



Swiss Humanitarian Aid in Pakistan

Swiss Humanitarian Aid officials went into action immediately upon receiving news of the earthquake. Thanks to our Cooperation Office (SCO-P) in the Pakistani capital Islamabad, the operational unit had detailed first-hand information.

The Emergency phase is over; Reconstruction started.

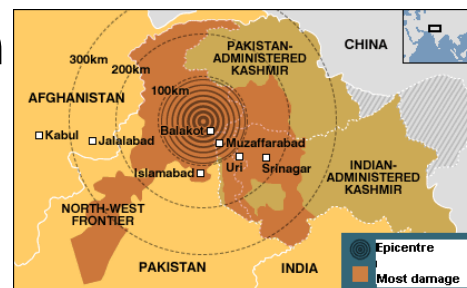
Earthquake on

08.10.2005

Time UTC 03.50

Time CH 05.50

Local time 08.50



Reconstruction and Livelihood Programme RLP

Main Objectives:

Support reconstruction of public and private infrastructures and restoration of livelihood in two Tehsils (Sub-Districts) of the earthquake affected area of the North-west Frontier Province (NWFP)

As a result of needs assessments carried out by SHA in close cooperation with SCO-P and local authorities, the following basic action lines have been identified:

A Reconstruction:

A1 Reconstruction of public infrastructure in some 50 villages; in particular Schools and Basic Health Units (BHUs).

A2 Support of housing reconstruction in Mansehra and Battagram Districts by building and running two ERRA Housing Reconstruction Centres, providing training/advice to local craftsmen and self-builders.

B Livelihood:

Support to restoration of livelihoods through provision of agricultural inputs including support to community based development and expertise.

C Prevention & Preparedness:

Prevention: The RLP will enhance earthquake resistant construction standards and will ensure that all its reconstruction and livelihood projects are disaster resistant.

Preparedness: Support GoP in setting up a Disaster Management System and in the building up of local USAR capacity.

Main Partners:

Government of Pakistan (GoP):
The Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority (ERRA) www.erra.gov.pk

UN-Habitat, GTZ (Reconstruction), Intercooperation/CBRM (Livelihood), Terre des Hommes (Water and Sanitation).

Please turn page for further details on the RLP

Background information

The Impact:

On 8 October 2005, an earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale, the most devastating for a century in the region, destroyed entire cities and villages in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), including the former's capital, Muzaffarabad, leaving more than two and half million people homeless. Eleven days later, officials reported a death toll of more than 88,000 deaths and over 100,000 injured.

The rugged topography of the affected areas, combined with a scattered settlement pattern, poor quality of construction and the virtual lack of seismic resistant considerations in building designs, pose significant challenges for both humanitarian and reconstruction efforts. The private housing sector suffered the most extensive damage, followed by the transport, education, and agriculture and livestock sectors.

SDC Financial Contributions

- To date SDC committed around CHF 7 Mio. for emergency assistance and CHF 7 Mio. for reconstruction in Pakistan. Additional CHF 8 Mio. through UN organizations and ICRC. **A total of CHF 22 Mio.**
- 9 SHA experts** from Switzerland and some **43 local staff** are presently running the Reconstruction and Livelihood Programme in Pakistan.

Further information

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Reconstruction of Public Infrastructure Schools and Basic Health Units (BHUs)

The preliminary assessment estimates that around 60-80 schools and BHUs can be built through direct programme funding, thereby serving about 50 villages in Mansehra and Batagram districts.

Any planned reconstruction activity needs to be in accordance with the official strategies, norms and standards to «build back better». SDC-HA's initial plans are to complete 10 schools and hand them over to the authorities by March 2007. So far, the structural design documents for three schools in Batagram have been submitted as initial step to be able to finally sign a MoU with ERRA for the construction of the identified sites.

Support to Reconstruction of Private Housing



SDC-HA has become an institutional partner of the governmental Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) in the implementation of the rural housing reconstruction strategy. In this role SDC-HA started to set up and operate two (out of 11) ERRA Housing Reconstruction Centres (HRC), one in Batagram

and one in Balakot. The HRCs are staffed with a team of technical advisors and trainers.

Since spring 2006, training and technical assistance is provided in the two HRCs on earthquake safer building methods according to the standards of the «build back better»-Strategy. Trainings are conducted at various levels and for different target groups (masons, engineers, self builders, Army, social mobilizers, trainers etc).

The HRC's other important function is to provide information to everyone on other construction related issues (e.g. technical standards), particularly through the partner organizations (POs). POs pass on the housing policy to the rural areas in their assigned Union Councils through so called Mobile teams. Mobile teams are composed of a mason/engineer and a male and female social mobilizer. SDC-HA itself performs as partner organization in the Union Councils Shamlai (Batagram) and Mahandri (Balakot) where it recently establishes field offices.

The financial support on private housing reconstruction is provided through the Government of Pakistan at a standard rate of Rs 175,000 for fully damaged houses (approx. CHF 4000) and Rs 75,000 (app. CHF 1750) for partially damaged/retrofitable houses.

The concept of an «owner driven» private housing reconstruction approach has been adopted as the guiding policy. Apart from the training component, the program may possibly identify additional support to the most vulnerable and marginalized people. This is done as an inclusive community based and integrated approach.

Support in Restoring Livelihood

Looking at immediate needs, activities were related to food security like purchase and provision of agriculture inputs (seeds and fertilizer), feed& fodder and live-stock restocking. Further activities are related to the rehabilitation of communal infrastructure in the three earthquake affected union councils in Mansehra covered by the IC/CBRM project plus two union councils in Batagram district.

Distribution of agricultural inputs

Agricultural inputs such as seeds, livestock and fertilizer have been provided among 10600 identified households in April- May this year. A total of 160t of maize seeds, 6t of rice seeds, 50t of potato seeds and 8.067t of beans, 428t fertilizer have been distributed in the villages of the target area. The distribution of 1656 kg of vegetable seeds (coriander, okra, spinach, radish, turnip, tomato) targeted in particular the female members of the households.

Livestock plays a pivotal role for the life of the peasant farmers in NWFP. Whilst goats provide milk and meat, cows and buffalos also count as assets against which small credits and loans can be obtained. The earthquake devastated the livestock population and families were also forced to slaughter their animals to survive the winter.

Under the Livestock Restocking Project SDC-HA distributed 140 bulls among the farmers during June to



August for tilling the fields. Distribution of 120 cows is ongoing. The cattle are destined for the female head of household. The project targets in particular vulnerable families.

A distribution of goats to female headed house-holds is also planned.

Agricultural tools are presently provided to about 1000 families in the villages of the five targeted Union Councils to support the agricultural activities in the villages. The tools will also be useful for reconstruction.

Communal infrastructure and Cash component

To support farmers and help revive livelihoods also in economic terms, small cash for work activities are planned whereby the communal infrastructure is rehabilitated (roads, water etc). In total, 26 projects have been identified under the Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in close cooperation with the community and the line departments.

Social Mobilization and Community Development

Throughout the program SDC-HA ensures that a gender and equity sensitive approach is taken. Social mobilization of the targeted communities is an integral part of the implementation of the RLP livelihood component.