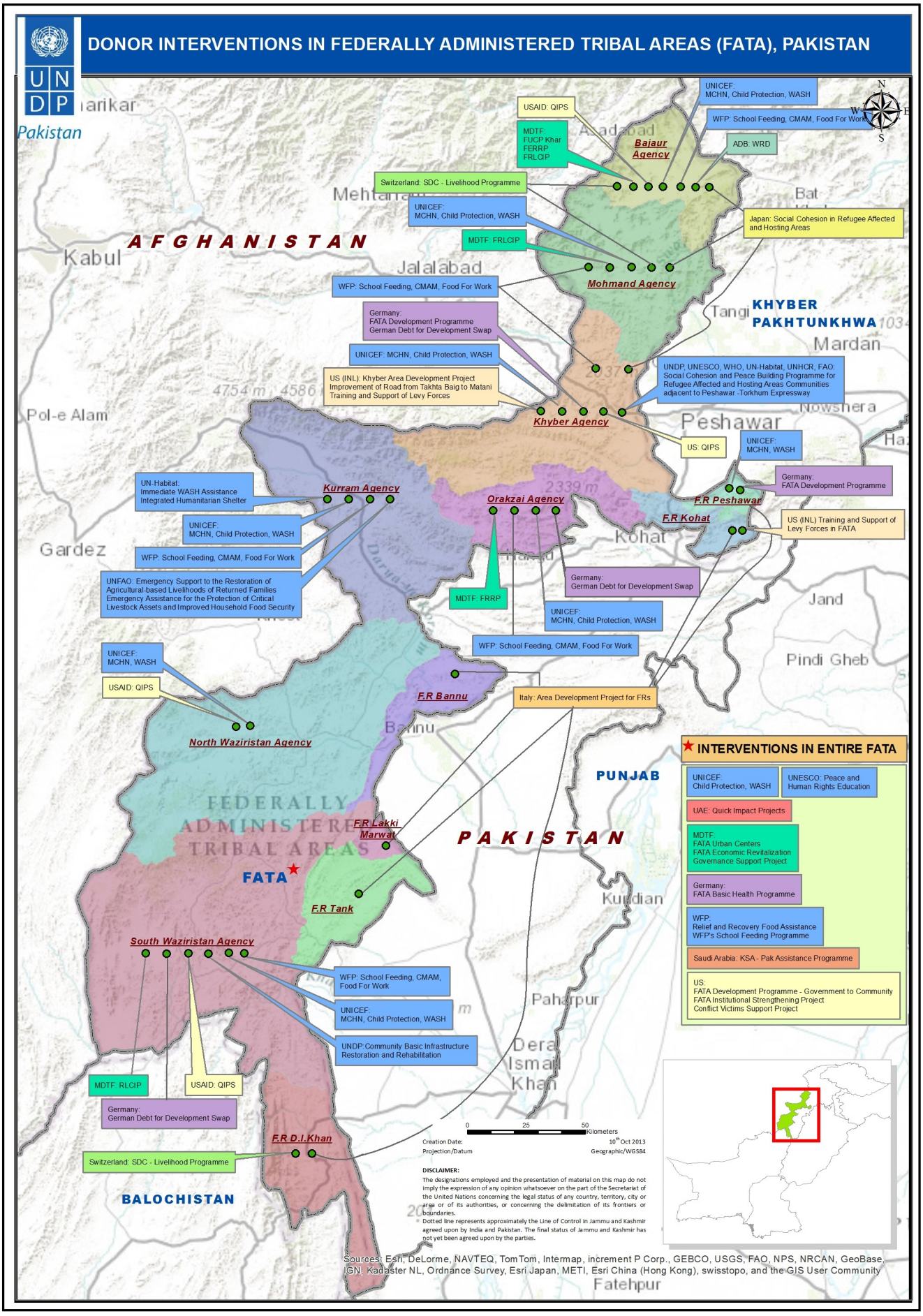
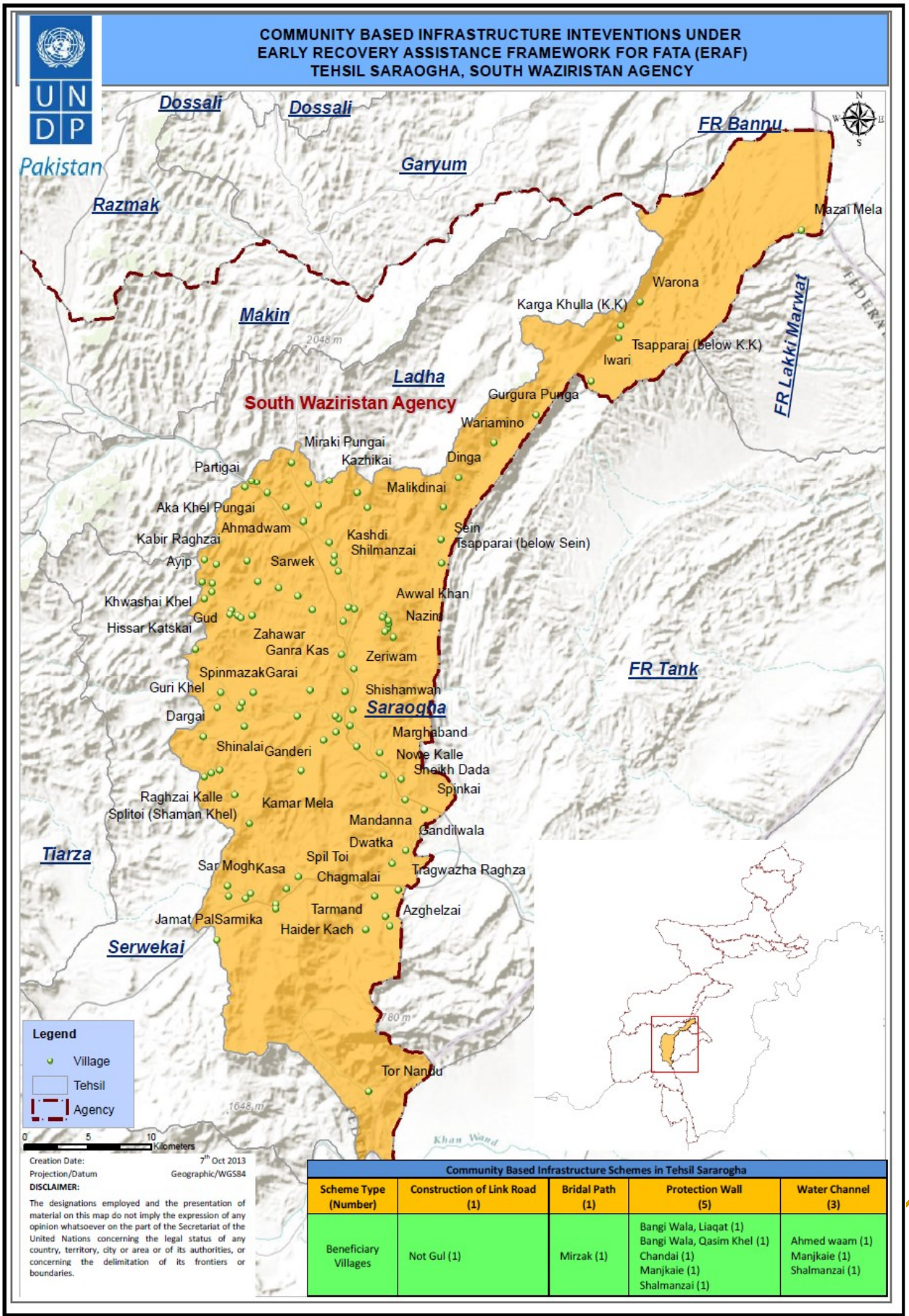


Table 5: Ongoing projects in FATA by various partners

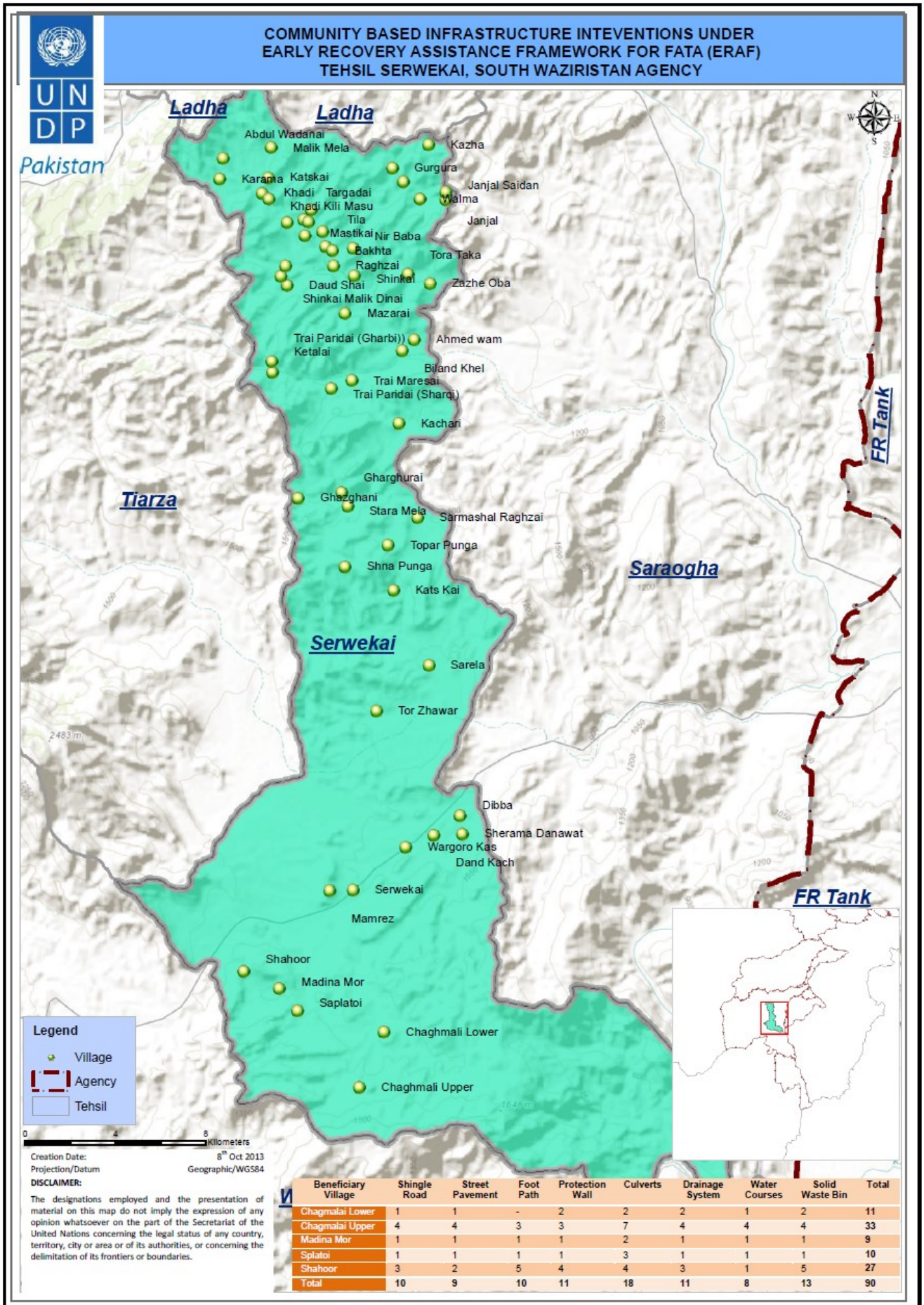
Donor	Project/s	Location Agency/Tehsil/Village
USAID	Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)/FATA Infrastructure Project FATA Development Programme –Government to Community FATA Institutional Strengthening Project Conflict Victims Support Project	North, South Waziristan, Bajaur, Khyber All FATA All FATA All FATA
US (INL)	Khyber Area Development Project Improvement, Widening and Black Topping of Road from Takhta Baig to Matani via Bara By-Pass & Sheikhan Training and Support of Levy Forces in FATA	Khyber Khyber FR Kohat and Khyber Agency
Italy	Area Development Project for FRs	All FRs
Japan	Social Cohesion in Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme, FATA	Mohmand, Bajaur, Khyber
Germany	FATA Development Programme *FATA Basic Health Programme* German Debt for Development Swap	Khyber Agency, FR Peshawar 2. All FATA 3. South Waziristan, Khyber and Orakzai
Switzerland	Swiss Development Cooperation-Livelihood Programme	Bajaur, Mohmand, FR DI Khan
Saudi Arabia	KSA-Pak Assistance Programme	All FATA
UAE	Quick Impact Projects	All FATA
Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	FATA Rural Roads Project FATA Rural Livelihood and Community Infrastructure FATA Urban Centers FATA Economic Revitalization Governance Support Project	Bajaur, Orakzai Mohmand, Bajaur, South Waziristan All Agencies in FATA. Initiated in Khar, Bajaur agency FATA (All agencies) All FATA
UN Habitat	Social Cohesion and peace build	Khyber

Diagram G: UNDP projects in Tehsil Sararogha, South Waziristan Agency, FATA



Community Based Infrastructure Schemes in Tehsil Sararogha				
Scheme Type (Number)	Construction of Link Road (1)	Bridal Path (1)	Protection Wall (5)	Water Channel (3)
Beneficiary Villages	Not Gul (1)	Mirzak (1)	Bangi Wala, Liaqat (1) Bangi Wala, Qasim Khel (1) Chandai (1) Manjkaie (1) Shalmanzai (1)	Ahmed waam (1) Manjkaie (1) Shalmanzai (1)

Diagram H: UNDP projects in Tehsil Serwekai, South Waziristan Agency, FATA



Beneficiary Village	Shingle Road	Street Pavement	Foot Path	Protection Wall	Culverts	Drainage System	Water Courses	Solid Waste Bin	Total
Chagmalai Lower	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	2	11
Chagmalai Upper	4	4	3	3	7	4	4	4	33
Madina Mor	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Splatoi	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	10
Shahoor	3	2	5	4	4	3	1	5	27
Total	10	9	10	11	18	11	8	13	90

A village profile in FATA (data: June, 2013):

In Tehsil. Ladha, village Kotkai, the years long armed conflict has resulted in huge devastations of houses and other public properties. However with the return of the communities, reconstruction has started. The government is supporting some early recovery interventions. Pakistan military has successfully established writ of government and the area is now much safer than before. The returnees have strong feeling of security and are optimistic about peace in the area. Frontier Works Organisation (FWO) has constructed a single way road which provides access to many villages in the area. Public transport, though limited at this stage, has started on the roads providing access to the communities . This will be further enriched after consultations with the communities.

Tehsil Ladha: Village Kotkai; Some **Baseline information:**

- Shelter rehabilitation project is being funded by Pak Army and ten houses are being established by the government, five by UNHCR in partnership with Norwegian Refugees Council. There are no other houses for the communities.
- It was observed that small amount of water is pumped in to the village, due to damaged pipe line. The quantity of water can be increased if the piping system is rehabilitated.
- It was also observed that access road to the village was in bad condition and needs rehabilitation.
- The primary school is intact but no teachers are available and therefore enrollment in school is 0%. Students reported that they are enthusiastic to restart education.
- SRSP and Khwendo Kor are the active organizations in the area.
- It was observed that the irrigation channel covers more than 1500 kanals of land, but the capacity of distribution of water is very low. The low capacity is due to seepage of water at different portions of the irrigation channels.
- Non availability of basic health units with line departments. Therefore there are no doctors available and no health facilities available for this village.
- Some of the priority needs of the communities that have been identified in consultation with the community organization are as follows:

- i. Housing iv. Communal latrines

Ii. Water supply v. Teachers for schools

Iii Irrigation channels. Vi. Doctors for a Basic health unit to start operating