

**MALAKAND**  
**POST – OPERATION**  
**REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION**

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## PREFACE

The valley of Swat, about 1000 meters above sea level, with its magnificent scenic beauty, meandering rivers and murmuring streams, nestling in the lap of mighty Himalayan peaks, that not so long ago had been a favourite destination of tourists from the world over, became a dreaded place for its own inhabitants when the Taliban nearly took over its control spreading their terror campaign to Buner, Dir, Lower Dir, Shangla, and Mingora (Saidu Sharif). This area is part of the Malakand Division of North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan which, during the Afghan War against the Soviet occupation and now the “war on terror” has faced the brunt of the turmoil as a front line province of Pakistan. In order to quell the rule of terror and restore government’s writ in the troubled region, the military operation “Rah-e-Rast” was launched in May 2009. In the wake of this operation over 2.5 million people from Malakand Division had to leave their hearths and homes. They were lodged in camps set up by government and welfare agencies and with host families, mainly in five adjacent districts of Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Charsada, Swabi, Lower Dir and Malakand.

Now that the region has been cleared of the terrorists, the civil administration and relief agencies have to meet the immediate and basic needs of the returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) such as provision of food, restoration of water supply, roads and bridges, arrangement of relief, for the destitute, the physically handicapped, orphans, widows, the injured and the aged. Among major works agricultural activities need revival, 230 girls and boys schools damaged by terrorists need rebuilding and business activity in which small and medium enterprises are involved has to be restored. Health infrastructure that was not spared by the terrorists must function soon to provide care to the battered returnees.

Although the operation “Rah-e-Rast” was launched in May 2009, the people of Malakand, especially of Swat, had been suffering for the last two years under the growing highhandedness of the Taliban. The NWFP Government had earlier prepared an Early Recovery Plan for Malakand Division with an estimated cost of PKR 21653.6335 million and later the Swat Development Package (July 2009-June 2011) consisting of development projects in that district costing about Rs. one billion.

The NWFP Government had also set up Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (Parrsa) under the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). They have worked out a Five Year Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Malakand Division. With a view to generating assistance and help from the developed world, a forum, Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP), has been formed. The head of the Special Support Group (SSG) has presented its strategic vision along with preliminary estimated need for US\$ 2-2.5 billion required for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Malakand Division.

The *IPRI Factfile* contains articles and media reports covering events, comments, opinions and policies from March 2009 to the end of August 2009, including a brief account of the Early Recovery Plan for Malakand Division and the Swat Development Project.

September 1, 2009

Noor ul Haq



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## THE MALAKAND CATASTROPHE

Pakistan in general and NWFP in particular is facing serious security threats due to extremism and terrorism. Law and order in the province and FATA is fragile. NWFP has been the frontline province during the Afghan war as well as in the recent insurgency in Malakand Division and FATA. The 1.5 million Afghan refugees are predominantly residing in NWFP which is a continuous burden on the economy and social services network of the province and a major source of heinous crimes. Major share of the tribal population has migrated mostly to NWFP due to the recent “war on terror”. On the other hand, the extremist and terrorist insurgency in Malakand Division has caused the migration of the world largest number of internally displaced persons/peoples (IDPs). Over 3.5 million IDPs from Malakand Division have been registered so far due to the ongoing military clean up operation. This situation has created uncertainty in the region and has badly affected the economic activities. Investors hardly take risk of investing in Pakistan, especially in NWFP. As a result, the socio-economic condition of the province is deteriorating day by day. Implications of this insecurity are widespread, such as:

- a) Economic opportunity and employment is declining, with many businesses closing or moving out of the province;
- b) It is difficult to maintain basic public services in some areas;
- c) The costs of maintaining law and order have greatly increased;
- d) Large groups of displaced people require basic support;
- e) Regional trade has been disrupted, reducing employment and revenue;
- f) International funding for development has declined markedly;

2. The recent conflicts in NWFP have led to large number of internally displaced people (IDPs) who have settled in camps or with host families. As military operation continues in Swat, Dir, Buner and adjacent locations, the residents of these areas are migrating to safer regions like Mardan, Swabi, Charsadda, Nowshera, Peshawar and Kohat. For this purpose, 15 permanent and one transit camps have been established in these districts to house the IDPs, as depicted in the following table:-

Table 13.1

## DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF IDPS

S. NO	DISTRICT	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
1	Swabi	97036	586182
2	Mardan	252813	2074248
3	Charsadda	25899	155394
4	Kohat	3169	42758
5	Nowshera	25323	158643
6	Peshawar	58283	373011
	TOTAL	462523	3390236

Source: Social Welfare Department, Data Management Unit ERU-PRC as of 7th June 2009

3. A total of 86 registration points have been established in Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Swabi and Kohat to register these IDPs while registration of IDPs is also in progress in Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra and Battagram. Different local and foreign organizations are serving these IDPs in camps within their respective framework.

4. An amount of Rs. 1.140 billion has been released by the Provincial Government for the welfare of the IDPs apart from the assistance being provided by the UNHCR, WFP, NGOs and other donor agencies.

The Federal Government has allocated a sum of Rs. 7 Billion as cash support of Rs. 25,000 per family. A huge amount of funds will be required for rehabilitation of these displaced people. Besides the miscreants have caused huge damages to public property and a large number of schools, bridges and hospitals which have deprived innocent children from education and people from health and communication facilities. The Federal Government has allocated Rs. 50 billion in the PSDP for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and security in Malakand Division. The Provincial Government has allocated Rs. 2 billion in the ADP for the rehabilitation work and also making efforts for donors' support in the rehabilitation process. The extra cost of policing and reconstruction of the damaged property, coupled with losses to business activity are expected to cost the government of NWFP nearly Rs 20 billion as estimated in the Comprehensive Development Strategy (CDS). Besides the over all rehabilitation would cost about Rs. 35 billion. ...

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## Annual Development Programme 2009-10

NWFP borders Afghanistan in the north and west, Punjab and Azad Jammu & Kashmir in the east, Balochistan and Punjab in the south. The total area of the province is 74521 square kilometers, which is 9.4% of the total area of Pakistan. According to the latest estimates, the population of the Province is 23.314 million, which is 13.4 percent of the national population. The population density is 238 persons per s.q. kilometer. The high population growth rate, coupled with lower GDP growth rate, has resulted in lesser per capita income, which is considerably lower than the national average.

2. NWFP is the poorest province in Pakistan with an overall incidence of poverty at 44% as compared to 23.9% for Pakistan. The farm area in NWFP is only 11.76% of the total farm area in the entire country. It has a high share of small sized land holdings. 50% of the provinces total land still remains un-cultivated. The share of NWFP in manufacturing sector in terms of value added goods is only 5%, which is much below the provincial contribution to national GDP. However, the share of NWFP in vegetable ghee, cigarettes and cement in national production is greater than the provincial share in the manufacturing sector value added goods and GDP.

3. Besides, the diversity in geographical and climatic conditions, nature has bestowed immense wealth in the shape of Hydel power, minerals, oil, gas and tourism potential that makes it prominent amongst the other provinces. However, morbid socioeconomic conditions and low literacy rate has had a serious impact on the pace of development. Above all, governance issues are impeding the pace of institutional efficiency in both public and private sectors. To address these issues the Government has taken various initiatives through sectoral reforms to improve the efficacy of the service rendering institutions to improve socio- economic conditions of the Province.

<http://www.nwfp.gov.pk/nwfpgov/Gov/WhitePaper2009-10.pdf>.  
(accessed September1, 2009)

## TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE: LEGAL EYE

Let us assume that we succeed in the battle against insurgency being waged in Swat. How will we [have] transition from war to peace and reconstruct the post-conflict community whose social fabric has been ravaged by violence, hate and anger and whose means of livelihood have

been destroyed due to prolonged hostilities and fighting? True, the armed forces must employ tactics in the battle against the *Taliban* that minimize collateral damage to civilians, the government ought to efficiently implement a comprehensive policy to generously accommodate and facilitate the victims of violence and misfortune who have been displaced from their homes, and our nation needs to continue to demonstrate its altruistic spirit to empathize with and help fellow citizens from Swat with material and emotional support. While all this is necessary, such simplistic prescription to win the 'hearts and minds' of local populations in insurgency-infested areas is not sufficient. Experiences of post-conflict societies elsewhere suggest that workable indigenous mechanisms need to be thoughtfully contrived in order to establish justice during transitions from war to peace.

Once the present phase of the military's fire brigade operation to capture and decapitate the *Taliban* in Swat is concluded, maintaining peace in the post-conflict zone will emerge as a major challenge. And solutions such as raising 10,000 strong police force comprising ex-military personnel to guard Malakand or establishing a permanent cantonment in Swat will not prove adequate on their own. We will need a holistic approach to transition [transit] Swat back to peace through a just process, the components of which must include

- (i) Imposing sanctions through a penal justice system capable of prosecuting and convicting hard-core criminals and insurgents,
- (ii) A truth commission deciphering the causes of the Swat conflict and how we got to a stage where three million residents needed to be displaced to capture less than 5000 hard-core militants,
- (iii) Rehabilitation of displaced citizens together with reconstructing their means of livelihood
- (iv) Reintegration of non-hardcore quasi-combatants within the communities and reconciliation amongst the community, and
- (v) Rebuilding state-led institutions of governance in the post-conflict region.

De-radicalization and normalization of Swat will take time. For one, it is exceedingly hard to distinguish the insurgents from the local civilian population. While there are no trustworthy statistics available at

the moment, there is a sense that hardcore militants in Swat are not more than a few thousand. Now that the resolve of the country and its military to eradicate the throat-slitting terrorists from our midst is becoming unambiguous, the locals who weren't committed fanatics are likely to part ways with the *Taliban*. We need to extinguish the threat posed by the hardcore militants while separating them from the less culpable tangential accomplices who sided with the *Taliban* because they were confused, misled or coerced. It is thus imperative to separate militants from the hesitating supporters or accomplices in order to apply state sanctions on the former while trying to reintegrate the latter within the community. Such reintegration will need to be braced with an effective process of reconciliation in order to pre-empt another spiral of violence provoked either due to the recovered semi-*Taliban* being sucked back into militancy elsewhere or by the desire of the victims of the present cycle of violence to seek revenge.

The reconciliation and rehabilitation program to bring the community together will need to be multi-pronged. The entrenched institution of *Jirga* within the *Pukhtun* culture can serve as an indigenous initiative led by tribal and community leaders to heal wounds, determine reparations for property damage, and bring people together to build peace. But a crucial prong of a rehabilitation program will need to be state-sponsored and built on the realization that

- (i) Various categories of combatants or *Taliban* supporters are not equally culpable.
- (ii) Many such quasi-combatants or semi-*Taliban* might even be victims themselves. For example, there will be a need to set up special programs for the misguided youth and juvenile offenders to ensure that they are cleansed of an ideology of hate and don't return to violence. If the state can establish educational and vocational training centers for youth, especially those suspected of being ex-combatants, the state would be able to monitor a vulnerable group over an extended period of time while also empowering such youth with the tools and skill-set to break-away from an unfortunate past.

As a subset of transitional justice, disarmament and demobilization of semi-*Taliban* in the immediate term might be easier than their reintegration in society. We need to realize that on the one hand it is in

no one's interest to condemn considerable portions of local population in Swat or elsewhere in the tribal areas as *Taliban* or militants that must be eliminated. And on the other hand the sway of such semi-*Taliban* toward *Talibanization* is a consequence of life experiences, a depraved religious ideology, social norms, economic factors and imprudent state policies and will require time and effort to be neutralized. If the throat-slitting *Taliban* are to be eliminated, we will need to focus on eliminating *Talibanization* and a crucial test for that will be recover and rehabilitate those presently teetering at the brink of *Talibanization*. This brings us to the first two components of transitional justice: the need to subject hardcore militants to legal sanctions and the need for the state to indulge in truth telling (and how the two are interlinked).

In 2007 we witnessed the *Lal Masjid* imbroglio: gun-trotting vigilantes occupying a children library, abducting foreigners and shutting down music shops in Islamabad. When confronted by the state – in an ill-conceived and delayed operation – the military action claimed many lives, including those of commandos carrying out the operation. Yet, there has not been a single conviction for the crimes carried out by the *Lal Masjid* brigade and Abdul Aziz was recently released by the apex court to receive a hero's welcome back at *Lal Masjid*. Earlier this week Lahore High Court ordered the release of Hafiz Saeed – the head of *Jamaatud Dawra* widely suspected of having inspired or abetted the Bombay terror attacks last year that brought Pakistan and India to the brink of war. When a justice system fails to put miscreants and offenders in correction facilities, it encourages crime and criminals by diluting the deterring effect of law on the one hand, and on the other encourages law-enforcement agencies to indulge in extra-judicial killings as the only effective way of putting criminals away. Are Pakistan's legislation, court system and criminal law jurisprudence fundamentally incapable of holding accountable perpetrators of terror and their intellectual mentors preaching an ideology of hate, violence and intolerance?

That Abdul Aziz and Hafiz Saeed are innocent until proven guilty is a fundamental tenant [tenet] of our law and justice system. But why is it that despite a tremendous rise in terrorist activity and increase in the number of arrests made in relation thereto, no one ever gets convicted? Are intelligence and law-enforcement agencies not able to gather information and evidence in a manner that can be used in a court of law? Are they unwilling to share information with prosecutors and the courts that they deem sensitive from a national security perspective? Are they

incapable of confronting all facets of the terror infrastructure still alive and well in Pakistan? Or are they deliberately equivocal about the utility of non-state actors in line with our three-decade old flawed defence and strategic thinking? and this is where the issue of truth-telling by the state becomes an essential plank in transitional justice.

Hillary Clinton admitted before a senate committee that the US had helped nurture, finance and arm the *Taliban* and other *mujabedeen* during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and had later forgotten about the stingers floating across Pakistan. It was thus part responsible for the mess in the region. Such admission is a crucial first step in amending mistakes of the past.

If Pakistan wishes to dismantle the jihadi infrastructure that continues to fuel insurgency in the tribal areas and terror across the country, the state must admit its original sin. We cannot confront or isolate militancy in Swat, while the militant ideology prospers in Waziristan, Southern Punjab and Muridke. A comprehensive approach to fighting terror and extremism in Pakistan can only be built on the admission that a flawed approach to national security and defence strategy led to the inception of a jihadi project, where the state patronized militant groups, trained them in guerrilla warfare, fed them on an obscurantist brand of religion and armed them with modern weapons funded by foreign money.

Such acknowledgement will enable the state to confront the crimes of today, without simultaneously trying to cover up those of yesterday that can be traced back to its own doorstep. It will allow agencies to divulge information before our courts that will lead to convictions of terrorists and their patrons. And it will help today's military and political leaders to explain how we wound up in a situation where a population of almost three million people had to be evacuated to confront a few thousand militants and the steps that we will take now to never let this happen again.

Babar Sattar, *News International* (Rawalpindi), June 6, 2009  
[http://www.thenews.com.pk/editorial\\_arc1.asp?wn=by%20Babar%20Sattar](http://www.thenews.com.pk/editorial_arc1.asp?wn=by%20Babar%20Sattar)  
(accessed September 1, 2009)

## CURBING EXTREMISM

Obama reaches out to religious parties in Pakistan An amendment to the Pakistan aid bill moved in the US Congress requires, among other things, that Islamabad implement economic, legal and social reforms that would

discourage 'violent Islamic extremism'. Pakistani citizens must demand the same from their government. The fight against extremism in any form concerns Pakistan most deeply and directly, for as events in the country's north-western areas illustrate, extremism and the militancy it sponsors represent a potent threat to the writ of the state. Firstly, of course, the militants must be effectively neutralised. The army operation should be taken to its logical conclusion and all areas be brought under the control of the government, while the millions of people affected must be rehabilitated. Reconstruction efforts need be initiated, in which regard the involvement of local people may well prove invaluable.

Not only would they have an idea of where the money is best spent but such involvement would help return to them a sense of ownership. Subsequently, the root causes of extremism will have to be addressed. It is vital that poverty alleviation measures be undertaken and employment opportunities be created in underdeveloped areas; an industrial base could be set up, for example. People with jobs and regular incomes are, after all, far less likely to turn towards extremism or militancy.

And Pakistan will have to find ways of ensuring that development funds do not leak down corrupt or bureaucratic holes. Employment opportunities must be accompanied by the setting up of schools and vocational training centers. This requires a coherent education plan and a significantly bigger budgetary allocation.

The education sector has traditionally been subjected to arbitrary changes; now a needs-assessment exercise by legislators and experts must lead to solid policy. Concurrently, the madrassas system must be reworked. Such institutions must be identified, counted and registered, after which curriculum reform can be devised. While all madrassas are not connected to extremism, their graduates are often unfit for the job market. This must be remedied.

Furthermore, issues such as deficiencies in the state education system and the lack of access to it must be addressed, for these are among the factors that lead to the popularity of madrassas. Then there exists the pressing need for access to quality healthcare and, most vitally, justice in its real sense. We must learn the lesson taught by Swat, where the promise of justice under Sharia initially led many citizens to extend support to the extremists. Most importantly, perhaps, areas such as Fata, the rest of the tribal belt and the designated Northern Areas must be brought into the political mainstream.

The Political Parties Act must be extended so that all political organisations can carry out their legitimate activities in all areas. Access to genuine representation allows citizens to effectively present their concerns, thereby reducing the need to bargain with a gun.

Editorial, *Dawn* (Islamabad), June 12, 2009

## THE ELEVEN INDISPENSABLES

With the Army now having demonstrated its will and ability to inflict military damage on armed insurgent groups, specifically in parts of Malakand and FATA, Pakistan will now be involved in a relatively prolonged counterinsurgency effort. While Pakistan-based sleepers and active allies of insurgents join with externally based ones, sections of Pakistan's forces will have to remain engaged in battling these groups. This would include regular fighting groups, Special Forces and various elements within the intelligence agencies. However, the initial indicators are that both numerically and in scale the insurgency threat is neither chronic, nor deep-rooted enough to turn into a long drawn out affair. Yet, factors like the terrain, weapons availability, its sporadic spread across the country and its ability to potentially win the hearts and minds of the people means that it's not a quick-win affair.

However, the speed with which this the military operations will terminate and the ability of the counterinsurgency to disable and delegitimise the militants on a long-term basis will not only depend on the military issue. The military is only one, though essential dimension. Also the causes of what Pakistan eventually faced, a national and regional insurgency, emanated from multiple sources. All those sources will have to be blocked, and simultaneously, to ensure a successful counterinsurgency effort. Of the numerous contributing factors the following 11 are noteworthy and require Pakistan to take action:

*One*, beginning with support to the internally displaced persons, therefore the immediate fallout of the counterinsurgency effort to sustained and focused effort on reconstruction and rehabilitation of the IDPs as they begin their homeward journey, are high-priority moves that the government must make.

*Two*, the government must ensure that especially military actions and reconstruction-related actions are kept transparent for the public. Three, communication with the people on the counterinsurgency goals, actions, and achievements including timelines must be kept realistic and

regular. For example, if the government prematurely announces the end of military operations in any area, as was done in the case of Swat, it will prove counterproductive. Depleting trust and perception of army's ineffectiveness in its own field of performance will be the outcome.

*Three*, the government must make no offer for talks to the gun-totting militants. The government's position that the militants "have to surrender to the writ of the state in accordance with laws...that we have no other option but to win this war," is a correct position.

*Four*, the insurgency acquired a scale and complexity also because of Pakistan's other aggravated situations, including Balochistan. Simultaneous and substantive moves are required by the government to resolve other crises that have proved to be important contributing factors in the insurgency.

*Five*, the government needs to move on "opening the hearts and minds" of our own people who fell prey to the insurgents' indoctrination, ironically co-authored initially by sections of some state institutions. Indoctrination through state-sponsored and private madrasas was also a principle contributing factor for these people to falling prey to the insurgents. That too must be altered.

*Six*, the state's failure to provide people their constitutional rights was an important factor that won the insurgency some support, but indeed the defining factor was the state's own security strategy which it initially co-authored in the eighties with the US and other players. Policy reorientation too is required to prevent through another round of state-sponsorship the resurgence of such militant groups.

*Seven*, the two important yet weak institutional links required for effective good governance are the local administration machinery and the law enforcement agencies. These require immediate strengthening.

*Eight*, alongside the practical steps taken on the civil and military fronts, a clearly articulated political message needs to be conveyed to the public, by all political leaders, reiteratively. This message, spelling out the concrete steps the government intends to give to the people the promise of a homeland that the Quaid had planned, would help create the political and emotional stamina in the public that maybe required to face the negative costs of a long drawn out counterinsurgency. A united message needs to be given to prepare the public for also the dangers that may still lie ahead. Such a message should be a unifying message coming from all political leaders.

*Nine*, given the genesis of the insurgency that Pakistan is now trying to defeat and debilitate, government's clearly articulated commitment to constitutional democracy and constitutionally parliamentary national security policy, is necessary. Indeed, public rejection of any attempt to opt for extra-constitutional or extra-parliamentary policy, even in the name of national interest, must be rejected.

*Ten*, it must remain clear that Pakistan will through legitimate means pursue its national security and foreign policy interests within the regional and international context. This would include commitment to a resolution of Kashmir, to a democratic, not dictatorial, expansion of the United Nations Security Council, the international community's acceptance of Pakistan as a nuclear power, availability of nuclear energy to Pakistan, firming up of Pakistan's borders, including the Durand Line.

*Eleven*, given that the insurgency has thrived within the context of unresolved regional issues on the one hand and unresolved principles of inter-state relations on the other. Clearly to successfully battle cross-border a visionary approach requires opting for collective regional security frameworks. Pakistan should lead the move in the region for collective security.

At the core of any successful counterinsurgency effort must be factors that constitute the content of regime legitimacy. Insurgencies are always born within a de-legitimised socio-political context to unseat incumbent authority. They typically thrive on regime hatred, people's support for the incumbency, tightly woven organisation, regular supply of weapons and guerrilla warfare tactics. Pakistan's insurgency was, however, unique in both its inception and evolution. If the current insurgency was to be traced back to the eighties it was indeed created by the state itself, it was politically and financially underwritten by the international community, it was viewed as a security asset, its militant-cum-religious ideological moorings were largely state-authored and internationally supported, multiple state players regionally and globally mobilised foot-soldiers for this insurgency.

Hence, what for want of a more appropriate label is referred to as an insurgency is actually a mini-war machine that the state and its internal and external allies put together. The mini-war machine did eventually acquire its own regional and international persona, its own autonomy and operated as a fragmented entity combining a fiend's persona with that of a Robin Hood's. If it captured hearts and minds it also spread terror in people's hearts. The rollback of this entity therefore required both

counterinsurgency elements but also an ideological and political reorientation of the state itself. Unless the state and the governments remain committed to exercise of state and government authority strictly within the context of the parameters laid down with the Constitution this early signs of success in counterinsurgency may not translate into sustained and national-level success.

Nasim Zahra, *News International* (Rawalpindi), June 25, 2009

### PROVINCIAL RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY (PARRSA)

The NWFP government has set up Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (Parrsa), which will be responsible for planning and coordinating the overall rehabilitation and resettlement of internally displaced persons and reconstruction of the areas affected by military operation.

According to a handout issued here on Monday, the provincial government has issued a notification about the formation of Parrsa under the provincial disaster management authority (PDMA) as a separate body and administrative arrangement with complimentary staff.

The body will prepare strategies and development plans for implementation in the affected areas of the province. The notification stated that the new body would plan and coordinate the overall reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement efforts.

It will provide one-window facilitation to the international and national development partners besides supervising and monitoring the implementing agencies. It will also supervise the establishment standards and internal controls within and outside the organisation.

The Parrsa will be responsible for all projects proposed under the various support funds created by the Friends of Democratic Pakistan and other international partners. It will also provide a fast track approval process for the projects and activities in the affected areas.

Chief Minister Ameer Haider Khan Hoti has said that a package of two billion dollars will required for the reconstruction of affected areas and repatriation of internally displaced persons from Malakand region. He was talking to displaced journalists from Malakand division here at Pakhtunkhwa House on Monday. Provincial ministers and some of the lawmakers from the affected areas were also present on the occasion. The chief minister lauded the sacrifices of IDPs, who preferred to become

homeless in war against terrorists. He said it was a national call to fight against the terrorists, involved in heinous crimes like blowing up schools, state property, markets and killing of innocent people, who opposed their barbaric agenda.

Hoti said that sacrifices of IDPs were matchless, for which the entire nation was their indebted. He also lauded the altruism of host communities, which shared their resources the IDPs. 'IDPs are our guests. Helping to needy ones is our culture and traditions,' he added. He said coalition government had employed its all resources to help the IDPs. He said despite all efforts, some of the IDPs would have faced with some hardships.

He said the federal government, international community and NGOs had extended helping hands to the IDPs at their own levels. The IDPs, he said, would be provided with smart card to get cash for their daily use. He said the government could not give a final date and time that when IDPs would go back to their areas.

'It all depends on ground conditions and facilities available to the people of affected areas. When infrastructure will be restored, police and other agencies will start work in their respective areas,' he added. He said he and his ministers would go with the caravans of IDPs, when things would be favourable in violence-hit areas. He said terrorists would be decimated so that they could not raise heads again. He said the government had decided to increase the number of police stations, tehsils and police force in Malakand division in order to fulfill the requirements of the people.

He said 7,000 community police would be drafted to provide protection to the residents of the region. He said government was committed to enforce Nizam-i-Adl Regulation 2009, because it was the demand of the people. The chief minister also lauded the sacrifices made by the security agencies personnel in the fear-bound Swat valley. He said government and people would win their long and decisive battle against the terrorists. Information Minister Mian Iftikhar Hussain contested the total strength of the IDPs and said that the entire Malakand division had total population of 4.2 million. He said the residents of two unaffected districts, Chitral and Upper Dir, had not left their houses.

'We have a registration of 4.5 million as IDPs, which is not right,' he added. He denied that the government had given any formal date for the repatriation of IDPs. He said it was speculation.

*Dawn* (Islamabad), June 30, 2009

## CHITRAL DEMANDS SHARE IN RS.50BN MALAKAND FUND

Though exemplary peace prevails in Chitral, one of the districts of the Malakand division, the violence and subsequent military operation in Dir and Swat have left a devastating effect on the poverty-stricken people of the valley.

Chitral's location among the rugged Hindukush Mountains keeps it cut off from rest of the country for half of the year in winter. This year, however, Chitralis remain stranded even in summer due to the military operation in the Malakand division. Inside the valley, road infrastructure, healthcare and educational facilities are almost non-existent. The government allocates funds for districts on the basis of their populations due to which Chitral gets a paltry sum every year. However, with the operation in the region nearing conclusion, the residents of Chitral expect that the federal government would announce a special package to compensate the losses which they have suffered due to blockade of roads and collapse of the tourism industry.

Area-wise Chitral is the largest district of the NWFP and accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the Malakand division. Unlike the violence-affected districts, Chitral borders three lawless Afghan provinces of Kunar, Nooristan and Badakhshan in the west. It also opens through numerous passes to militancy-hit Swat and Dir districts in the southeast and south.

When seen in such a geographical setting, Chitral could have very easily become a centre of attraction and safe haven for the fleeing *Taliban* militants. However, the people of the valley played their collective role in maintaining peace in the area. MNA from Chitral Shahzada Mohiuddin says time has come people of Chitral should be rewarded for their role in maintaining peace under the prevailing circumstances. 'Otherwise, there is a danger that they would start thinking that peace has failed to bring them any dividend.' Should taking arms, breaking the law, killing innocent people and blowing up schools are a prerequisite to bring in development? There is a danger that the sense of deprivation can drive people towards a negative approach to attain their rights, he added.

In a letter to Adviser to Prime Minister on Finance Shaukat Tarin, Mr Mohiuddin hailed the decision of Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani for allocating Rs50 billion for the Malakand division but warned that his area should not be excluded from the package because Chitral has indirectly suffered unprecedented economic losses due to the violence. He

said at least 5 per cent of the amount should be set aside to make for the economic losses the current turmoil in the region has caused to Chitral.

He also urged Federal Minister for Information Qamar Zaman Kaira and Lt-Gen Nadeem Ahmed of the Special Support Group not to ignore Chitral while allocating the funds for development of the violence affected districts.

Zar Alam Khan, *Dawn* (Islamabad), June 30, 2009  
<http://timesofchitral.wordpress.com/2009/06/>  
(accessed September 6, 2009)

## AVOIDING THE ABYSS

We should not have gone into FATA when we did. Once in we should have finished the job. Why was Baitullah Mahsud (Baitullah Mahsud was) allowed free rein? Was this deliberate vacillation meant to ensure Musharraf's indispensability to the US? The prime favour the Army once enjoyed with the Pakistani masses was restored substantially by the magnificent manner it is conducting battle in Swat. The Shaheed ratio between officers and other ranks is 1:5, extremely high by any standard. Tragically, many retired officers have lost their sons in battle in Swat, a second-generation sacrifice of leading from the front that cannot be eulogised in words alone. The blemish of Musharraf rule-misrule on the army's reputation has almost been washed off by the blood of these young martyrs...

The army is crucial to Pakistan's existence, whatever the democratic nature of its Constitution. The very nature of this country makes them the guardians of the integrity and the sovereignty of the state in all senses of the word. Deserving full credit for taking his command away from "Civvy Street" and making it into a battle-hardened machine, Kayani's final step towards full redemption will be a tremendous blow against institutionalised corruption. It will encourage accountability throughout the country, perhaps even goading the Supreme Court to declare the NRO the black law it is. Only with the army's reputation redeemed will the country be prevented from sliding into an abyss. Swat gives us an opportunity, the blood being shed by our young ones should not be spilt in vain.

Ikram Sehgal, *News International* (Rawalpindi), July 3, 2009

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## REFUGEE CRISIS

Of the estimated three million people currently displaced from their homes in north-western Pakistan less than half a million have found their way into the refugee camps now dotted across NWFP. The vast majority of these IDPs are being given food and shelter by host families.

While the efforts of the relief agencies and the support of donors are focused on the IDP camps, it is worth thinking about the more challenging question of how best to support the host families in NWFP that are bearing the major burden of this particular crisis. The reflex reaction of trying to encourage IDPs out of host families and into camps (where they can be more easily targeted) that has been discussed is an abhorrent thought to anyone who has spent time in a refugee camp.

Most of the relief agencies do not appear to have any well-established systems for supporting host families and indeed it is probably the government which is best placed to drive assistance in these circumstances. The provincial government has shown signs that it is trying to grapple with novel approaches to address the situation. One such measure has been to announce an early summer break to free-up school buildings for housing IDPs. Although this demonstrates the will of the government to find short-term shelter for the displaced population, in the longer-term the education of hundreds of thousands of children should not be easily traded for roofs over heads. The extensive damage to schools that occurred in Lower Dir, where the IDPs from Bajour were temporarily housed late in 2008, suggests that the government needs to plan for stronger regulation and management of collective centres or for rehabilitation of schools at the point in time when the IDPs return home.

A system of cash disbursements to IDPs is also being considered by the provincial government. Registered cash grants to all citizens carrying ID residency cards from the affected areas seems to be a sensible proposition. While some may argue that this will also benefit those families who left Swat many years ago (not as a result of the present crisis), others could argue that these are also most probably the families that are bearing the biggest burden in hosting IDPs. Irrespective of this, having simple, clear and measurable indicators for cash grants (even if they may be exploited by a few who are only indirectly affected) is far better than discretionary indicators that can be grossly exploited by the many. Targeting the grants to the IDPs (rather than the host families) enables the IDPs to determine for themselves how best to utilise those

funds to find the most appropriate solutions for their own families and to relieve the pressure on their hosts.

A registration system for recording disbursement (to prevent "double dipping") against ID residency cards from affected areas could also be adopted for distributing ghee, flour or other essential supplies to those living with host families as well as those living in camps. Any risk that people in camps may be accessing resources from both the camp as well as from the disbursement centres could be seen as a small trade-off for the extreme displacement that is associated with living in camps. Such a system may create opportunities for an expansion of the host family support network (to those who have the social will but not the financial means) and would be thus both socially beneficial and probably also financially prudent, given the huge overheads for every IDP housed within a camp.

Finding ways to support the social mechanisms that exist may be more challenging than dispersing aid along the well-trodden lines of organised camps but it will also bring greater social cohesion, less trauma and a faster road to recovery for the people of NWFP. Here it is the provincial government that is best placed to lead the way in developing such a system and it should be supported to do so.

Sandie Walton-Ellery, *News International* (Rawalpindi), July 4, 2009

## SWAT, MALAKAND RECONSTRUCTION TO COST BILLIONS: UN

Pakistan's reconstruction efforts in Swat and Malakand division after the military operation forced nearly two million people from their homes could cost billions of dollars, the top UN relief coordinator warned on Friday. Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs John Holmes also warned there was no immediate guarantee of security in parts of the northwest as the government prepared to return the first of the 1.9 million displaced people. "As for rehabilitation and reconstruction, costs should be in billions of dollars for a year or so," he told a news conference.

Funds appeal: In May, the United Nations launched a flash appeal for \$ 542 million in emergency assistance, of which 42 percent had been donated. "We are not intending a new appeal but hope that donors will respond generously to the appeal launched by the UN," Holmes said. Meanwhile, Holmes said conditions had to be favourable before the

displaced were encouraged to return, Online reported. Favourable situation: "We would like them to be able to return to their home as soon as possible, but the process has to be voluntary. They need to be involved in those choices; the conditions need to be right. That means the security needs to be right, the basic services need to be there," Holmes said.

He singled out health that needed funding, saying he hoped donors would come forward and contribute generously. "The security situation is not going to be 100 percent calm in these areas overnight and we must recognise that," said Holmes.

He ensured the UN's full support to Pakistan in helping with the return of the displaced.

*Daily Times* (Lahore), July 11, 2009

### **UK ASSURES SUPPORT IN GETTING GSP PLUS ARRANGEMENT FROM EU: MILIBAND MEETS ZARDARI, GILANI**

British government would extend full support to Pakistan in getting GSP Plus [Generalised System of Preferences] arrangement from the European Union and for initiating negotiations on free trade agreement, said British Foreign Secretary David Miliband, here on Thursday.

"I am fully convinced that Pakistan's genuine requirement at this crucial hour of need is enhanced market access abroad and the world community should realise this and support Pakistan to gain market space," Miliband said while talking to President Asif Ali Zardari and Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani in separate meetings. He also reaffirmed his government's continued support to Pakistan, at this critical juncture, in every way possible by stating that UK would stand by Pakistan through thick and thin to help it succeed against militancy and terrorism. Miliband also assured full support of his government in helping Pakistan overcome its economic problems, besides rehabilitation of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) of Malakand and other parts of NWFP. Displaced people have rendered immense sacrifices in war against terror and needed more attention of the world community, Miliband said.

He acknowledged Pakistan's colossal human and economic sacrifices in uprooting militancy and terrorism from its territory. He expressed his condolences on the loss of lives of Army Jawans and law enforcement agencies' personnel. He discussed with Pakistani leadership matters relating to bilateral relations between the two countries, focusing

also on the efforts for the relief and rehabilitation of the displaced people and ways and means for the economic turnaround of the country.

President Zardari in the meeting held at Aiwan-e-Sadr highlighted that Pakistan's economy had been bruised by the war against militancy and emphasised the need for access of Pakistani products into the US and the EU markets to help meet the challenges of the poverty and unemployment. The President welcomed the support and assistance of the British government in the relief and rehabilitation of the displaced people. Prime Minister Gilani during the meeting held at Prime Minister House said with the return of dislocated persons of Malakand Division to their abodes starting July 13, the crucial phase of their rehabilitation and reconstruction in the militancy affected areas has started and the international community must come forward to help Pakistan in this crucial process. He also underlined the imperative need for capacity building of the personnel of law enforcement agencies to fill in the vacuum which would be created by withdrawal of armed forces from the affected areas. The Prime Minister regretted that international promises to properly equip and provide for the needed funding required for paying adequately to LEAs personnel are yet to be fulfilled.

The Prime Minister commended the fact that a substantial portion of assistance pledged by the UK to Pakistan for 2009-12 would be for education and health sectors and hence will help government of Pakistan in improving the socio-economic infrastructure in NWFP and Fata. Responding to the British Secretary of State's offer of deputing an expert in implementation of education policy to Pakistan, the Prime Minister apprised him of his government's plans of introducing reforms in Madrassas and welcomed the offer of British assistance in this regard. The Prime Minister emphasised that grant of enhanced market access to Pakistani products by the UK and the EU was crucial to help Pakistan overcome the problem of unemployment in general and militancy in particular. He hoped that UK would play its due role in assisting Pakistan in this regard. The Prime Minister took up that matter relating to the arrest of Pakistani students with the British Secretary of State and expressed his government's concern over their continued detention without any tangible evidence. He hoped that the students would be released and allowed to complete their studies and their media trial on unfounded grounds would come to an end. He also stated that while Pakistan has agreed to receive British experts for exploratory talks on British proposal of signing an MoU on Deportation with Assurances

(DWA), given the nature of linkages and relations, Pakistan should not be bracketed in the category of countries with which UK had concluded DWA agreement.

*Business Recorder* (Islamabad), July 11, 2009

## THE IDP-GOVERNANCE LINK GOVERNANCE

There is hardly any problem in the country which cannot be tracked back to challenges at the level of governance. The crisis of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) is certainly no exception. Both the technocratic and political aspects of governance, including policy directions at various levels, to the dynamics and pitfalls of the public management process, have deeply impacted the IDP crisis--right from the manner in which it evolved to the style in which it was managed.

Now that the IDPs are reported to be on their way back to being resettled in their home communities, it is opportune to analyse impediments to the relief operations. A careful review will draw attention to most as being linked with limitations at the level of governance. These insights would be valuable not just in relation to disaster preparedness for the future, but would also be critical for rehabilitating the IDPs, and shifting the mode of assistance from humanitarian to development, which is the next imminent step.

First, a humanitarian crisis was clearly inevitable since the theatre of war widened since the end of 2008. According to some experts, the writing was on the wall as early as 2007. The United Nations repeatedly issued warnings since then. Although the scale of the mass exodus--over two million people, equal to the entire population of Kuwait, was displaced--could have been underestimated, the government's emergency apparatus must have envisioned that a significant humanitarian crisis was looming.

Surely, the government must have made some plans to pre-empt the situation. And if it was unable to do that, it must analyse gaps in its own capacity and the factors, which prevented it from doing so. Although it is acknowledged that establishing relief camps in preparation would have signalled the imminent operation. Nevertheless, adequate measures could have been taken to transport people to safety. If that didn't happen, someone is responsible for the lack of timely decision-making or seeing through that decisions were implemented, if indeed they had been taken. This is precisely what effective governance would call for. In a way, the

IDP crisis was a test of the country's institutional capacity to respond with relief measures in a crisis situation. If it didn't perform well in an anticipated situation, the likelihood that it will respond in the event of an unforeseen crisis would be very slim. With the way things stand, this may not be the last crisis of its kind; we must therefore, review evidence of our intransigency in the given context, with concern.

Secondly, it is important to recall the investments that were made towards creating a National Disaster Management Framework in the aftermath of the October 2005 earthquake; the framework comprised of policy, legal and institutional arrangements and implementing strategies and programs. The National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2006, was promulgated and the National Disaster Management Commission was created to oversee its implementation. The statute mandated the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority. Subsequently, the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) were created. The National Disaster Management Framework used a holistic definition of "disaster"--one inclusive of man-made catastrophes [catastrophes] and therefore is relevant to the situation with reference to the IDPs, even though the framework doesn't refer to war and its consequences.

Contrary to this, however, the role of this framework in the IDP context was not clearly and fully evident and the creation of other parallel institutional entities raised many questions. For example, why was there the need to appoint a Provincial Relief Commissioner in the NWFP under the National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Act of 1958, despite the existence of the PDMA? Could the latter not "ensure quick response related to matters," as was stated in justification of the creation of the former? Why could the PDMA not deliver on this premise? Which factors led to the creation of the Federal Special Supports Group? Was the performance of the post-earthquake institutions not optimal? Or was it a leadership issue or a question of mandate or capacity? Were there any political hurdles or resource management issues? Or is this yet another example of the country's tendency to create institutional arrangements and hierarchies without appropriate resources to ensure that they can properly function? Was there no evaluation of performance, no process examination, no efforts aimed at drawing on lessons, which could have provided insights into the limitations that post-earthquake structures faced? If we continue to give performance evaluation--another important attribute of governance--the level of importance we currently do, this

pattern of institutions-failing-when-needed will be perpetuated. Nowhere is this more dangerous than in the area of emergency relief.

Thirdly, the IDP crisis should force us to rethink the approach to local governance. The government has postponed local government elections in a major policy decision on July 9. With this decision, the uncertainty which existed about the fate of this initiative has further exacerbated. However, this is not a chapter that can be closed that easily, given that "Promotion of local government institutions" is enshrined in the Principles of Policy of the Constitution and has been stated as a priority in political party manifestos of the ruling parties. Insights into the functioning the local government system are therefore needed to craft a way forward. Within this context, the relief operations have brought many weaknesses to the fore.

It is increasingly apparent that there is some level of centralisation of decision-making in the "decentralised system" and that, "empowerment of local communities" as was originally envisaged, hasn't happened across the board. The District Coordinating Officers are not always seamlessly linked with the sub-district officers, who are in a better position to gauge local requirements and identify those in need. Union councils, which are the lowest tier of local government, were in a better position than provincial governments to identify IDPs that had chosen to settle outside of camps since they are supposed to have better links with the families and schools hosting the IDPs. However, this tier was neglected in relief operations. Moreover, mechanisms were not in place to enable host communities to determine their own needs and priorities and citizens were not empowered to demand greater accountability.

In the fourth place, weaknesses in accountability mechanisms posed additional challenges to implementing relief operations. In an environment where collusion in procurements and pilfering from the distribution chain were endemic, the impact of relief operations, which inherently hinged on stable supply chains, became a challenge. In such an environment, any promising initiative can be undermined. The federal government is currently giving priority to IDPs to get assistance from the Benazir Income Support Programme--a cash transfer program, which uses a smart card with biometric features embedded--for providing assistance to economically and socially vulnerable women. The use of technology has brought value to this process; however, patronage in selection and tampering with criteria can undermine its usefulness.

In a nutshell, therefore, in the absence of effective frameworks of governance, not only can relief operation be jeopardised, the viability of long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts can also be threatened. Comprehensive governance is not just essential for development and restructuring, it is also critical for targeting assistance beyond humanitarian support in order to catalyse economic activity and support independent economic generation. The ability and capacity to govern also underpin the success of constitutional, legal and political reforms, which are urgently needed to address the underlying causes of conflict, and without which significant success cannot be achieved. If communities cannot be rehabilitated and reunited in their homes where rule of law is enforced, human rights are respected and economic activity renewed, the displaced cannot become constituencies of peace.

Dr Sania Nishtar, *News International* (Rawalpindi), July 16, 2009

### ARMY TO PROLONG STAY IN SWAT FOR TWO YEARS

The NWFP government is planning to spend around Rs 25 billion on revamping the security infrastructure in Malakand division, and the army will remain deployed in Swat for two years to allow for the capacity building of local security forces, Daily Times learnt on Saturday. “We are looking to invest Rs 24.6 billion in Malakand, doubling the number of police officers and police stations there, arming personnel with state-of-the-art weapons and communication systems,” officials responsible for the post-conflict needs assessment told Daily Times. In his visit to Peshawar on June 19, Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani announced a grant of Rs 20 billion to support the plan, which he said was part an “exit strategy” for the army.

An army exit can only come once the provincial government builds a civilian force or enhances the capabilities of existing paramilitary forces, such as the Levies force, to a level where they can reclaim their position as the primary law enforcement bodies in the area. This will be a gradual process, the officials said, requesting anonymity. The NWFP government and the GHQ have agreed to maintain a military presence in Malakand for the two years the provincial government estimates it will take the local security infrastructure to become fully operational.

They said though the ANP government had agreed to have a Swat Cantonment, it was still unclear whether the army would build a brigade-level or division-level cantonment in Swat. At least seven more police

stations will be added to the current tally of nine and the strength of the police force in Swat will be doubled, they said. The increased personnel will also be equipped with modern weaponry, such as machineguns, hand and rocket-propelled grenades and communication systems.

#### *Better governance*

A reconstruction and rehabilitation plan for the conflict zones has already been presented, and [is] in the plan's third phase, the structure of local governance will be reviewed and changes proposed, the officials said. There is also talk of repealing Swat's status as a provincially administered tribal area, with officials saying that Pakistan, as one country, should have a uniform system of government. However, a final decision on whether Swat will be included in the settled areas of NWFP is yet to be made.

*Daily Times* (Lahore), July 19, 2009

### **SWAT RECONSTRUCTION WILL TAKE THREE YEARS: ERU**

Two international financial institutions – the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank – were involved in the validation and verification process of damages and needs assessment in Swat and other Malakand districts where the army has been battling the Taliban, said an official on Tuesday, and estimated that the reconstruction process would be completed in three years.

“The two financial institutions’ involvement will help speed up the process to estimate the exact cost of damages and needs,” Shakil Qadir Khan, a member of the government’s Emergency Response Unit, told *Daily Times* in an interview. Authorities put the cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation in Swat at \$ 2.5 billion dollars, but that figure was described as a “very initial estimate” and the amount could increase when the final assessment report comes out. “The \$ 2.5 billion figure is a very initial estimate,” said the ERU official, who is involved in the second of the three-phased, post-operation plans for the area. “Actual figures will only be available when the final report comes out.”

The ERU official said the report, to be approved by the WB and the ADB, would be shared with donor countries and agencies. “The verification and validation by the two financial institutions would leave nothing to doubt about the exact level of damages and needs.” Shakil said

the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas would be completed in three years if the required money were made available in time.

*Daily Times* (Lahore), July 22, 2009

### MILITANCY CAUSED RS.1, 48,967 M LOSSES TO FORESTRY SECTOR IN MALAKAND

The recent wave of militancy and terrorism has caused about Rs.1, 48,967.989 million losses to forestry sector in Malakand Division for which the generous assistance of donor agencies and federal government would be required in rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. Chief Conservator Forest, Nazir Muhammad Khan told APP on Tuesday that forestry and natural resources were badly affected due to militancy and terrorism in Malakand Division and according to an estimate Rs. 1,48,967.989 losses were incurred to this sector. He said that Forest and Range Lands in Malakand Division were either degraded or destroyed due to bloody skirmishes and Rs.68517 losses were incurred to Forest and Range Lands' resources. Likewise, he said that Rs. 450 million losses were inflicted to the infrastructure of Forest Department. The equipment, transport vehicles, wood, furniture etc, were either damaged or destroyed due to bloody violence in the region especially in Swat, he said.

The Forest Chief said that Rs. 80,000 million indirect losses including water resources, bio-diversity and non-wood timber products to forestry sector were also incurred. "These are only initial estimate. We are preparing a detail report of the damages and destruction caused to forestry sector in Malakand division and Swat and would be submitted to government very soon," he added. He said that Rs. 2120 million is urgently required for the rehabilitation of range and forest lands and reconstruction of forest department's infrastructure in Malakand Division and Swat in particular. The Chief Conservator for Forest NWFP appealed to world community, donor agencies and federal government to help in rehabilitation and reconstruction phase of the Forest Department to offset the growing challenges of desertification, climatic change and environmental degradation, as devastation is beyond explanation. He said that generous help of donor agencies and federal government in rehabilitation phase would certainly help quickly recover the losses incurred to this important sector. The official said that the green gold received heavy toll at Malam Jabba and Mata due to militancy in Swat. He stressed the need for joint efforts among all the stakeholders in rebuilding

forest department's infrastructure to plant maximum samplings in these restive areas. He said that in the past forestry was not given that much attention as was required.

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*Frontier Post* (Peshawar), July 22, 2009

### SOME SUCCESS, MANY FAILURES REALITY CHECK

The barbers are back in business in Swat, says a story in this paper. More than the daily body count of terrorists killed, this is the first hint of real change in the troubled valley. It shows a perceptual shift, a lessening of fear, a retreat of the barbarians. So does the slow, but sustained, journey back of the displaced. They do not listen to government propaganda or feel-good stories in the media. For them too much is at stake: their life, their honour, the future of their children. If they are going back, it is only because they believe they can. Remember the Afghans. They are still here, thirty years later.

These hopeful signs need to be quietly celebrated, but the journey is long and hazardous. Much of the Frontier has to be won back, piece by piece. The festering sore of Balochistan requires a soothing balm of ownership and support. And Punjab and Sindh have to be inoculated against the insidious spread of misguided fanaticism.

Then there is the snake pit of Waziristan, the nucleus of our many troubles. Some people here and abroad are impatient for results, but this is not a conflict of haste. Guile has to combine with force and attrition used as a weapon to overwhelm the enemy.

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Shafqat Mahmood, *News International* (Rawalpindi), July 23, 2009

### NCHD TO RE-OPEN AROUND 100 FEEDER SCHOOLS IN SWAT, MALAKAND

The National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) will soon re-open around 100 feeder schools in the militancy-hit areas of Swat and Malakand division, Chairperson NCHD Nafisa Shah said on Saturday. "As the situation has returned towards normalcy in the affected areas of Swat and Malakand we are going to re-launch our educational projects there", she told APP.

She said the NCHD's feeder schools were established in areas where there were no government schools to provide education to children. "Now by reopening these schools we will try to achieve 100 percent enrolment of children of 5-7 years", she added. She said re-opening of feeder schools in Swat and Malakand division would also help ensure that by 2015, children every where, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Nafisa Shah said that equal focus would be made on boys and girls to have access to education. She said that the NCHD had devised a system of dropout prevention, which hinged upon private-public partnership, the teacher and community volunteers. This system is running quite successfully, she added. She said that the NCHD took an active part in facilitating internally displaced persons at camps and would continue to assist them during the rehabilitation phase, especially in the fields of education and health. She said that the NCHD kept on educating hundreds of displaced children at its transitional schools at different IDP camps. The teachers deputed in these schools were trained in trauma counseling to help children keep aside their problems and worries.

*APP*, July 25, 2009

[http://www.app.com.pk/en\\_/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=View & id=82309&Itemid=](http://www.app.com.pk/en_/index.php?option=com_content&task=View&id=82309&Itemid=)  
(accessed August 30,2009)

## EIGHT GIRLS COLLEGES IN MALAKAND PLANNED

At least eight more colleges for girls would be established in Malakand division while the damaged educational institutions would be reconstructed with the financial assistance of different donor agencies, said Awami National Party working committee member Gul Mina Bilal Ahmad. She distributed cheques among the displaced girl students from Malakand at Bacha Khan Markaz here on Sunday and said Rs 5,000 to Rs 15, 000 would be given to girl students from the affected area to enable them to continue their studies. For this purpose lists of students had already been prepared, she said. On the occasion, cheques of Rs 5,000 to Rs 7,000 were distributed among 100 students. Ms Bilal said that provincial government was making utmost efforts to provide quality education to womenfolk on priority basis. It would bring positive changes in life standard of people of the affected areas of Malakand, she added. She said that under macro banking system they had planned to eradicate

unemployment. The provincial government, she said, was planning to appoint women jailers. Besides 500 jobless people would be sent abroad for employment, she said.

Bureau Report, *Dawn* (Islamabad), July 27, 2009

## HOPE IN SWAT

“I saw hope in the eyes of the people,” commented a journalist friend in Mingora, “Mother Mingora is waiting for her children to return to her embrace.”

The current Swat operation is generally seen as successful and targeted, and people hope that the military this time will deal with the insurgency once and for all. The internally displaced people who have returned are happy to be home again. They underwent tremendous ordeals at the camps, partially due to the scorching heat and partly to the mismanagement. Those who are now back at home are very much happy, said a lecturer friend based in Saidu Sharif. They see the operation as accurate and precise. While away they thought their homes would have been razed by the heavy shelling, but found that there was no such collateral damage, as they were expecting. “People now get the daily food stuff in Saidu Sharif and its vicinity as they had completely run out of it few days back.” The lecturer further told me, “The Taliban had recruited all criminals in our area; and now there seen to be no sign of any militant. The army searches for them at every spot and hideout.”

Initially, with the start of the operation in the first week of May 2009, people were not as hopeful as they are now. Then they saw this phase of the series of operation as a farce by the establishment. Previously it was so in the last phases of the operation. There was more collateral damage and less harm to the militants. There were more civilian casualties then. The Army seemed to dread the local people, and it was evident that the war going on between the military and the militancy was mostly for appearances and at the cost of the civilian population and its properties.

There were more suicide attacks then as the network of the militants was intact. This time things turned a different look. No suicide attacks were carried out, though they tried a few times but failed. Similarly fewer murders of common people by the militants took place. This indicates that considerable damage has so far been inflicted on the network of the militants. Yet there is room for doubt as so far the top leadership of the militants is still intact. Mullah Fazlullah and Muslim

Khan sometimes issue audio tapes in order to have their presence felt. And whenever news comes to the people that a certain militant commander was seen somewhere, the people get anxious. This may be so because the operation is still being carried out, and the military has yet to achieve its main targets.

Similarly, the people living in villages over the eastern side of the Swat River and in Charbagh are still very doubtful about the achievements of the operation. They even express their rage and term this phase of the military not different from its previous versions. A friend in Kabal told this writer "This operation is no different from others in the past as the military does not target the militants in the area where they have their strongholds. Militants are seen roaming in conspicuous places with all their haughtiness and guns." But people, who are now in Mingora, say that soon the areas adjacent to the eastern side of the river will be under a quick and renewed onslaught by the military and the Army will soon clear the area. A similar situation is prevalent in Charbagh where it is said the militants are still strong. In the daylight they go to the hills of Malam Jabba and come back to Charbagh in the night. It is said that the situation in Charbagh is worsening day by day. Only a few days ago a military officer was killed in the area of Charbagh. Everybody in Swat, especially in upper Swat, predicts a heavy operation in Charbagh being imminent. They think that the blocking of the route from Mingora to Khawza Khela via Charbagh on the western side of the Swat River is just a prologue to the looming military operation in the area.

The situation in upper Swat and Swat Kohistan, from Khwaza Khela to Kalam, is better than rest of the valley. The route from Khwaza Khela to Kalam is now clear, and the people from this area travel to Peshawar, Islamabad or Mardan via the long route of the Korakoram Highway through Besham. This route from Kalam to Islamabad takes 18 hours. In this area the militants have either been killed or driven away. A large number of them have been held as well. In Bahrain, Madyan and Kalam most of the local militants have been taken into custody and the rest either killed or driven away.

The military has now a changed attitude from the one it had last year. It is now more friendly [friendlier] with the people and mixes with the general public without any fear. In Bahrain soldiers often play cricket matches with the local people and take part in tournaments there, though amidst strict security measures. The people seem very happy with the

military and welcome the soldiers as representatives of Pakistan who are there for the local people's safety. The people no longer dread the military which checks them at every security post. Many people told this writer that they do not fear the soldiers the least as they follow a law, unlike the militants who were a law unto themselves, who used to summon people to their stations known as *Taliban Markaz* or courts and threaten them with their daggers drawn. The one thing the people are very weary of is the curfew. In some places, the people say, it is without reason as nonmilitant activity is seen there. The people of Saidu Sharif ran out of food because of the curfew. They even could not get the daily milk milkmen would bring from the nearby mountains of Marghuzar and Salam Pur. Similarly, many times the towns of Swat Kohistan, Bahrain, Madyan and Kalam were announced as curfew-free zones on the media but curfew is still imposed from 7 p.m. to 8 a.m. People at least want the curfew hours to be changed to 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. in the area. In spite of the hardships the people went through either at homes back or at the camps as IDPs hope is seen in their eyes. They now hope for a better, peaceful, prosperous and developed Swat. There is a hope, however faint, on the street corners, a hope in each and every one of us.

Zubair Torwali, *News International* (Rawalpindi), July 27, 2009

## POOR FUNDING MAY HIT EDUCATION ACTIVITIES IN MALAKAND

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (Unicef) has said that it received a paltry 17 percent of \$ 8.5 million it demanded for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Educational institutions in the conflict zone of Malakand division. This was stated by the Unicef spokesman Fawwad Ali while addressing a press conference here on Thursday.

Fawwad Ali said that access to the conflict areas of the Malakand division, the security situation and poor funding remained the main challenges for the educator cluster's response. "Timely response is important as the official school year commences on September 1 and in case of failure an estimated one million children could face interruptions in their education," he added.

Fawwad Ali said at least 4739 people were living at schools, of them, over 1100 schools vacated after these people left for their homes.

He said over 600,000 children are present in four districts of Malakand and he is quite hopeful about their funding. One hundred eighty seven schools were completely smashed in the operation, he added. United Nations Spokesperson and Information Officer Stephanie Bunker said 0.6 million of 2.2 million IDPs have returned home and at least 1500 new families have turned up at Jalozai Camp from July 3.

She said 25000 people relocated to Tank and 50,000 IDPs immigrated to Dera Ismail Khan, adding these IDPs will be helped out soon. The spokesman said that 50 percent people from 10 Buner villages have sunk in debt. They said that IDPs children come from some of the most deprived regions of Pakistan. In the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), less than a quarter (22 percent) of women and girls over 15 years of age are literate and only 41 percent of girls are enrolled in primary education. In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Fata), education indicators are even lower. Only 7 percent of women and girls above ten years of age are literate, compared to 17 percent of men and boys. Less than a third (28 per cent) of children enrolled in primary school, including 17 percent of girls.

Fawad said that the IDP's rapid return to their homes has resulted in the closure of 27 primary and 15 secondary schools in various camps. The education cluster along with the government's exploring ways to ensure education provision for IDPs who remain in camps and host communities. As was learned during the 2005 earthquake emergency, the current crisis also provides an opportunity for enrolling children who have never attended school for the first time, particularly girls. The education department and the education cluster are keen to continue education and restart on time to capitalise on this opportunity, he added.

He said that as chair of the Education Cluster and in support of the government of Pakistan, Unicef is supporting the government's efforts to assess and rehabilitate 3570 primary schools in the nine IDP hosting districts. This focus on rehabilitation in return areas follows on from increased security and rapid return of IDPs. All education partners will continue providing support to primary schools that remain open in camps and host communities.

He further said that we are expanding educational opportunities for older children and out of school youth, especially girls. The education cluster is also programme to administer in the support training, mine risk emergency education kits, and from the conflict, he added.

*Business Recorder* (Islamabad), July 31, 2009

## HEMELCOMING IDPs

Stone headed extremists deteriorated the law and order situation in Swat and Malakand to the extent that Pakistan government had to intervene to just eliminate them from the scene. Apparently after Swat peace deal things were supposed to be normal but extremists playing in the hands of India, Afghanistan and American agencies disrupted the peaceful environment. Sufi Mohammad, who seemed to be a reasonable person at the time of Peace deal, backed out like any thing and started issuing "Fatwas" declaring every Pakistani as non believer. Means any one having belief contrary to the religious extremists operating in Swat was not acceptable to them. They made lives of the commoners as miserable by imposing their own way of Islam. Our Last Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) about fifteen hundred years declared seeking education for every Muslim man and a woman as obligatory but the religious extremists of Swat set on fire hundreds of girl's education institutions. Does any sensible person will accept them as true Muslims as they don't even honor Hadith of the Prophet? Extremists not only started interfering in personal lives of the masses but threatened civil administration to quit the area.

Keeping in view the wretchedness of the people government of Pakistan decided to go for a serious military operation to eradicate the extremists and ordered Pakistan Army to serve the purpose. Pakistan army launched the operation named "*Rab-e-Raast*" on 8 May 09. Pakistan army intimated the locals prior to launching the operation to migrate to safer places in order to ensure clean sweep of the extremists and to avoid collateral damage. Subsequently millions of people had to move to the camps being established for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and to their relatives residing in safer areas. Federal and provincial governments and Pak Army's Special Support Group made utmost efforts to facilitate the displaced people in the camps, obviously which were not compatible with the facilities one can enjoy at home.

After intense and sustained operations Pakistan army succeeded to eradicate extremists from Swat and Malakand. Top leadership of Malakand based terrorists was being pursued relentlessly, terrorists command and control, logistics and training infrastructure was destroyed and disrupted. Middle and stumpy level leadership of extremists was killed and apprehended. Some limited pockets of resistance remain which are in the process of being eliminated. Return of dislocated population in

Malakand division including Swat has largely been obtained. The provincial government, with active support of Army's special support group has ensured restoration of maximum essential services like electricity, gas, water, roads, fuel stations and banking system. Civil administrative set up and local police services are now adequately functional.

Pakistani nation gave its unflinching support for the operation to Army stemming from nationalistic, patriotic fervor. Once again passion of 1965 war was observed during the said operation. Our armed forces are one the best forces of the world which can produce fascinating results with support of the nation. Eradicating extremists from Swat and Malakand area was a gigantic task being proudly fulfilled by our troops. Since repatriation of IDPs to their native places is under way, the provincial government has made a comprehensive plan for return of the dislocated population. Army Special Support Group and humanitarian organizations/Non Governmental Organizations are fully involved in ensuring implementation of this plan and are pro actively participating in its execution. The security of dislocated population during their return and transition phase including reconstruction/rehabilitation phase is a high priority for the Army as well as the civilian administration.

An amount of Rs 24 billion has been made reserved for the rehabilitation of the operation-hit Malakand Division. The amount would be provided by the centre to the provincial government in four installments. After completion of the return of the IDPs, the government would start work on rehabilitation of the Malakand Division. In order to ensure lasting peace in the area, the Army will stay in Swat. Its size and location will depend upon operational requirements. Army will conduct 'search and destroy operations' where required. These will be intelligence led operations, which will fully involve the local community in identifying hiding terrorists in their respective areas. NWFP government has already announced to double the number of the police force. Similarly, the Frontier Corps and Frontier Constabulary would be strengthened in the region. Likewise, the number of police stations would also be raised.

The education sector in Malakand Division had heavily suffered as children lost their two important academic years, and hundred of schools were also destroyed in the area. Government is making sincere efforts to bring this area on a par with other regions of the country. IDPs have no doubt undergone great hardships. Because to leave homes and belongings

behind is the most difficult job but the people of Swat and Malakand had sacrificed these both and provided support to the government for the elimination of terrorists which is really unforgettable and has historical status. Safe return of the affectees to their homes and reconstruction of the affected districts has proved a real defeat for the terrorists.

Effective administration, ensuring law and order and provision of basic human amenities like health, education, clean drinking water is responsibility of the state and state besides fighting disrupting extremists is making optimum efforts to provide the same. Along with the Federal, Provincial government and Army Special Support Group, Non Government Organizations, Political Parties, Civil Society and the general public have to play their role effectively in the look after and return process of affectees. Rehabilitation of IDPs being a huge challenge requires collective national efforts and help from the international community. Nation has to show the same fervor which was shown during the October 2005 earthquake. Till the time every individual of the nation doesn't step forward to engage in to rehabilitation process of IDPs it will not get the required pace. Only the nation united as one could get the IDPs rapidly return towards normalcy.

*Afrad Key Hathun Main Hai Aqwam Ki Taqdeer, Her Fard Hai Millat Key Maqader Ka Sitara.*

Yousaf Alamgirian, *Pakistan Observer* (Islamabad), August 2, 2009

## HUGE LIVESTOCK LOSSES IN MALAKAND

Millions of cattle heads are feared lost in Malakand division and officials and local residents are afraid that recovery of the livestock sector is going to be a tough task for the cash-strapped Frontier province. The province suffers from paucity of funds and many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) have not returned to their villages. Pledges of foreign assistance for IDPs have also been meagre and slow to come. "Rehabilitation of people, rebuilding of infrastructure and revival of local economy needs around over \$2 billion which neither the poor province can afford nor the international community appears willing to offer," remarked an official. Malakand had abundant livestock. Around 50 per cent population of the division is stated to be dependent upon livestock. Richard Fuller, Senior Emergency Coordinator for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), says while fleeing, farmers in Malakand had to abandon their livestock. "The losses have been twofold; absolute and total loss due to

death and disappearance and, absence of livestock care. One-third of animals are feared to have been lost across the NWFP with much higher localised losses in Malakand division,” Fuller said.

The FAO official didn't say how much money the FAO could spare and how much was needed for the revival of the sector. It was, however, learnt that the FAO would deal with the problem through a cluster of organisations being formed in Malakand. Ishrat Rizwi, officer at the UN Information Centre in Islamabad, said 43 per cent of the total pledged funds of \$543 million for Malakand affectees had been confirmed till last week. She didn't know how much amount would be spent to compensate the livestock and crop losses. Director General livestock and dairy development (L&DD) NWFP, Dr. Sher Mohammad, said that Malakand, excluding Chitral, had a pool of 1.5m cows, 3.8m buffalos, 0.4m sheep, 1.4m goats and around 5m poultry birds. “Our damage assessment programme, carried out with the help of World Bank, has revealed that 75 per cent of the livestock population has been lost in Swat and other districts,” he said.

An official of the L&DD said the department had initially proposed a plan worth Rs 2.77bn to help compensate animal losses of Malakand affectees this year. But the province needs well over Rs70bn on this count per the latest assessment. According to Dr. Sher Mohammad, Malakand had incurred a cumulative loss of Rs 62 billion including that of animals, fodder and livestock-related private and public physical infrastructure. “We are still in the process of assessing the damage. There are areas like Kabal and far off places, which have not been assessed as yet. Real and final assessment would be possible when the displaced people return to the area. Feedback from officials is being received and information updated on daily basis. We are taking help from the district government in assessing the damage.”

“The worst still is the news that Malakand's precious genetic pool of indigenous animals like Achay cow, Aza Kheli buffalo etc., are no more available. These were a great asset. It had been raised after great efforts. It will take years now to rebuild the pool of the breeds in the area,” said the DG “By reviving the livestock sector, much of the traumatic effects of the displacement and terrorism will be wiped out from the minds of the people,” he said. Dr Mohammad said the department would distribute animals, fodder, medicines and other related services free of cost if sufficient funds were provided.

Another official said the provincial government had allocated Rs123m for early recovery of the sector but the amount was yet to be released. No funds from the federal government have been provided. The federal and provincial governments had earmarked Rs50 billion and Rs2 billion respectively for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction but no funds had been released as yet.

Sirajul Haq, former finance minister, said NWFP had incurred a loss estimated at Rs25 trillion due to law and order situation. Agriculture in Malakand had sustained a loss of Rs 72 billion most of which was in the shape of loss to livestock. The situation warranted that the province should be declared a war-affected zone, he said.

“The government and the international community should come forward to compensate the losses of livestock owners and try to revive the sector as early as possible,” opined Nasir Khan from Khwazakhela Swat. He said more than 90 per cent livestock were owned or kept by small farmers and it was their sole source of earning. “They needed to be promptly compensated and rehabilitated. Credit facilities to farmers should also be ensured.” According to an official in NWFP finance ministry, the provincial government intends to invest over Rs23 billion as part of the comprehensive development strategy to improve agriculture. “It should allocate more funds to the rehabilitation of livestock farmers in Malakand,” Khan said.

Tahir Ali, *Dawn* (Islamabad), August 3, 2009

### GOVERNMENT IS WORKING ON MALAKAND PILOT PROJECT A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Asif Ali Zardari said that the government is working on Malakand Pilot Project a five year plan of action providing for not only rehabilitation and reconstruction of Malakand but also to address the root causes of extremism and militancy. He expressed these views while talking to President Awami National Party (ANP, Awami meaning People) is a leftist political party in Pakistan. The Party is mostly famous among the Pashtuns of Pakistan in NWFP, Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Western Punjab, and Northern Areas. Asfandyar Wali Khan Asfandyar Wali Khan is the Leader of the Awami National Party in Pakistan. His father, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, was the party’s first President. He is the grandson of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who called on

President Asif Ali Zardari here Thursday at the Presidency. During the meeting matters pertaining to coalition, law and order and security situation particularly in the Frontier Province were discussed. The relief and rehabilitation measures and the return of displaced people to their homes also came under discussion. The President said that Pakistan was looking for support and assistance of world community to overcome the gigantic task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the damaged infrastructure of the displaced people in Malakand and Swat (swät), district of the Malakand division, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. Saidu Sharif is the capital. The largely inaccessible region is reached by air and through mountain passes from the south and east. . The President said that the government is working on Malakand Pilot Project a five year plan of action providing for not only rehabilitation and reconstruction of Malakand but also to address the root causes of extremism and militancy. The Malakand Pilot Project will be presented to all FoDP partners for their consideration next week, the President said. The President said that the Government would ensure the safe return of displaced people to their homes and that the damaged infrastructure was being rehabilitated on priority basis.

*Balochistan Times* (Quetta), August 6, 2009

## MALAKAND POLICE

In another heartening development in Malakand division, a recruitment drive for the police forces in Swat, Buner, Upper Dir, Lower Dir and Shangla has been met with an overwhelming response by locals. More than 12,500 people have applied for the 6,700 posts of which 3,000 have already been filled. Resurrecting the police in Malakand division will be a key factor in returning normality to the area. For one, having locals involved in providing security to neighbourhoods, towns and villages sends a positive signal to the local population — army troops, while currently absolutely necessary, are a constant reminder that an area is in a state of war or has been recently, and that in and of itself sends a disconcerting signal to those trying to rebuild their lives. For another, local policemen can be, and have been, used effectively in joint patrols and raids with the paramilitary and army troops because the locals have much better knowledge of the terrain and can help troops find and arrest or kill militants still hiding in the area.

The latter becomes doubly important in a situation where the so-called HVTs, high-value targets, among the militants' leadership have yet to be found. One of the greatest fears in Malakand right now is that those militant leaders may be hiding in the hope of living to fight some day again. Many, if not most, of them have gone incommunicado and this makes it all the more difficult to trace them. Intelligence-gathering, therefore, takes on a much greater role in such a scenario, and the more locals there are involved in that process the greater the likelihood that some valuable information leading to the capture or elimination of militant commanders will be found. A note of caution though: in rebuilding the decimated ranks of the police, care must be taken to not repeat the mistakes of the past. Clearly, there must be a sense of urgency in the process, but it should not come at the cost of including undesirable elements in the police force and at the cost of imposing an under-trained force on the locals.

Editorial, *Dawn*, (Islamabad), August 6, 2009  
<http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/the-newspaper/editorial/malakand-police-689>  
(accessed August 30,2009)

## PAKISTAN TO ASK FOR US\$ 2.5 BN IN FODP MEETING

Pakistan will present its strategic vision along with preliminary estimated cost of \$ 2-2.5 billion required for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Malakand Division before the Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP) in its next meeting, head of the Special Support Group (SSG) Lt Gen Nadeem Ahmed said.

“The expulsion of Afghan Mullahs from our areas, modification in seminaries by pursuing them to ensure provision of normal education as well in their Madrassas, revival of the Jirga system and establishing justice under the Nizam-e-Adl are inevitable to ensure sustainable peace in Malakand Division,” Lt Gen Nadeem said after attending a ceremony of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). The FODP is scheduled to meet in Istanbul, Turkey, on August 24 and 25.

To a question, Nadeem said that the Pakistan Army was going to stay in Swat and other affected areas, at least, for one year. He said that the government could provide assistance of Rs 200,000 to 300,000 for

completely damaged housing units.

*News International* (Rawalpindi), August 7, 2009  
2009, [http://thenews.jang.com.pk/top\\_story\\_detail.asp?Id=23734](http://thenews.jang.com.pk/top_story_detail.asp?Id=23734)  
(accessed August 30,2009)

## PLAN CHALKED OUT FOR MALAKAND UPLIFT

The Frontier government has worked out a five-year plan to be placed before the upcoming ministerial meeting of Friends of Democratic Pakistan, for social uplift and economic revival of the Malakand region. The proposed 'Malakand Comprehensive Development Strategy' includes long- and short-term initiatives in four key areas, governance and security, social sector, infrastructure and economic management, an official told Dawn.

A senior official of the Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PARRSA), which (who) prepared the plan, said the project cost was yet to be calculated. 'Nobody has done damage assessment; thus, the cost cannot be estimated at this stage,' he said, explaining that the proposed plan only identified strategic areas and possible interventions. Pakistan will place the proposed strategy before the Friends of Democratic Pakistan's second ministerial meeting scheduled for Aug 25 in Istanbul. Referring to implementation of the plan, the official said its execution would be coordinated by a high-level committee supported by PARRSA.

The committee would monitor expenditure on priority measures and ensure that the strategic priorities were reflected in development plans of the Malakand region, the official said. Governance and Security are the topmost priority areas identified in the proposed strategy. Introduction of digital revenue records system, revival of magistracy-based administrative system, construction of police infrastructure, procuring equipment, vehicles and ammunition, raising an elite force and capacity building of the police force are some of the proposed interventions in the two strategic areas. Likewise, the official said, education, health, social protection and local development were the key areas covered under the social sectors component of the strategy. Priority measures in the social sector included increasing expenditure on female teachers' incentives, stipends for poor and girls' students, provision of free textbooks, training of teachers, construction and rehabilitation of schools,

vocational training, improvement of healthcare facilities, establishment of shelter homes and local development programmes, the official said.

On infrastructure component of the strategy, the official said, major emphasis had been given to rehabilitation of the existing roads and bridges, besides expanding the road network.

Similarly construction of an expressway from Rashakai to Mingora, maintenance and construction work on small dams and water channels, flood protection works and reconstruction and rehabilitation of government buildings in Malakand have been proposed. Most of the people in Malakand relied on agriculture and horticulture, said the official, adding the strategy envisaged a number of priority measures, including land development, promotion of water harvesting and soil conservation. He said the plan included upgrading existing and establishment of new small and medium enterprises and promotion of local tourism, and cottage and mineral industries.

Mohammad Ali Khan, *Dawn* (Islamabad), August 7, 2009.

## GOVT TO ENSURE IDPs REHABILITATION

President Asif Ali Zardari on Friday reiterated the government's resolve to ensure the social uplift and economic revival of the Malakand region, saying the government had devised a five-year plan, which would be launched before the upcoming meeting of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan. He was addressing a delegation of elected representatives from the NWFP who had called on him to discuss various provincial issues.

"Infrastructure development, economic revival, governance and security are the key areas envisaged in the Malakand Pilot Project," Zardari said, adding that assessment of the damage in Swat and Malakand was underway. He said the government would prove to the international community that it was committed to assuring speedy reconstruction of the damaged property in the conflict-hit areas. Zardari invited the delegation's views on the various measures taken for the rehabilitation of the displaced people and reconstruction of their property and asked for their suggestions to further streamline and improve the process. He said the elected representatives from Swat and Malakand would be fully involved in formulating plans and strategies for their region.

*Daily Times* (Lahore), August 8, 2009

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## CHALLENGING TASK AHEAD

While the Prime Minister's reaffirmation to reconstruct the militancy-hit Malakand Division is welcome, it is pertinent to stress that the job should be taken up in all earnestness and without loss of time. The people, who had moved to safer places in other parts of the country when the fighting between the terrorists and the military was raging, are already returning to their homes. Too much delay in rebuilding their homes and businesses is going to disappoint them, and is likely to create space for extremists to exploit. And as Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani promised, the development ought to be in all comprehensiveness as well.

That should include an understanding of the actual message of Islam, which stipulates a reorientation of the old-fashioned madrassas. Besides, there is need to lay a wide network of schools and colleges to impart modern knowledge and set up the infrastructure for socio-economic development to bring the local population into the mainstream of Pakistan's life.

It is good that Mr. Gilani paid a visit to the valley to get the real feel of the sufferings of the people, gather an idea of the extent of the task involved and addressed the local people at Saidu Sharif. He was accompanied by Punjab Chief Minister Mian Shahbaz Sharif, COAS Gen Ashfaq Kayani and Chairman Special Support Group Lt Gen Nadeem Ahmad. Mr. Gilani's words that the militants were divided and on the run, and his statement that the Army would stay in Malakand Division to ensure against their regrouping and till the reconstruction work was complete, must have given the local population an added sense of security and lifted its spirits. To fulfill Mr. Gilani's promises, the authorities would have to demonstrate deep commitment.

Completely rooting out the menace of extremism by itself is a challenging task, let alone the sustained effort required to undo the damage their acts of brutality caused. A vital input - funds - is not forthcoming in the required amount. Except for the government's Rs 50 billion and the US contribution of around \$330 million, not many Western nations have come forward to donate, though they would never cease talking about the danger to their security emanating from the soil of Pakistan.

It seems that either the government has to mount a hectic effort to persuade the so-called Friends of Democratic Pakistan to chip in enough

money or dig deep into its own thinly furnished pocket. In any case, it must slash non-development expenditure and exercise austerity.

<http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/Opinions/Editorials/12-Aug-2009/Challenging-task-ahead>

### NEW FEELING OF LIBERTY

There is no question about it: this year's Independence Day belonged to the people of Swat and other districts of the conflict-hit Malakand division. No doubt, the patriotic spirit was very much in evidence in other parts of the country as well, and large crowds indulged in the traditional Aug 14 revelry. But perhaps little could match the sheer joy and emotion on the faces of the thousands of Swatis who thronged to the streets of Mingora and other towns to savour their newfound freedom after a long period of darkness. We are sure that those celebrating would also have in their thoughts the ones who died fighting the scourge of terrorism and made this day possible. The celebratory mood was a categorical rejection of the forces of militancy that had dominated since well before 2007 when the army operation was launched against the *Taliban* in Swat.

As the IDPs return to Swat and other districts where militancy has receded and the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation gets underway, it is hoped that such positive sentiments can be sustained — for the challenges ahead are many.

There are houses, schools and roads to be rebuilt; health, water and sanitation facilities to be restored; businesses to be reopened; psychological wounds, caused by displacement and death, to be healed; and militancy to be dealt a deathblow by the security forces.

Much will depend on how fast and effectively the government can get the local administration to function and ensure that the more immediate complaints about food shortages and high prices are addressed. An equal responsibility devolves upon the people of Malakand — Swat in particular — to work for peace in the area. A first step towards that end could be to persuade one another not to punish remaining Taliban elements, or their families, as revenge for the routine barbarism inflicted on the people by the militants when the latter had the area in their grip.

Editorial, *Dawn* (Islamabad), August 15, 2009

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## PAKISTAN TO PRESENT 5-YEAR STRATEGY TO FODP

Pakistan will table its five-year strategy before the Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODPs) ministerial meeting being held next week under the head 'Partnership for Progress: Roadmap for Sustainable Development' by identifying the financing gap of around \$ 20 billion in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A senior official of the government told *The News* in an interview on Tuesday the government would inform the donors that although the damage assessment under way in the Malakand Division in close collaboration with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank would be accomplished by the end of August or early September, a figure of around \$ 2-2.5 billion in terms of rehabilitation and reconstruction cost of Swat, Buner and other affected areas would be put up in the FODPs meeting.

The PPP-led coalition government is all set to inform the FODPs in its forthcoming meeting scheduled for August 24 and August 25 in Istanbul, Turkey, that Islamabad could not meet its MDGs in areas of education and health and, therefore, the donors' help was required in their own area of interest.

A special meeting attended by all stakeholders was held in the FODPs Secretariat at the Foreign Office here on Tuesday. Detailed presentations during the forthcoming FODPs meeting will cover three areas. When contacted, Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali confirmed that the government was preparing a strategy on areas related to the social sector, infrastructure, including energy, agriculture and skill development and it would be presented in the forthcoming FODPs meeting. He said Foreign Minister Shah Mehmud Qureshi would preside over the FODPs session.

Foreign Office Spokesman Abdul Basit said the government would focus on sharing its strategy and vision with the FODPs' forum and progress so far made during the last one year would also come under discussion.

A presentation would also be given regarding an overall strategy relating to the Malakand Division during the forthcoming ministerial moot of the FODPs, said a high-level official, while talking to *The News* here on Tuesday.

When contacted, Provincial Relief, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority (PRRSA) Director-General Shakeel Qadir Khan said the

damage assessment would be accomplished by the end of the current month and, therefore, an exact cost would not be presented before the forthcoming meeting of the FODPs.

The second important presentation will be given on the overall strategy titled 'Partnership for Progress: Roadmap for Sustainable Development' in which the government's five-year plans on education, health, skill development and infrastructure will be shared with the FODPs.

Pakistan's planning managers, sources said, estimated to face a financing gap of around \$ 3 billion in education, \$ 2.9 billion in health, \$ 900 million in skill development and infrastructure gap of over \$ 11 billion during the next three years till 2011-12.

Third major presentation will be given on the public-private partnership (3Ps) during the next FODPs meeting. A senior official of the Planning Commission told this reporter that the government wanted to go to the next FODPs meeting with complete preparations by devising strategy as well as portfolio of development projects related to all crucial sectors of the national economy.

During the last FODPs meeting held in Tokyo in April 2009, the donors objected that Islamabad came with a bulk of projects but without any strategy and vision, therefore, the government was now taking care of all aspects in order to ensure engagement with all donors and to ensure their financial as well as technical assistance to revive the stagnant economy.

*News International*, (Rawalpindi), August 19, 2009  
<http://eproperty.pk/news/2009/08/19/pakistan-to-present-5-year-strategy-to-fodp> (accessed September 1, 2009)

## A SLOW RETURN TO NORMALCY

As one travels on the Malakand-Qambar-Mingora road one cannot help but admire the resolve of the people one meets.

Although there are numerous blown-up homes, schools, petrol pumps and hotels — a legacy of the *Taliban* and the army action — the returning residents display a strange kind of steadfastness. They are prepared to pay any price to revert to a normal life. But there are others who fear the consequences of their return.

The journey of exploration begins in Peshawar. As we reach the Shergarh check-post in Mardan, we witness the mixed sentiments of those

waiting to go home. The children are delighted; the elderly worn out with the heat. Others are tired of the scanning and screening process which they also find humiliating. Movement is slow and as we pass through various check-posts before entering Swat via Dargai, Batkhela and Landakai (the first point of entry into Swat), the army personnel conducting the screening appear as fatigued as those who are being screened.

On entering Swat, we pass through Kota, an area which again bears signs of Taliban atrocities and army aggression. We find schools that have been decimated by the Talibs and homes razed by the army during search operations. There is a strange silence here. We enter Barikot where the bazaars are open but the shoppers few. We pass Thana Ghaligai. On the other side of the Swat River we catch a glimpse of areas that have not been cleared yet. In Manyar we see a destroyed police station and a blown-up school. Onwards to Qambar.

“The Talibs attacked our school thrice,” says Fazl Mohammad, principal of the high school in Qambar, formerly a Taliban stronghold, some 2km from Mingora city, “but we did not lose heart.” Here he sits with his staff amidst the rubble under the clear blue sky with the Pakistani flag flying at full mast. Classes have resumed. His commitment to bringing normalcy to Swat is seen in his decision to restart education activities amid the debris as soon as the announcement to reopen schools was made.

Further on, a group of children are seen shaking hands with some soldiers. The atmosphere is relaxed and congenial. Some tents are seen at a distance. Outside Swat these would appear as refugee camps. But here, these are tent schools. Most of the school building in the locality is occupied by the army.

“Running a school in tents is extremely difficult,” says Akhtar Hussain, acting principal of the Balogram Secondary School, “but we cannot afford to lose more time.” Swat district, he says, had the highest literacy rate in the province. “It has been two years since this conflict began and since then education in this region has suffered considerably. In order to move ahead, it is important to make use of all the resources we have,” he asserts.

As we move further, we cross the Mingora bypass and enter Naway Killa and then the Mingora bazaar. Again while wares are on display the buyers are few. According to Rizwan Ali (real name withheld on request) who runs a bakery in Mingora’s main market, “things have improved

considerably since the army took over. But it will take time for matters to normalise". He refers to some women who are out shopping in chadors. "This was impossible during the reign of the Talibs. Women had to wear burkas and could not venture out alone."

But despite these voices of hope, uncertainty and fear are palpable. "Seems like Ramazan," observes Shaukat, our driver who is taking us from Peshawar to Mingora. According to human rights activist Mohammad Qasim, this environment of fear stems from the fact that despite an extensive military offensive, the *Taliban* leadership is still intact and that, despite the government's assurances of peace, the hills still echo with the sounds of shelling.

Seventeen-year-old Fawad, who lives in Qambar reveals that, fearing shelling by the army, his friends stay away from school. "They don't believe the government claim of the area being cleared of militants," he says. "Last night too we could hear the shelling."

According to government officials although 90 per cent of the valley has been cleared of the *Taliban*, the militants' presence in certain pockets continues to haunt the local people. This has not only caused resentment among the returnees but has also created a new breed of internally displaced from the Matta, Kanju and Kabal areas. Although they have returned to Swat, they are unable to go back home.

"Our areas have not been cleared yet," says Batoora Bibi, who comes from the Kanju-Kabal area and is currently residing with some relatives in Mingora. "Although we are so close to home, we are forced to live like refugees." She laments the loss of her family's property and business and is sceptical of the future. "How are we to support our children?" she weeps. "The homes that we built after working all our lives have been razed to the ground. What are we supposed to do?"

In addition to the enormous task of starting life anew, the returnees are also troubled by rumours of another exodus on the way. "If true, this would be the worst atrocity committed against us," says Nasim, a housewife who resides in Mingora. She, like many others, says that come what may, dying in Swat is better than leaving home again.

Gloria Caleb, *Dawn* (Islamabad), August 20, 2009  
[www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/the-newspaper/editorial/a-slow-return-to-normalcy-089](http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/the-newspaper/editorial/a-slow-return-to-normalcy-089)

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## ONGOING OPERATIONS IN NORTH-WEST

Having forced Pakistan army to fight US dictated war on terror in FATA, Army was subjected to a willful propaganda campaign to defame it in the eyes of people of Pakistan. Doubts were created about the intent and capability of the Army to fight foreign sponsored militants. Operational pause was distorted as if the Army had lost heart. The plan chalked out by our adversaries was to fully prepare Swat and South Waziristan as major battlefronts and North Waziristan, Bajaur, Mohmand, Kurram, Aurakzai, Khyber Tribal Agencies, Hangu and Darra as auxiliary fronts to cause maximum destruction to the Army and fix it irretrievably in restive areas.

These fronts had been gradually solidified with active assistance of RAW, CIA, RAAM and Mossad from 2005 onwards. Stocks included Kalashnikovs, M16 American rifles, Israeli sniper rifles, 12.7mm, 14.5mm and 107mm guns, mortars, pistols, RPG-7s, grenades, wire rolls, safety fuzes, detonating cords, electric detonators, explosives, remote control sets, jamming devices, sophisticated telephone and wireless sets, bullet proof and suicide jackets, camouflage uniforms, medical kits, currency of different countries. Large numbers of Pajero, Hiace and Hyundai vehicles were also found. 12 ft deep, 10 ft wide and 50-100 ft long tunnels were in use for multi-purposes.

It is evident from the thorough battle preparations made by Fazlullah led militants in Swat, Dir, Buner and Shangla that their backers had a definite agenda. They had hypothesized that the Army would get deeply stuck in Swat valley and with the activation of smaller fronts; GHQ would be forced to pull out more troops from eastern border. Some had predicted ten-year conflict.

Once peace deal in Swat broke down and the militants began to assert their authority in Swat and neighboring Lower Dir and Buner under a pre-conceived strategy, the government was left with no option but to ask the army to deal with the situation and restore writ of the state. Gen Kayani had declared 2008 as the Year of Soldiers, which helped in raising their morale sky high. 2009 was announced as the Year of Training. From early 2008, soldiers had been receiving extensive low intensity warfare training and were in excellent professional mode.

Once the green signal was given to the Army, it took less than two months to break the back of militants in Swat, Bajaur, Mohmand and other restive areas. Second and third tier leaders have mostly been killed,

but Fazlullah who is seriously injured as well as Muslim Khan and Shah Doran are still hiding somewhere. Large numbers of caches of arms and ammunition have been seized and tunnels and hideouts destroyed. Militants are being killed or arrested almost on daily basis. Sizeable numbers including some prominent leaders have voluntarily surrendered and promised to lead a peaceful life. On 20 August, 60 militants surrendered and laid down their weapons in Swat. The IDPs have started to return to Lower Dir, Buner and Swat in big flocks and normality has returned but people are still fearful of return of *Taliban*. Collapse of Swat front caused a serious setback to the overall design of plot makers.

It was heartening to note the enthusiasm of Swatis celebrating Independence Day. Troops are fervently taking part in relief operations and winning hearts of people. Emulating example of Upper Dir lashkar, smaller armed groups are uniting to form a bigger lashkar in Malakand Division from Swat and Chakdarra down up to Mardan and elsewhere. Dozens of would-be suicide bombers have been arrested from Swat and different cities of Pakistan mostly of tender age. These arrests have curtailed spate of suicide attacks that had spiraled in May-June but menace has not been eliminated completely. The tide of militancy in Swat and adjacent areas has been decisively reversed. The militants can only resort to pinpricks in the form of IEDs, random suicide attacks and small scale gunfights wherever opportunity come their way to keep militancy festering. The US has started to look at Pakistan with greater respect and appears eager to make amends for its discriminative and vindictive policies. Holbrooke was lavish in his praise during his recent visit to Pakistan.

Notwithstanding Army's brilliant successes achieved in Operation Rah-e-Rast bringing main bastion of Swat under effective control and making the well-entrenched militants run helter-skelter, these achievements have been at the cost of heavy casualties. Over 150 officers and men have laid down their lives. New chapters of sacrifice and heroism have been written with blood. Gallant soldiers have demonstrated laudable spirit of sacrifice and valour while the families of the martyred have displayed empathy and forbearance to bear the irreparable loss with fortitude. Although the army is fighting the scourge of terrorism with exceptional fervour and tenacity, with the passage of time their human endurance would start getting affected. Besides loss of lives, wear and tear of weapons, equipment and vehicles has also been considerable. War munitions reserves too have been depleted. In addition to over 2100

losses of militants, some civilians have also been killed in the cross fire and lot of destruction of homes and property has occurred in Swat, Buner and Lower Dir. This has occurred despite the troops taking utmost care and at times at the peril of their own safety. Detractors feeling upset at the soaring esteem and image of the Army have floated a wicked story of extra judicial killings and mass graves. Saddest part is that the clash is between own people in which a segment has gone astray. There is still a segment that doesn't consider the local Taliban as bad guys.

Over two-division force is committed in Malakand Division including Swat which has been cleared of the influence of militants but hardly a day passes without small scale clashes or road side bomb blast. Rehabilitation of about three millions IDPs and reconstruction of destroyed homes and properties of restive areas is a cumbersome task particularly because of resource constraints. Civil administration, police and law courts are yet to become fully operational. The promised aid from Friends of Pakistan and Muslim countries is trickling in at a snails pace. With its fragile economy Pakistan at its own is not in a position to undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction works.

After toppling the defences of Fazlullah in Swat, the US was keen that Waziristan front should be fully heated up and Baitullah, Maulvi Nazir and Gul Bahadur tackled simultaneously. Pressure was built up from mid May onwards but the Army scuttled it and proceeded its own way to suit its interest. It followed the dictates of military strategy of opening one front at a time and adopting a piecemeal approach so as to employ its precious assets judiciously. As against swift and violent military action in Malakand Division, it adopted a steady approach in Waziristan. It wanted to first consolidate its gains in the first front, let the IDPs settle down, carryout troop buildup, acclimatize them, isolate the major foe and then launch the decisive operation.

Troops in South Waziristan Agency (SWA) began to systematically tighten the ring around Baitullah Mehsud and his followers confined in area between Sarwakai and Makeen, and kept Maulvi Nazir, head of Ahmedzai Wazir tribe in Waziris inhabited area in SWA neutralized through tight control. Provocations by Haji Gul Bahadur led Uthmanzai tribe and by Dawars in North Waziristan were not paid back recklessly, but they too were not allowed to cross limits. Creeping forward strategy adopted by the Army in SWA restricted the movement of Baitullah led militants and immobilized Qari Hussain trained suicide bombers. Resultantly, they lost their overall liberty of action. It was due to

successful policy of isolation that Baitullah, who was not keeping good health, became vulnerable and got killed in a drone attack on 5 August. I will comment about the incident in my next article.

Brig (R) Asif Haroon Raja, *Pakistan Daily*, August 23, 2009.  
<http://www.daily.pk/ongoing-operations-in-north-west-9380/>  
(accessed on September 1, 2009)

## FODP MINISTERIAL MEETING HELD IN ISTANBUL

The first session of Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FoDP) was held here Monday that focused on attracting entrepreneurs for investment in short, medium and long term projects in Pakistan. Minister of State for Finance Hina Rabbani Khar, US Special representative to Pakistan and Afghanistan Richard Holbrook and representatives of twenty countries and six international organisations attended the meeting. The meeting discussed Malakand Pilot Project and Public Private Partnership. It also explored avenues of public-private partnerships for the realisation of various projects on fast-track-basis with special focus on energy and infrastructure sectors. Turkish business community also held a meeting and expressed great interest in investment in energy, coal and hydro power projects in Pakistan.

Earlier, the Senior Officials Meeting of Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP) appreciated Pakistan's comprehensive strategy for overcoming challenges of security and development by building on its inherent strengths and capacities.

The meeting, co-chaired by Minister of State for Economic Affairs, Hina Rabbani Khar and Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ambassador Feridun Sinirlioglu, also acknowledged Pakistan for achieving equitable and sustainable socio-economic development, enhancing institutional capacity, addressing the energy deficit as well as promoting trade and seeking enhanced market access.

It underscored the continued importance and relevance of FoDP as a vehicle for promoting the international community's support and solidarity with Pakistan. The meeting stressed that the broad-based process must be Pakistan-led and Pakistan-driven and should address Pakistan's needs and priorities and committed to translate political support into tangible programmes and projects. It was decided to place greater focus on people-to-people contact and the meeting took note of the work done by the working groups on institutional capacity building,

energy, development, security and trade and finance. The meeting stressing the need to further streamline and improve the FODP process, agreed to meaningfully take the process. Pakistan's friends were invited to contribute substantively to the process, in addition to expanding and strengthening their cooperation bilaterally, particularly in the areas of energy and social sector programmes.

The meeting lauded Pakistan's success in law enforcement operations in Swat and Malakand, effectively addressing the needs of over 2 million displaced persons and appreciated the ongoing relief and rehabilitation operations. Expressing solidarity and support for Pakistan's efforts for reconstruction and rehabilitation, the Senior Officials called for fast-tracked implementation of the Malakand Pilot Project.

The preparations for the FODP Summit in New York, to be held September, were also reviewed. The Summit to be co-chaired by President Barack Obama, Prime Minister Gordon Brown and President Asif Ali Zardari will mark the first anniversary of the launch of the initiative in September 2008 in New York. Addressing the meeting, Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs, Hina Rabbani Khar underlined the importance of increased foreign investment and market access aimed at supporting the government's strategy for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Malakand Division. The Minister of State elaborated success scored in the law enforcement operation in Malakand and sought support for the government's strategy for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected areas. She apprised the meeting of several initiatives the democratic government of Pakistan had taken to put the economy back on track.

In this regard, she also underlined the importance of increased foreign investment and market access. Undersecretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ambassador Feridun Sinirlioglu, co-chair, highlighted Pakistan's economic and strategic potential and underlined the importance of FODP as a long-term Pakistan-driven process which must also deliver on Pakistan's short-term needs. Briefings were given by Pakistani officials on the FODP process and the way forward, Pakistan's strategy on Malakand as well as Public-Private Partnerships.

The friends of Pakistan expressed full support to Pakistan in its efforts to comprehensively address the development and security challenges. It was agreed to further intensify and deepen interaction and identify specific transformational sectors and projects for prioritisation by FODP. The Senior Officials' Co-Chairs Report will be submitted to the

Ministerial meeting of FODP to be held on Tuesday here. The Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Turkey will co-chair the Ministerial meetings. Briefing after the first session of the meeting, Foreign Office Spokesman, Abdul Basit said that Pakistan is trying to engage private sector of Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP) countries to have more and more investment and trade activities. He said, "We presented Malakand Project in the meeting and informed the member countries that complete rehabilitation of about two million internally displaced persons who are returning to their home, will take five years. He said that socio-economic development is sustainable in Pakistan, adding, "We have made a comprehensive project which has drawn a considerable support from the FODP-member countries." Responding to a question, the Spokesman said that the present meeting was not aimed at getting donations but to attract investment in short, medium and long term projects for reconstruction of infrastructure in Malakand area.

About investment opportunities, he said that hundreds of multiple companies of the US, China, UK, Turkey and several other countries are working in Pakistan and earning huge profits.

*Financial Daily* (Karachi), August 24, 2009  
[www.thefinancialdaily.com](http://www.thefinancialdaily.com)

## FRIENDS OF PAKISTAN MEET IN TURKEY TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT, SECURITY

A group of nations that support stabilization in Pakistan gathered Tuesday for an international forum in Istanbul to discuss development projects and security in the South Asian country.

The conference held by the "Friends of Democratic Pakistan" group includes delegates from 20 nations as well as the United Nations, the European Union and other international institutions.

The main focus of the talks, co-chaired by Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu and his Pakistani counterpart Shah Mehmood Qureshi, will be the Malakand Pilot Project, a comprehensive development program for tribal areas where the Pakistani army launched a major offensive against the Taliban in April.

The project addresses the return of 2 million people displaced by the operation as well as reconstruction of the area, which the Pakistani army says it has cleared of Taliban insurgents, a senior Pakistani diplomat told AFP. Participants will also discuss ways to encourage the private

sector from member countries to invest in Pakistan and increase their partnership with the public sector.

Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. special envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, was also attending the meeting, along with foreign ministers Monoucher Mottaki of Iran, Carl Bildt of Sweden and Lawrence Cannon of Canada. During an opening speech at the forum, Davutoğlu said the task of countries included in the group was to offer cooperation and assistance to the Pakistani government.

"We are gathered here to support the Pakistani government and the Pakistani people. NGOs are also extending great assistance. We respect the efforts of the Pakistani government. It is working to boost its relations with Afghanistan and India as well as to establish a democratic future with the support of the international community," he was quoted by the state-run Anatolian news agency as saying. He said Pakistan was a very important market and production center, adding that it was located at a crossroads for significant markets.

Davutoğlu said Malakand project would be a good example for the country. "This project should be assisted by the Pakistani people. It is a good beginning and such projects should be conducted in other regions of Pakistan," he said. The Friends of Democratic Pakistan group – whose members are Pakistan, Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Britain, U.S., the European Commission, EU, U.N., Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and World Bank – aims to support economic and social development as a means of stabilizing the nuclear-armed country.

Pakistan's lawless semi-autonomous areas in the northwest have been beset by violence after Taliban and al-Qaeda rebels sought refuge there following the US-led invasion of Afghanistan in late 2001. U.S. President Barack Obama has put Pakistan at the heart of the fight against Islamic extremists and has vowed to boost aid and assistance to Islamabad.

*Hurriyat News (Istanbul) August 25, 2009.*

## EU STATEMENT AT THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC PAKISTAN

On behalf of the European Union let me make the following remarks.

First, I would like to thank both co-chairs and their respective Governments for arranging this meeting and all the work put into

preparing it. We are pleased that we are here today to discuss an issue of great concern to many of us. How to support the Pakistani Government in creating a stable, secure and prosperous future for those millions of people that were forced to flee their homes due to military operations in the Malakand Division earlier this year (?). Thereby we can also contribute to peace and stability in Pakistan.

But first a few words on the EU-Pakistan relations.

The first ad-hoc Summit between EU and Pakistan was held on 17 June 2009. The Summit was a manifestation of the political importance the EU attaches to its relations with Pakistan. Its Joint Statement also sets out a focused agenda for enhancing our strategic dialogue and partnership. The Joint Statement clearly spells out the commitment by the EU and Pakistan to cooperate in the Friends of Democratic Pakistan group format to support Pakistan's efforts for prosperity and stability.

The EU is committed to a swift implementation of its strategic partnership with Pakistan. Concrete follow-up of the outcome of the Summit will be at the core of the strategy the European Union is currently developing for enhancing its engagement with Pakistan. Areas like counter-terrorism, economic cooperation, regional cooperation, human rights, democracy, good governance and rule of law as well as global issues like non-proliferation and arms control will form part of a strategic dialogue between the EU and Pakistan

The EU welcomes the successful drafting of a rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy for the Malakand division. We particularly appreciate the spirit of open and strategic dialogue in which the strategy was elaborated. The Malakand strategy and the political and strategic dialogue between the Government of Pakistan and the Friends of Democratic Pakistan should serve as a role model for our future work. The focus must now be on implementation. Security is key. But so is also rule of law, good governance and social and economic development. The strategy in itself is a good example of the mutual reinforcing link between security, human rights and development. To be sustainable the strategy must have local ownership and reflect the priorities of the affected population, including the returnees, women, children and elderly. They should be consulted on the content of the strategy and so should the vibrant civil society in the area.

The EU welcomes the inclusion of cross-cutting themes, such as gender and environment in the strategy. It believes that the situation of

women and the realization of their human rights in the Malakand district merits special and further attention.

The EU supports a more focused approach by the FoDP, making use of its members' comparative advantage and a rational division of labor. In that vein, the EU stands ready to contribute its specific expertise in the security sector reform, and the rule of law, to the work of the FODP

[http://www.se2009.eu/en/meetings\\_news/2009/8/25/eu\\_statement\\_at\\_the\\_ministerial\\_meeting\\_of\\_the\\_friends\\_of\\_democratic\\_pakistan?localLinksEnabled=false](http://www.se2009.eu/en/meetings_news/2009/8/25/eu_statement_at_the_ministerial_meeting_of_the_friends_of_democratic_pakistan?localLinksEnabled=false)

## PAKISTAN BRIEFS "FRIENDS" ON MALAKAND REHABILITATION PROJECT

Pakistani officials on Monday briefed senior officials from the Friends of Pakistan forum on the 'Malakand Pilot Project', a report on the next summit of the forum and public-private partnerships to boost trade in Pakistan.

Minister of State for Finance Hina Rabbani Khar, US special envoy Richard Holbrooke and representatives of 20 countries and six international organisations participated in the meeting.

After the first session, Pakistan tabled the Malakand project. The participants were also briefed on a business leaders' meeting held on the sidelines of the senior officials' meeting.

Complete rehabilitation: Following the first session, Foreign Office spokesman Abdul Basit said that Pakistan was trying to engage the private sector of "friends" for a greater inflow of investment and to boost trade activities.

"We presented the Malakand project at the meeting, and told the member countries that the complete rehabilitation of internally displaced persons would take five years," he said.

He said that socio-economic development was sustainable in Pakistan, and "we have made a comprehensive project which has drawn considerable support from the forum friends".

Replying to a question, the spokesman said the current meeting was not aimed at raising funds, but to attract investment in short, medium and long term projects for the reconstruction of infrastructure in Malakand.

About investment opportunities, he said hundreds companies from the US, China, the UK, Turkey and several other countries were working

in Pakistan and earning “huge profits”. He said not a single company has left Pakistan because of security concerns, as “the overall security situation has improved greatly”.

The spokesman said the meeting of business leaders had shown great interest in Pakistan’s energy sector.

Senior officials attending the meeting praised Pakistan’s strategy to overcome security and development challenges.

The meeting agreed that public-private partnerships would be strengthened within the framework of the forum.

*Daily Times* (Lahore), August 25, 2009

[http://dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009\08\25\story\\_25-8-2009\\_pg1\\_3](http://dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009\08\25\story_25-8-2009_pg1_3)

### STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER AT FODP MINISTERIAL MEETING AT ISTANBUL ON 25 AUGUST 2009

Your Excellency!

Ahmet Davutoglu!

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and

Co-chair of the Ministerial Meeting!

Distinguished Delegates!

Ladies and Gentlemen!

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to welcome, along with my brother, Foreign Minister Davutoglu, Your Excellencies and distinguished delegates to this Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan.

I am grateful for your participation and for your interest and support to Pakistan.

Turkey has always been a true friend of Pakistan. We greatly value its support and interest in the well being of the people of Pakistan.

This is the Third Ministerial Meeting of the FODP since the launching of the Friends initiative in New York in September 2008.

This process enables Pakistan's close friends and partners to engage closely on a range of subject of common interest.

It enables Pakistan to share our perspectives on the important developments impacting us and our region.

We value the understanding and support of the friends for Pakistan. We also value our partnership in devising programmes and projects, which are feasible and mutually beneficial.

The Tokyo Ministerial was an important milestone. It laid down broad parameters of the Process and identified key sectors of cooperation.

It was a strong endorsement by the friends of our vision to make Pakistan an anchor of peace and stability.

It gave a clear message of moral, material and political support for our people. It acknowledged the great sacrifices made by the Pakistani people in confronting the menace of terrorism and extremism.

Next month we look forward to the holding of the first FODP Summit which President Obama, Prime Minister Brown and President Zardari will jointly host on 24 September in New York. I thank His Excellency Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan for graciously accepting to present his assessment based on the conclusions of this Ministerial Meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

During the short span of six decades, Pakistan's strength and the resilience of its people has been tested many a time. Each time, we have emerged victorious.

Today, the world and in particular our region are faced with the specter of terrorism and extremism.

Pakistan is determined to eliminate these evils from its soil, as they are alien to our ethos. The entire nation is united in its determination to root out the menace by a comprehensive and effective strategy.

A strong Pakistan on the path to development and prosperity is the strongest bulwark against all such retrograde forces.

In these defining times, we cannot and must not allow our vision of the twenty-first century to be predicated on ideologies of hate, intolerance, and violence against innocent persons.

In a globalized world, we must work collectively to promote harmony within and between nations.

We must chart for ourselves a trajectory for building peace, stability and prosperity.

Excellencies!

In the past year and a half Pakistan has made an impressive transition to democracy. Today, Pakistan has a sovereign Parliament, an independent judiciary, a free media, and a vibrant civil society.

Our nation is united, as never before. We have registered success in fight against terror. Within a short span of eight weeks our armed forces and law enforcing agencies defeated the militants and terrorists in Swat and Malakand.

We have through national efforts dealt effectively with the issue of over 2 million displaced persons. Most of them are now returning to their homes. We are proud of our success and the courage and generosity of our people and state institutions and the efficacy of the national resolve to convert all challenges into new opportunities for advancement.

Pakistan's economic fundamentals are positive. We have tremendous potential for economic growth. Our demography is right, our national resources immense, our people are talented. We are an emerging market, strategically placed to benefit our region and the world. We have arable land of nearly 200,000 square kilometers, with an irrigation system rated among the most advanced in the world.

Pakistan is among the leading producers of cotton and milk. Our mineral wealth includes large reserves of natural gas, gold, copper, salt and coal, many yet untapped. Our roads, rail and ports link the vast Eurasian heartland to the world.

These strengths add up to an immense potential and a great promise.

A promise that can best be realized by harnessing public-private sector synergies and promoting trans-regional development cooperation. We wish to bring into play, the judicious mix of capital, technology and the expertise of the corporate world. Our democratic Government has the will, resolve and the vision to realize this great promise. This is the vision of our Great Leader, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah; the vision of

A democratic Pakistan;

A Pakistan of equal and abundant opportunity;

A pluralistic Pakistan enriched by its inherent diversity;

A progressive and forward looking country, which is an anchor of stability for the region and the world;

Whose citizens can thrive in peace and in harmony as an integral part of a global fraternity.

We are committed to strengthening our democracy, improving our governance and enhancing our institutional capacities.

We are committed to equipping ourselves to deliver better.

This is, and will remain, an endeavour owned and driven by Pakistan and Pakistanis.

We believe that by partnering with the international community, our shared goals for progress and development will be significantly advanced.

Excellencies,

Not long ago terrorists and extremists sought to take hostage Swat, one of Pakistan's most attractive tourism destinations, a place of breathtaking natural beauty, and the abode of a hospitable and tolerant people.

Cross-regional flow of narco-money and munitions allowed them to force a foothold in our Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Malakand.

The law enforcement action in Swat and Malakand was a watershed in our struggle against terrorism and extremism.

With the full might at their command, the people of Pakistan, its democratic government, its political parties, its civil society and its armed forces closed ranks, stood united and drew a line.

At great sacrifice, an area one-third the size of the United Kingdom was cleared with no support for outside.

This was the result of our national effort.

Our valiant people have paid the cost in lives, in loss of property and displacement.

Bearing the burden of such a large caseload of the displaced was a daunting task.

\$ 800 million have been committed from our own resources, of which \$ 200 million have already been spent.

A Special Support Group was set up to coordinate relief effort with the Provincial Government in the lead. 32 camps were established, more than 100,000 tons of food disbursed, and schools and vocational centres for over 50,000 students set up. The local people extended hospitality to over 80% of the dislocated. This was truly heart warming.

We appreciate the support we received from our partners.

We would like the pledges made for the displaced to be realized at the earliest.

The relief phase has now given way to facilitated rehabilitation, with nearly half the 2.3 million displaced, already having returned.

Grants of Rs. 25,000 are being disbursed to each family to start their lives afresh.

But this is not enough.

Rebuilding two million livelihoods and the destroyed infrastructure is the challenge we now face.

It is a challenge that is to be addressed through our own national effort.

We aim to return to the people of Swat, their peace, their pastures and their pristine valleys.

Our vision is to develop Swat as the Switzerland of Asia.

We are committed to this national led effort in which the Government of the North West Frontier Province will take the lead.

I am happy to note that the FODP is also seized of the matter.

The Senior Officials have deliberated yesterday, the strategy for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Malakand.

The strategy is comprehensive, integrated and multi-sectoral.

The Malakand strategy seeks to bring together the developmental, the social and the administrative elements to rebuild the economic foundation of the region.

It aims to re-establish the region as a tourism hub. It focuses on the youth. It focuses on service delivery for education, healthcare, and on mechanisms to prevent militants from gaining a foothold in the area again.

The requirements of the people of Malakand have to be met urgently. For this we need quick impact projects that bring about a positive change in their lives.

Based on lessons learnt, the Malakand template could serve as a model. Needless to say the strategy will continue to evolve.

Here at Istanbul our partners in FODP could join and assist the Government of Pakistan in this undertaking.

I also urge our friends to actively participate in the working groups established by the Tokyo Ministerial in the domains of security, development, trade, energy and institutional capacity building. These sectors require urgent attention.

We would appreciate if our friends indicate the sector, programmes and projects that interest them.

The deliberations of the Working Groups can only be meaningful if substantive discussions take place. The assistance and partnership that we seek will have to be delivered on a bilateral basis.

Allow me to share with you our vision of the way forward for FODP.

*One:*

Support for Pakistan's comprehensive strategy for development.

*Two:*

The FODP paradigm of assistance should be comprehensive, cost effective, coordinated and coherent. This can only be possible if we omit intermediary costs and work with the Government agencies and institutions.

*Three:*

Pledges made at the Tokyo Donors Meeting must be realized.

*Four:*

Market access for trade enhancement would enable Pakistan's economy to pick up its growth momentum. Reconstruction Opportunity Zones need to be expedited. Urgent decisions are needed on Pakistan's request for a Free Trade Agreement with EU and pending that granting facilities under the GSP Plus arrangements.

*Five:*

To unleash the potential of the private sector for development, Governments should consider offering special incentives to their corporate sectors to partner with the GOP and Pakistani companies on win-win projects and ventures. Pakistani agriculture and agro-based industry, our services sector, as well as areas of mining, energy and infrastructure development offer assured and attractive returns on investment.

*Six:*

Pakistan's developmental plans for FATA and other regions need to be supported and fast tracked.

*Seven:*

For greater focus on socioeconomic development Pakistan Development Forum needs to be re-launched and revitalized.

*Eight:*

Government's capacity to cater to the requirements of the most vulnerable needs to be enhanced, including through existing mechanisms such as the Benazir Income Support Programme.

*Nine:*

FODP must pay greater attention to people-to-people communication. Promoting and projecting Pakistan's real and rich cultural heritage, while highlighting the positive contribution of the international community in Pakistan's development must assume greater priority.

Excellencies!

We see this Forum as a partnership based on friendship and understanding. It sends a strong message of collective support for Pakistan that we value. FODP is not a substitute to our bilateral cooperation. It is merely another means to strengthen and further upgrade our bilateral relations. Next month's Summit will mark the first anniversary of the launching of the FODP initiative. At the Summit we look forward to a strong statement of support for Pakistan.

Allow me to once again thank you for your participation. Our special thanks to Turkey, for co-hosting this important meeting.

We look forward to your continued cooperation in making the FODP process a more dynamic and mutually beneficial enterprise.

I thank you.

[http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press\\_Releases/Printer\\_Friendly/2009/Aug/PR\\_Print\\_FM.htm](http://www.mofa.gov.pk/Press_Releases/Printer_Friendly/2009/Aug/PR_Print_FM.htm), Date: 25/08/2009 (accessed September 1, 2009)

## MALAKAND PILOT PROJECT DRAWS SUPPORT FROM FRIENDS

The Senior Officials' Meeting of Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP) to discuss Malakand Pilot Project, Public Private Partnership and finalise report regarding preparation of FODP summit was held here on Monday. Minister of State for Finance, Hina Rabbani Khar, US Special Representative to Pakistan and Afghanistan, Richard Holbrooke and representatives of 20 countries and six international organisations participated in the meeting.

After the first session of the meeting, Pakistan presented Malakand Pilot Project, which has drawn considerable support from the FODP countries. Briefing after the first session of the meeting, Foreign Office Spokesman, Abdul Basit said that Pakistan is trying to engage private sector of Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP) countries to have more and more investment and trade activities.

He said: "We presented Malakand project in the meeting and informed the member countries that complete rehabilitation of about two million internally displaced persons who are returning to their homes, will take five years." He said that socio-economic development is sustainable in Pakistan, adding "We have made a comprehensive project which has drawn a considerable support from the FODP member countries."

Responding to a question, the spokesman said that the present meeting was not aimed at getting donations but to attract investment in short, medium and long-term projects for reconstruction of infrastructure in Malakand area. About investment opportunities, he said that hundreds of multiple companies of the US, China, UK, Turkey and several other countries are working in Pakistan and earning huge profits.

He said not a single company has left Pakistan owing to security reasons as the overall security situation has greatly improved in the country. Abdul Basit said that security issues are confined to small pockets in the north of the country and the government is using all its resources to create a conducive atmosphere in the troubled areas.

The spokesman said that business community at a meeting held on the sidelines of the FODP ministerial meeting, has shown great enthusiasm and showed interest in energy sector especially the coal, wind based hydro projects. Pakistan Ambassador to Turkey, Tariq Azizuddin and Turkish Ambassador in Islamabad, were also present during the briefing.

*Business Recorder* (Islamabad), August 25, 2009

## FRIENDS ASSURE PAKISTAN OF HELP ON MALAKAND PROJECT

The Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP) group has praised the Malakand development strategy presented by Pakistan at a meeting here on Monday and offered its support for its implementation.

Officials of the countries comprising the group also agreed to promote public-private interaction within the FODP framework.

Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs Hina Rabbani Khar called for increased foreign investment and market access to support the government's strategy for reconstruction and rehabilitation in Malakand division.

Representatives from Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and the United States attended the meeting.

The United Nations, European Union, European Commission, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank and Asian Development Bank were also represented.

Under-secretary of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Feridun Sinirlioglu, who co-chaired the meeting, underlined the importance of the FoDP as a long-term Pakistan-driven process and said that it must also deliver on the country's short-term needs.

The group expressed full support to Pakistan in its efforts to comprehensively address the development and security challenges.

The participants agreed to intensify and deepen interaction and identify specific sectors and projects for prioritisation by the FODP.

The meeting reviewed preparations for the FODP summit to be held in New York on Sept 24. The meeting will be co-chaired by the presidents of Pakistan and the US and the prime minister of Britain.

A report of senior officials will be submitted to the ministerial meeting of the FODP to be held on Tuesday. The foreign ministers of Pakistan and Turkey will co-chair the meeting. Briefing journalists after the first session, Foreign Office spokesman Abdul Basit said the government was trying to engage the private sector of the FODP countries for more investment and trade activities.

'We presented the Malakand project in the meeting and informed the member countries that complete rehabilitation of about two million internally displaced persons who are returning to their homes will take five years.

'We have made a comprehensive project which has drawn considerable support from member countries.'

Responding to a question, he said the meeting was not aimed at raising donations but to attract investment in projects for reconstruction of infrastructure in Malakand.

He said hundred of companies of the US, China, UK, Turkey and other countries were working in Pakistan and earning huge profits.

He said no company had left the country because of security reasons and the situation had greatly improved.

*Dawn* (Islamabad), August 25, 2009  
<http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/12-friends+assure+pakistan>  
(accessed September 1, 2009)

## PAKISTAN PREPARES 5-YEAR PLAN FOR IDPS REHABILITATION

Foreign Office Spokesman Abdul Basit said the government has prepared five year plan for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of IDPs.

In an interview with BBC Radio, he said; "We have prepared five year plan including health, education, security and the government would also address the reason which lead to this situation in Malakand division."

He added that almost 90 to 95 present IDPs have returned to their homes and recovery phase is about to conclude and the government would start reconstruction process in the affected areas.

Abdul Basit said the government has already allocated Rs. 50 billion for reconstruction of the affected areas. "We are generating our own resources but if international community wants to help us we will welcome it," he added.

To a question he said "We do not expect that we will get some assistance or donation in Friend of Democratic Pakistan while our focus was to seek venues for direct foreign investment and public private partnership."

He said Pakistan has developed a strategy in this connection and it is hope the country would be able to address socio-economic and social issues in coming some days.

To a question he said Pakistan's relations with the US are now heading towards a different direction. "Earlier there were ups and downs in the Pak-US relations. But now there are talks of a long-term strategic partnership between the two sides.

*Pakistan Times* (Lahore), August 25, 2009  
<http://pakistanimes.net/pt/detail.php?newsId=3683>  
(accessed September 1, 2009)

## THE SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING OF FODP

The Senior Officials Meeting of FODP appreciated Pakistan's comprehensive strategy for overcoming challenges of security and development by building on its inherent strengths and capacities.

The meeting, co-chaired by Minister of State for Economic Affairs, Ms Hina Rabbani Khar and Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ambassador Feridun Sinirlioglu, also acknowledged Pakistan for achieving equitable and sustainable socio-economic development, enhancing institutional capacity, addressing the energy deficit as well as promoting trade and seeking enhanced market access.

The meeting agreed that public-private partnerships would be strengthened within the FODP framework as means for promoting mutually beneficial project cooperation and realising win-win scenarios. It underscored the continued importance and relevance of FODP as a vehicle for promoting the international community's support and solidarity with Pakistan. The meeting stressed that the broad based process must be Pakistan-led and Pakistan-driven and should address Pakistan's needs and priorities and committed to translate political support into tangible programmes and projects.

It was decided to place greater focus on people to people contact and the meeting took note of the work done by the working groups on institutional capacity building, energy, development, security and trade and finance.

The meeting stressing the need to further streamline and improve the FoDP process, agreed to meaningfully take the process. Pakistan's friends were invited to contribute substantively to the process, in addition to expanding and strengthening their cooperation bilaterally, particularly in the areas of energy and social sector programmes.

The meeting lauded Pakistan's success in law enforcement operations in Swat and Malakand, effectively addressing the needs of over 2 million displaced persons and appreciated the ongoing relief and rehabilitation operations. Expressing solidarity and support for Pakistan's efforts for reconstruction and rehabilitation, the senior officials called for fast-tracked implementation of the Malakand Pilot Project.

The preparations for the FODP Summit in New York to be held in September were also reviewed. The Summit to be co-chaired by President Barack Obama, Prime Minister Gordon Brown and President Asif Ali

Zardari will mark the first anniversary of the launch of the initiative in September 2008 in the New York.

Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs, Ms Hina Rabbani Khar underlined the importance of increased foreign investment and market access aimed at supporting the government's strategy for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Malakand Division. Addressing the meeting of Senior Officials of FODP held here, she stressed that importance of the FODP as a Pakistan led process which acknowledged Pakistan's unparalleled sacrifices in the struggle against violence and extremism and aimed at supporting Pakistan's national efforts for consolidating democracy, promoting good governance and achieving socio-economic development. Representatives from Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States participated. Representatives from the United Nations, the European Union, European Commission, the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank also attended the meeting.

The Minister of State elaborated success scored in the law enforcement operation in Malakand and sought support for the government's strategy for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected areas. She apprised the meeting of several initiatives the democratic government of Pakistan had taken to put the economy back on track. In this regard, she also underlined the importance of increased foreign investment and market access. Undersecretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ambassador Feridun Sinirlioglu, co-chair, highlighted Pakistan's economic and strategic potential and underlined the importance of FODP as a long term Pakistan-driven process which must also deliver on Pakistan's short term needs.

Underscoring the importance of the private sector, he called for paying greater attention to public private partnerships within the FODP framework, and pointed out that it was the first time a meeting of business was being arranged on the sidelines of the platform. The friends of Pakistan expressed full support to Pakistan in its efforts to comprehensively address the development and security challenges. It was agreed to further intensify and deepen interaction and identify specific transformational sectors and projects for prioritization by FODP.

Friends of Democratic Pakistan appreciated the comprehensive Malakand Development Strategy presented by Pakistan and conveyed

their full support. They also agreed to further promote public-private interaction within the FODP framework. The Senior Officials' Co-Chairs Report will be submitted to the Ministerial meeting of FODP to be held today (26 August 2009).

The Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Turkey will co-chair the Ministerial meetings.

*Nation* (Lahore), August 26, 2009

## FRIENDS' RELUCTANCE

No one questions the urgent need for the reconstruction and further development of war-torn areas or the immediate as well as long-term rehabilitation of those affected directly by the conflict with the Taliban. It is also acknowledged across the globe that this monumental task cannot be tackled single-handedly by a country as cash-strapped as Pakistan. To date, however, we have received only a fraction of the \$5.7bn in assistance pledged by donors in April this year. Islamabad has been pushing for the speedy disbursement of aid, and presented its case again this week at a meeting of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan. The conference was a success on some fronts, with donors apparently lending their approval to the government's development package for Malakand. But the request for immediate cash inflows clearly did not bear fruit. It also remains uncertain whether the assistance, when it comes, will be in the form of cash injections or investment in key projects.

Some donors apparently want more details of how the money will be spent. This is a fair demand. Fiscal prudence, or even propriety, has not been the hallmark of successive Pakistani governments. Bloated bureaucracies and poor planning have combined over the years to squander both taxpayer rupees and donor dollars. Corruption too is endemic in official quarters. Against this backdrop, our 'Friends' cannot be faulted for wanting a more detailed breakdown of Islamabad's development plans for the country's northwest. Indeed, it is not just the donors who are entitled to such information. The people of Pakistan also deserve to know how the funds that are being raised in their name will be utilised by the government. There can be no compromise on transparency or quality of work. Also, all too often projects are initiated and then abandoned after millions have been spent — this time round they must be taken to their logical conclusion. It is further hoped that the majority of

funds will go towards work on the ground, not the administrative costs of wasteful bureaucracies in both the public and private sectors.

The forces of obscurantism cannot be defeated without addressing the conditions that breed extremism. Hearts and minds need to be won and this will involve security of life and property, access to justice, job creation, provision of water and electricity, as well as vastly improved education and healthcare systems. A huge job lies ahead and we need all the help we can get. The global response has been slow and the role played by our oil-rich Muslim brethren has been particularly disappointing. It is time they stepped up to the plate.

Editorial, *Dawn* (Islamabad), August 27, 2009

<http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/the-newspaper/editorial/friends-reluctance-789>  
(accessed September 1, 2009)

## NO FINANCIAL CLOSE BY FODP

Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi and the team he led to Istanbul to attend the Friends of Democratic Pakistan (FODP) meeting had a one point agenda: to convince our 'friends' to release the 5.3 billion dollar pledges made in Tokyo on April 16 this year. International news agencies were unanimous in their assessment of the meeting: "Pakistan failed to secure swift aid from donors to help the cash strapped country... only a fraction [of pledges made in Tokyo] has arrived with some donors wanting more details of where the money will go."

Quoting Foreign Minister Qureshi, international media reports added that "he said his country's presentation of a series of measures aimed at building infrastructure, improving security and reducing poverty in the north-west won praise." The Pakistani independent media was not represented in this forum. However, what is known as the official media did accompany the Foreign Minister and its reports, carried by some sections of the Press, provide, as is to be expected, a positive twist to the outcome of the meeting by dwelling on the 'praise' for the presentations. Be that as it may, it is evident to all that the Foreign Minister failed to get a financial close on the pledges - a failure that is likely to impact on our macroeconomic indicators.

In this context, it maybe recalled that Richard Holbrooke, the US Special Representative for Pakistan and Afghanistan, and a participant in the on-going FODP meeting, had revealed while he was on a visit to

Pakistan a week ago, that the country is guaranteed to receive 2 billion dollars from the Tokyo pledges shortly: one billion from the United States and another billion from Japan; one would have hoped that he had been as successful in convincing his European partners as well as friends in the Middle East particularly Saudi Arabia to extend assistance to Pakistan.

And yet one cannot fault the US government's commitment to using its influence to generate more funds for Pakistan. Proof of the pudding is in the fact that it would be none other than Barack Obama who is expected to chair the FODP meeting in the US on the sidelines of the sixty-fourth meeting of the UN General Assembly. And yet if countries are not comfortable with our capacity to execute projects quickly and in a transparent manner one doubts if President Obama's support for us will generate any money either. In other words, it is imperative for the government to conclusively prove its ability not to formulate projects but to execute them in a transparent manner. It is, however, significant that the latest report on Pakistan on the IMF website projected disbursements from FODP at 2 billion dollars in 2009-10. Two background factors need to be emphasised in terms of the possible impact of the delay in the FODP pledges.

First and foremost, Shaukat Tarin the Finance Minister, had repeatedly assured the country that the additional support requested from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), referred to as Augmentation of Access Under Stand-By Arrangement, of a little over 3.2 billion dollars, in addition to the 7.6 billion dollar stand-by arrangement in November of 2008, was an interim measure and the amount would be repaid as soon as the money pledged by the FODP were released.

According to the IMF, and Pakistan government cited as a source, "with the augmentation, Pakistan's GRA credit outstanding would peak at nearly 72 percent of gross international reserves, equivalent to 5.9 percent of end period gross reserves and 15.3 percent of exports of goods and services in 2013/14. These metrics are high relative to other exceptional cases, and indicate substantial risks to the capacity to repay the Fund."

The Fund adds, however, that Pakistan has always met its obligations in the past. Be that as it may it is relevant to note that the 3.2 billion augmentation loan from the IMF as well as the 1 billion dollars each from the US and Japan would cover the budget requirements which had identified 5.3 billion dollars from the FODP.

And second, the IMF did note in its end July publication "that programme performance has been mixed. All end-March quantitative performance criteria were met (related largely to the State Bank), but structural reform has been slower than programmed." Waivers were sought by the government on a range of programme conditions namely fiscal deficit target, applicability of end-June quantitative criteria and waivers for non-observance of the two structural performance criteria for end-June."

In short, reforms are still to be implemented, because as noted by Tarin, the government is still engaged in fire-fighting. There is considerable evidence to suggest that the economy is not out of the woods yet. Reliance on debt has risen and reached dangerous levels as noted by the IMF.

Whether the government literally shuts its borders for all but critical imports like oil undertakes the needed structural reforms including fiscal reforms and targets its own money for development, thereby reducing heavy reliance on expensive foreign assistance to support balance of payment remains an option.

However, it appears that focus would remain on generating assistance from the developed world. In this case it is critical that the government improves governance reforms as well as its capacity to execute projects efficiently and in a transparent manner.

Editorial, *Business Recorder* (Islamabad), August 27, 2009

## SUCCESSFULLY MEETING THE IDPs CHALLENGE

Government of Pakistan tried its level best to solve problem of militancy through all possible means in Malakand division and surrounding areas. Government went far ahead and signed Nizam-e-Adal regulations as per the demand of masses, but the militants had different agenda. Continuous violations of the peace accord and spillover of miscreant activities into surrounding districts of Swat compelled Government to use military element of its power. Hence Pakistan Army was asked to establish the writ of state in the troubled area and conduct Law Enforcement operations.

A natural outcome of military operation was the mass movement of civilian population out of affected areas. This mass displacement resulted movement number of official, Non Governmental, International and local organizations to help these Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

This was the time when Government of Pakistan decided to establish Special Support Group to synergize all the relief efforts. On the orders of Government of Pakistan, the Chief of the Army Staff instructed Pakistan Army's Mangla Corps to establish 'Special Support Group' for effective and efficient management of IDPs. Lieutenant General Nadeem Ahmed, based on his successful experience of handling Earthquake 2005 was picked up as head of this institution.

Special Support Group was in action from 12 May onward in Peshawar. A total of 2500 Army troops with Headquarters Special Support Group at Peshawar and field components at Mardan, Risalpur and Nowshera, duly supported by medical units and a transport fleet started managing the entire spectrum of relief operations in host as well as affected areas.

Initial challenges faced by Special Support Group were enormous and required immediate response. First and foremost problem was summarization. Most of the IDPs came down from cool and green valleys of Swat, Buner and other parts of Malakand and hence were not immune to live under high temperatures and tented accommodation. Through a crash programme, few immediate steps helped IDPs on this critical accord.

Provision of clean drinking water and water for washing and bathing was managed through a fleet of water bowzers and deep well boring. NLC rendered a great help in this regard. Green sheeting was also carried out over the tents which reduced the temperature considerably.

Every tent was provided a pedestal fan and water cooler. Another important feature of summarization was construction of community sheds with high roofs, ceiling and mist fans.

During hot day hours ladies and gents could sit in separate sheds where temp was like a normal houses. Mega screens were managed where IDPs watched media activities and specially T-20 world cup triumph of Pakistan. Special Support Group helped in provision and establishment of 99 community sheds, 551 electric transformers, 101 electricity generators, 223 hand pumps, 411 filtration plants, 21 deep water wells and over 9000 bathing units/toilets.

A very critically important aspect was taking care of the stranded people in areas of operation. Special Support Group made extra ordinary efforts in provision of food to the people of Northern Swat, Mingora city and a few areas of Lower Dir.

Rations and non food items provided directly by Army formations were a great help in this regard. On special instructions of the Chief of Army Staff, General Ashfaq Pervez Kayani, Army applied a cut on its daily ration to supply 50 tons of rations per day for over two months to the affected brothers. Through this ration, Special Support Group has been able to feed over 80,000 individuals per day for more than 70 days.

Furthermore the Group has undertaken massive distribution of over 112,527 tons of food/goods to the IDPs which includes those received from international agencies as well as those supplied by Pak Army. Medical assistance has also been provided to all IDPs. Best medical facilities have been provided by two states of the Art Army Field Hospitals. Army doctors and lady doctors have treated over 90,000 patients so far. Many patients were also evacuated on Army's Helicopters and were treated free of cost in CMHs of Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan and even in AFIC Rawalpindi.

### **Strategic Interventions**

Special Support Group mainly worked in support of NWFP Government and its emergency response unit.

Besides contributing in camp management, water provisioning, food and Non Food Items distribution and medical assistance, there have been seven strategic interventions that Special Support Group has made, which have resulted in successful alleviation of the sufferings of the affected population. These include:-

*a. Formulation of National Response Plan (NRP).*

The Special Support Group performed a lead role in the formulation of NRP. After its formulation and approval by the Government, the plan was presented at International Donors Conference. The NRP continues to be the basic assistance template of all foreign support received to date.

Special Support Group as a follow up of NRP is continuously engaged with international donors to ensure that pledges get converted into reality.

*b. Cleansing of IDP Registration Data through NADRA.*

There was extensive duplication and considerable involuntary and voluntary errors in registration figures. Using available NADRA database, the registration figures were scrutinized which has brought down the numbers of genuine affectees to 44% of the total IDPs registered

by Government of NWFP. This has enhanced Pakistan's credibility with all donors and international community, especially Friends of Democratic Pak and Western Powers.

*c. Cash Disbursement through Visa Card.*

On pursuance by Special Support Group Cash disbursement (Rs 25,000 per family) through Visa card has been started. It is proving to be the most honorable, effective and transparent method of cash disbursement ever experienced in such disasters.

This may be the first 'best practice' implemented at the world level. Out of total 329,792 registered families over 2, 25,000 families have already received the cards. It is pertinent to highlight that a colossal amount of 4.68 billion rupees has been reimbursed to the IDPs to date under the supervision/ coordination of Special Support Group.

*d. Planned Relief Assistance to Waziristan IDPs through Visa Card.*

Following the precedence of cash disbursement process for Malakand IDPs, cash based relief assistance is being introduced for IDPs from Waziristan using the same process. This will have the following advantages:-

- (1) No IDP camps will have to be established. IDPs will be able to get monthly financial sustenance from banks anywhere across the country and buy what they need and not what is provided.
- (2) Food distribution hubs will not be required, solving numerous financial, logistical and security issues.

*e. Assistance to International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in carrying out Damage and Needs Assessment.*

Special Support Group has provided all the help to IFIs for a detailed Damage and Needs Assessment by providing satellite imageries through SUPARCO/ODRP, data from NADRA and Pakistan Census Organization, Air photos of the built up areas and the data from the line departments of NWFP. This will pave the way for the Government to get credibility in requesting donor's assistance funds for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

*f. Facilitating Inbound Relief Cargo.*

Foreign donors and International Humanitarian community is facilitated in visa access, custom clearance, cargo handling, transportation, provision and storage by Special Support Group through its Logistic setup at Chaklala Air Base. Special Support Group also facilitates International Humanitarian and Medical Organizations in obtaining access to affected areas.

*g. Return Strategy.*

Formulation of 'Returns Strategy' was initiated by Special Support Group and it has continuously been pursued at all levels. The 'Returns Package' encompassing additional privileges and safe guards to be provided to IDPs have also been processed by Special Support Group. To date a total of 149,390 families have been safely repatriated, which represents almost 45 percent of the total displaced families (3, 29,792). These repatriated families include 73,609 to Swat/Malakand, 56,021 to Buner, 15,830 families to Bajaur, 2014 to Mohmand, 701 to Dir and 711 families to Shangla respectively. As a result the IDP camps at Sheikh Shahzad, Sheikh Yasin and Mazdoorabad in Mardan, Yar Hussain (Chota Lahore) at Swabi; Sakhakot in Malakand and GHS Satti Kalla in Bannu have been closed.

The manner in which the IDP Management issue has been taken on by Special Support Group in light of the guidelines provided by the Government of Pakistan and on instructions of the General Headquarters has contributed positively to the overall Image Building of Pakistan internationally and Armed Forces of Pakistan internally, thus accelerating the progress of winning the 'Hearts and Minds' of the affected population.

A lot of love messages are being left by children, ladies and even elders at Sher Garh Check Post by the returning IDPs; one such message explains the entire story of our success.

"With love from Mothers and Sisters of Swat, for our great Sons and Brothers of Pakistan Army".

<http://pkonweb.com/tag/special-support-group/>  
(accessed September1, 2009)

## EARLY RECOVERY PLAN FOR MALAKAND DIVISION

### Executive Summary

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

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

area. Hopefully in near future formal approval will be given to the proposals.

7. The initial draft of the early recovery plan envisages an eight tier approach taking into consideration the irrigation and agriculture sector, health, education, social sector, livelihood that includes mineral development, industries and SMEs, road and infrastructure with a total estimated cost of PKR 21653.6335 Million.

## 1. Water Supply Sector

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### 1.1 Background/Extent of Damages

1. There are a total of 106 pumping water supply schemes and 39 gravity schemes in district Swat. Similarly 132 pumping water supply schemes and 26 gravity schemes in district Buner.

2. These are under direct control of the District Government and maintained by the Public Health Engineering wing of the W&S Department.

3. Detailed assessment has not been possible, however, based on the reports for the field formations from time to time, every fifth water supply scheme in the district has received some sort of damage. Half of these are of minor nature while half need major repairs. Thus approximately 48 pumping and 13 gravity schemes will need either minor or major repairs.

### 1.2 Current Status

4. The early recovery plan will require Rs. 52.7 million.

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

### 1.3 Intervention Strategy

#### 1.3.1 Short-term Strategy (minor repairs)

6. The short-term i.e. half of schemes are expected to be partially damaged and recovery intervention would include the following;

- i. External/internal electrification including repair & replacement of transformer
- ii. Repair/replacement of pumping machineries
- iii. Replacement of damaged pipes
- iv. Repair of gravity water source

- v. Replacement of surface reservoir.

### *1.3.2 Long-term Strategy (major repairs)*

7. The long-term or other half of schemes are expected to be fully damaged and recovery intervention would include the following;

- vi. Installation/Restoration of tube wells.
- vii. Installation of pressure pumps.
- viii. Re-constriction of surface reservoir.

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## **2. Roads & Bridges Infrastructure Sector**

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### *2.1 Background/Extent of Damages to Roads & Bridges*

8. Restoring the roads and bridges infrastructure for traffic will have a major role in bringing back normalcy to the area struck by militancy. A proper damage assessment is essential in advance to the emergency response that would back a plan for efficient use of available resources i.e. equipment and personnel.

9. There are 154 km roads passing through Swat which are maintained by National Highway Authority. Two roads from Chakdara to Bagh dheri via Kabal (74 km) and Barikot to Karakar (20 km) are maintained by Frontier Highways Authorities. There are 780 km roads in Swat under the control of district government. Most of the bridges and roads are partially damaged.

### *2.2 Current Status*

10. The early recovery plan for roads and bridges infrastructure will require Rs. 34.5 million.

11. The cost on two of the provincial highways amounts to Rs. 3.5 million. Similarly, seventy seven (77) district roads repair will cost Rs. 31 million.

...

### *2.3 Strategies & Implementation for Repair of Roads and Bridges Infrastructure*

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

- i. Shifting of machinery available with Abaseen Construction Corporation (ACC) in its Machinery Pool Parks (MPP) to Swat to provide diversions at bridges, where flow of water is not perennial.

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

### 3. Social welfare and women development sector

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#### 3.1 Background

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

#### 3.2 Current Status

15. It is felt that immediate relief and rehabilitation may be providing in the shape of shelter, food and care and followed by permanent rehabilitation by integrating into facilities and neighborhood along with provision of psychotherapy, formal education and vocational skill trainings where needed.
16. The Social Welfare Department NWFP intends to support all vulnerable and marginalized groups by a proper way of action and has developed a strategy in this regard.
17. Establishment of 6 psycho social services/ Trauma Centers at all four districts
  - a. Swat 2
  - b. Buner 2
  - c. Dir Lower 1

d. Shangla 1

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

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

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*3.3 Strategy for Implementation*

19. District officers, social welfare and support staff will be deployed as soon as possible to the districts concerned by notification till full execution of the early recovery plan and any subsequent rehabilitation plan.

20. Damages of building/properties will be assessed.

21. Involvement of UNICEF, UNIFEM, and Pakistan Psychiatry Society for providing support to psycho-social centers is underway.

22. Special survey teams will be employed under the supervision of district officer social welfare to carryout survey for the types/nature and extent of vulnerability caused to the population by the conflict.

23. After completion of the survey, all persons identified under different categories of vulnerabilities and mandated to social welfare department will be shifted to the existing institutions for such persons in the other districts of the province especially in Peshawar.

24. The steering and monitoring committee will meet every quarter to discuss the progress and issues pertaining to the project. The Secretary to the Committee will be responsible to convene meeting of the Committee with the permission of the Chair.

25. The Secretary Social Welfare & Women Development NWFP will act as DDO of the Project and he/she can delegate the power to any officer as per rules in vogue.

26. The proposed Shelter Home with an approximate cost of Rs. 60.2 million shall be taken-up after the ERP and complete feasibility will be conducted.

27. The protection cluster will be used for identification of potential partners, sharing of resources, engagement of technical expertise and filling the capacity gaps where required.

#### 4. Food sector

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The emergency relief has come nearly under control of the relief agencies however, task ahead is much bigger i.e. the return of these IDPs. As soon the IDPs return starts so demands for decent environment for living would rise. The early recovery plan provides an outline of immediate and basic needs of returning IDPs during the next 6 – 12 months. The civil administration and relief agencies are planning to supplement food/wheat for the returning IDPs under the ERP.

##### *4.1 Background*

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

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

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30. The mass evacuation has happened at the end of 'Rabi' harvest that gives the staple diet ingredient i.e. wheat. However, at most locations the harvest was difficult due to the on-going military operations and it is feared that the shortfall in local production will adversely affect the supply against demand. This has resulted in a loss of 28175 tons of wheat which was calculated as part of the local production. Hence this loss will also add to the net requirements of wheat.

31. NWFP, is a wheat deficit province, however, it has availed a bumper crop to meet some of its requirements. It has to nevertheless rely on outside sources for filling the gap in demand and supply. The total requirement for the province including FATA is 3.8 million tons of wheat.

#### *4.2 Current Status*

32. The early recovery plan would address the deficit wheat grain for the next 12-months. The required wheat grain to fill the gap for the next 12-months is 546,324 tons worth Pak Rs. 13,112 million.

33. The need is assessed by deducting the local production from the yearly wheat requirement. The local production is 254,493 tons whereas the yearly requirement is 800,817 tons, which leaves a deficit of 546,324 tons. A monthly deficit of 45,527 tons of wheat grain worth Pak Rs. 1,093 million shall be ensured by ERP.

34. The available Malakand stock of wheat is 45,401 tons against the monthly requirement of 45,527 tons that is only just sufficient to meet the requirements for one-month.

35. The provincial food stock is 210,274 tons and purchase of 150,000 and 50,000 tons has been made by Food Dept. Similarly, Food Dept. will purchase further wheat from PASCO and from within the provinces of NWFP and Punjab to reach the stock target of 650,000 tons.

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#### *4.3 ERP Intervention Strategy*

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

#### *4.4 Implementation*

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

9. Use of National ID Card and IDP proofs shall be utilized to distribute food/wheat.

### **5. Agriculture & Livestock Sector**

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#### *5.1 Background of Agriculture sector*

10. Pakistan has a rich and vast natural resource base, covering various ecological and climatic zones; hence the country has great potential for producing all types of food commodities. Agriculture has an important

direct and indirect role in generating economic growth. The importance of agriculture to the economy is seen in three ways;

I. Firstly, it provides food to consumers and fibers for domestic industry;

II. Secondly, it is a source of scarce foreign exchange earnings; and

III. Thirdly, it provides a market for industrial goods.

11. Agriculture sector in the conflicted areas of Malakand Division has been very badly affected. The agriculture related needs of IDPs can be brought to normal level by addressing the losses to the agriculture sector.

Current Status

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

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

**Table-1**  
**District-wise losses in Agriculture sector**

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

### *5.3 Strategy and Implementation:*

11. The strategy should combine both of the following;

I. Direct food assistance and

II. Agricultural production-based food supply

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

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

#### *5.4 Background to Livestock sector*

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

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

16. To exploit the animal's potential and to protect animal health, the department of lives stock and dairy development N.W.F.P has established a network of about 225 veterinary institutions in the Malakand Division, which provide animal health and production extension services.

17. Most of the 225 infrastructures and buildings of veterinary institutions are completely/partially destroyed and needs reconstruction/repair.

#### *5.5 Current Status/Requirement*

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

#### *5.6 Strategy and Implementation:*

19. The Livestock & Dairy Development Department, NWFP intends to involve following disciplines while launching the rehabilitation program for the proposed districts regarding livestock development;

- I. Distribution of Animals and Poultry.
- II. Distribution of Feed and establishment of Fodder plots.
- III. Provision/construction of Animal Shelters.
- IV. Provision of Animal health and breed improvement coverage extension/strengthening of existing services.
- V. Disease surveillance and reporting.

20. Such measures if applied will;

- Increase the income of rural land-less and small farm livestock holders by adopting the modern health practices.
- Develop a new integrated approach of breed improvement by modern techniques.

- Develop an efficient and reliable livestock health and breed improvement services at the doorstep.
- Increase the capacity building of the employees of the department as well as progressive farmers to increase milk and meat production.

**Table-5**  
**Costs to revitalizing Livestock sector in Malakand Division**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total Cost (Rs. M)</b>
Purchase of Livestock	2,218
Civil Works & Infrastructure	361
Establishment charges	78
Operational expenses	122
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,779</b>

#### *5.7 Current Status – OFWM (On Farm Water Management)*

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

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

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## **6. Elementary & Secondary Education Sector**

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### *6.1 Background/Extent of Damages*

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

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

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

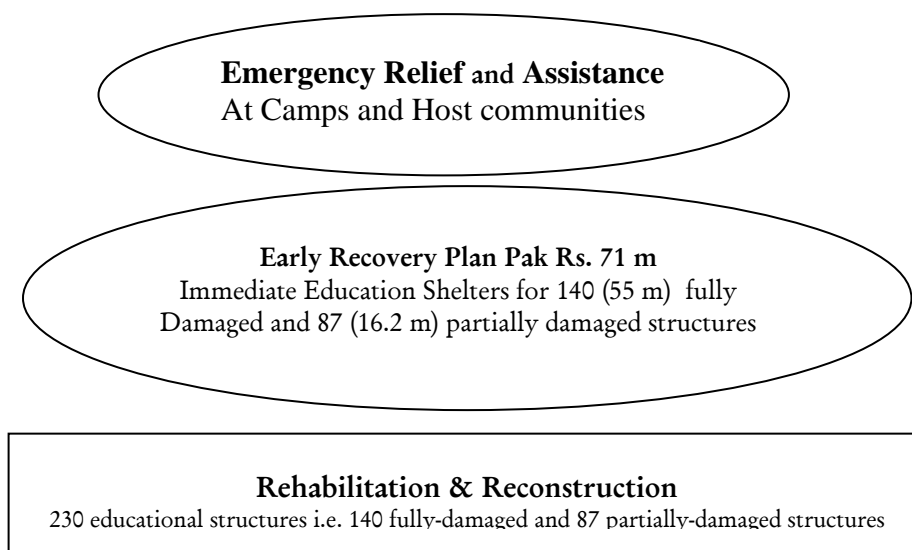


Figure 2: Three Stages; Emergency Relief, Early Recovery and Rehabilitation for Education

### 6.2 Current Status

The early recovery of 230 government schools will require funds amounting to Rs. 71 million. Cost Estimates for One Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Shelter Schools are given below;

- a. Cost of One Primary school with 4 rooms (25' x 16')  
- Rs.284,000
- b. Cost of One Middle school with 6 rooms (25' x 16')  
- Rs.393,000
- c. Cost of One High school with 8 rooms (25' x 16')  
- Rs.512,000
- d. Cost of One Higher Secondary school with 4 rooms (25' x 16')  
- Rs.606,000

The ERP also gives a per unit cost of each mud structure in the 4-mentioned categories of educational set-ups, these are

- e. Unit cost of mud-room in Primary school (25' x 16')  
- Rs.71,000
- f. Unit cost of mud room in Middle school (25' x 16')  
- Rs.65,500
- g. Unit cost of mud room in High school (25' x 16')  
- Rs.64,000
- h. Unit cost of mud room in Higher Secondary school (25' x 16') - Rs.151,500

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

### 6.3 ERP Intervention Strategy

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

### 6.4 Implementation

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

- a. The Planning Officer, E&S Education Department will act as coordination officer with the EDO E&SE concerned at provincial level.
  - b. At district level District Officer (E&SE) will be responsible for implementation of the recovery plan and project activities.
46. These offices will perform the following functions;
- a. Coordination with various agencies working in the education sector,
  - b. To be a link role between the Govt: and development partners and
  - c. To guide and assist the district education departments in all types of issues.
  - d. To conduct periodic meetings with all stake holders,
  - e. To monitor, evaluate and submit reports to the Secretary E&S Education department and to analyze staff deficiencies.

Authorities responsible for:

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

## 7. Industries, Mines and Mineral Sector

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### 7.1 Background/Extent of Decrease in Business Activities

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

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

**Table-2**  
**Industrial Units in Malakand Division**

S. No	Area	No of Industrial Units			Investment Value (Rs in m)	Employees
		Running	Closed	Total		
1	Swat	158	67	225	902	1,930
2	Dir (L & U)	32	4	36	199	258
3	Buner	178	5	183	887	1,434
4	Chitral	3	2	5	23	49
5	Shangla	1		1	12	6
6	Malakand	36	10	46	358	412
	<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>4,089</b>

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

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

#### *7.2 Current Status*

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

**Table-3**  
**SIDB Centers for ERP**

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

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

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

**Table-4**  
**Cost of ERP on Partially Damaged Units of Directorate of Technical Education**

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

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

**Table-5**  
**Cost of 7000 youth trained by Directorate of Technical Education**

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

### *7.3 Strategy and Implementation*

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

- a. Restoration of investors' confidence;
- b. Possibility of rescheduling of loans
- c. Possibility of tax relief to industrial units;
- d. Possibility of relief in power tariff;
- e. Restoration of industrial infrastructure;
- f. Imparting marketable skills to locals for accommodating them in the local, outside market;

- g. Development of agriculture and horticulture based industries;
- h. Restoration of tourists' spots;

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

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

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

**Table-6**  
**SME Trades of Malakand Division**

Trades for Male Population:	Trade for Female Population:
Domestic Electrician	Dress making/designing
Pipefitting/plumbing	Knitting
Steel fixer	Machine and hand embroidery
Aluminum, Windows and Doors fitters	Poultry
Civil surveyor	Computer secretarial training
CNG kit installation & repair	Zarri & Silma sitara work

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

## **8. Health**

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### *Situation and Background*

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

### *Current Status*

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

NWFP (Annex I) and were expected to worsen at the time of operation because of limited healthcare services.

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

*Key Principles of Recovery Plan*

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

*Objectives:*

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

*Strategies and Activities of Objective 1:*

- Develop detailed district specific plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- Prioritize health facilities based on its accessibility, utilization and catchment population for early recovery and refurbishment/repair.
- Re-building/refurbishing the damaged infrastructure.
- Equip all the facilities including *DHQ/THQ* hospitals on a immediate basis
- Provision of ambulances to *DHQ/THQ* hospitals on need basis.
- Establish Temporary PHC facilities or hire buildings for operationalization.
- Strengthen EDO offices by provision of vehicles and other office equipment taken away by militants.
- Building capacity of District Health Management on planning and supervision.
- Provide Essential secondary and primary health care services as per notified essential healthcare package (Annex – III).

- Locate, mobilize and support existing staff of DHQ, PHC facilities and LHWs to help them resume their duties.
- Putting on ground more human resources to address the additional challenges and to fill in the gaps already existing in the system.
- Community mobilization and participation in re-establishing health system.
- Establish a coordinating body and mechanism to implement District health plan under the auspices of Department of Health.
- To develop a comprehensive plan for psychological and physical rehabilitation of the community.

*Strategies and Activities of Objective 2:*

- This will require specialized services (mental health services, physical rehabilitation of those disabled due to injuries, etc) for the returning population, services which may not have been there in the first place or there scope was quite rudimentary
- Enhancing the capacities of the health workforce (focused training activities targeting the vulnerable groups) not only in service delivery but strengthening the managerial capacities enabling the district health managers to ensure the effective delivery of these services.
- Increased investment on specialized technologies used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

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## ANNEXURE - II

District	Health Facilities				
	Health Facility	Total	Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	Rehab. Required
Swat	BHU	41	12	11	23
	CD	17	4	2	6
	RHC	3	0	2	2
	Hospital	8	2	3	5
	MCH	3	0	1	1
	others	8	0	2	2

	<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>
Lower Dir	BHU	33	4	3	7
	CD	19	2	3	5
	RHC	4	1	1	2
	Hospitals	3	0	0	0
	MCH	9	1	1	2
	Others	5	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>
Buner	BHU	19	0	7	7
	CD	8	0	4	4
	RHC	3	0	2	2
	Hospitals	4	0	2	2
	MCH	0	0	0	0
	Others	4	0	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
Shangla	BHU	15	1	4	5
	CD	14	0	6	6
	RHC	1	0	1	1
	Hospitals	4	0	2	2
	MCH	2	0	1	1
	Others	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>228</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>86</b>

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### [9]. Municipal Sector

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#### *Background*

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

#### *Swat (TMA Mingora)*

- The Municipality is worst affected with dried out sources of income

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

#### *TMA Matta*

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

#### *District Buner TMA Swari & Daggar*

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

#### *District Shangla TMA Puran & Alपुरi*

- Both municipalities have lost their sources of income.

- Staff members (14 & 18) are displaced
- Municipal Services are suspended since 28/04/2009
- Rented accommodation in Puran has been blown up

*District Dir-Lower TMA Timergarah*

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

*Strategy:*

- The strategy will be implemented by the Provincial and District Governments in collaboration with the development partners. The overall strategy is delineated in bullet form below:
- Restoration & Clearing of Water Supply Systems (Tube wells, Storage tanks, Supply lines, Distribution network, Gravity sources)
- Collection & Disposal of Solid Waste (Rubble, Debris, Rotten Articles)
- Restoration of Sanitation Network (Clearance of drains, Waste collection sites, Public toilets,)
- Hygiene Promotion (provision of hygiene kits, communication material & counseling)
- Restoration of Street lights in urban areas
- Cleaning and clearing of public parks & municipal grounds
- Assessment of damage to municipal infrastructure
- Taking charge of municipal properties & processing annual contracts
- Detailed Damage Assessment Survey of Municipal Infrastructure
- Restoration of Municipal Records & Retrieval of lost Assets
- Enforcement of Municipal Regulation
- Engaging Partners & Donors in reconstruction of Municipal Infrastructure

*Requirements & Costing*

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

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## Partners (WASH Cluster)

## Unicef &amp; its Implementing partners

- Muslim Aid
- MSF Belgium
- Oxfam
- NCA
- ICRC
- WHO
- PCRWR

## Partners in Development

- UNDP
- WSP
- Civil Society

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## 10. Restoring Roads & Bridges Infrastructure under W&S Bridges

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*10.1 Background/Extent of Damages to Roads & Bridges*

58. Restoring the roads and bridges infrastructure for traffic will have a major role in bringing back normalcy to the area struck by militancy. A proper damage assessment is essential in advance to the emergency response that would back a plan for efficient use of available resources i.e. equipment and personnel.

59. There are 154 km roads passing through Swat which are maintained by National Highway Authority. Two roads from Chakdara to Bagh Dheri via Kabal (74 km) and Barikot to Karakar (20 km) are maintained by Frontier Highways Authorities. There are 780 km roads in Swat

under the control of district government. Most of the bridges and roads are partially damaged.

### *10.2 Current Status*

60. The early recovery plan for roads and bridges infrastructure will require Rs. 34.5 million.

61. The cost on two of the provincial highways amounts to Rs. 3.5 million. Similarly, seventy seven (77) district roads repair will cost Rs. 31 million.

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### 10.3 Strategies & Implementation for Repair of Roads and Bridges Infrastructure

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

VI. Shifting of machinery available with Abaseen Construction Corporation (ACC) in its Machinery Pool Parks (MPP) to Swat to provide diversions at bridges, where flow of water is not perennial.

VII. Hiring of machinery if not available, in this context the leading and resourceful contractors of the Department are being contacted to persuade them to donate their machinery for this noble cause.

VIII. Shifting of 2 Nos Maybe & Johnson compact bridges available with Frontier Highways Authority (110 feet each) to Swat to restore traffic temporarily where needed.

IX. Using the Provincial Disaster Management Ordinance to shorten the procurement process and quickly start work.

X. Enrolment/short listing of resourceful contractors for emergent nature works.

## **11. Social Welfare and Women Development Sector**

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### *11.1 Background*

63. A general survey of the vulnerable groups in Swat, Dir lower, Buner, and Shangla district shows a number of orphans, widows, lost, disabled, old age and other needy persons having none to support.

64. The Social Welfare department within its framework and function aims at providing Social Welfare services in general and special groups in particular. There is specific reference to the provision of institutional care

and rehabilitation facilities for the socially and economically handicapped, orphans, needy, widows, old age, mentally retarded & physically handicapped persons, and injured.

### 11.2 Current Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

...www.helpidp.org/.../EARLY%20RECOVERY%20PLAN%20DRAFT%20ZE  
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## SWAT DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE

PC-1 FORM		
1	Name of the Project	Swat Development Package
2	Location	District of Swat
3.	Authority responsible for:	
	Sponsoring	Federal Government
	Execution	District Government, W&S and Agri: Deptt, Swat.

	<b>Operational &amp; Maintenance</b>	District line agencies will be responsible for operational & maintenance after completion of the respective facilities.
4	<b>Concerned federal ministry</b>	Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan
5	<b>Project objectives and its relationship with sectoral objectives</b>	<p>The main objective of the project is to make the area accessible to the Government machinery and local masses of the respective areas through rehabilitation reconstruction of existing roads, bridges, drinking water supply schemes and also to facilitate agriculture and horticulture support to the affected farming communities to improve and to restore their livelihood activities.</p> <p>In broader sense, the project will focus on rehabilitation of the damages so as to improve the socio condition of the area through multi sectoral thrust namely Agriculture, Horticulture and Livestock development, rehabilitation of rural roads &amp; bridges, rehabilitating drinking water supply schemes, etc. ...</p> <p>The sectors which are targeted to be improved under the "Swat Development Package" will include but not limited to the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads network in the districts</li> <li>• Bridges on different roads</li> <li>• Drinking water supply schemes</li> <li>• Livelihood support program (Agriculture, Horticulture, Water Management, Fisheries &amp; Livestock.)</li> </ul>
	<b>Description, justification and technical parameters.</b>	<p><b>Description</b> District Swat is spread over an area of 5337 Sq Kms and is home to a population of 1742,000 with a density of 326 persons/Sq Km. The annual population growth rate of the district is stated to be 3.37% since 1981. The current household size is 8.8 persons. Certain facts in the context of general socio-economic conditions of the area are highlighted, as under</p> <p><b>Land less/T enants</b> A large segment of the population consists of Landless/tenants. They are commonly the poorest segment of the rural communities. Most of their family income is derived from daily wage labour and remittances. They deserve income generation activities through various interventions. However, the agrobased income and wages generating activities, being targeted by the militants, further marginalizing the Landless/ tenants.</p> <p><b>Agriculture and Horticulture</b> Agriculture is the main livelihood source of the rural communities in the project area. This is the major sector which consumes most of the labor force. Therefore, there is dire need to improve agriculture production, ensure food security and to enhance farmers' income. The project area has tremendous potential for vegetables whereas Off-season vegetable is another potential opportunity of investment of the project area. This activity fetches very high income to the farmers, which needs to be accounted for investment, effectively under the project investment.</p> <p><b>Livestock</b></p>

	<p>Livestock is the 2nd major source of income employment and Livelihood of the people of the area. However, during the internal displacement of the people, their livestock is either suffered due to militancy or left at the time of migration of the people. Thus people having cattle, cows, goats/sheep's, etc now in need of its restocking but due to resource constraint, they can not do it and this will take time. Therefore, efforts and investment are needed in this important sector for its immediate recovery.</p> <p><b><u>Roads</u></b></p> <p>District Swat is linked with Peshawar through main road of Peshawar - Malakand- Mingora. In addition to this main road, there are a total of 780 Kms, inter districts roads consisting of black topped and shingle roads connecting Tehsil(s)/ subtehsil(s), town(s), villages of rural/ urban areas in District Swat. Road access is very limited. While, the existing road net work is badly suffered due to prevailing militancy in the District. This warrants urgent /immediate remedial measures in the form of rehabilitation of the damaged roads, bridges, etc.</p> <p><b><u>Justification</u></b></p> <p>After the merger of Swat, Dir and Chitral states in 1969, in Malakand region, a populace of 5.4 million, was governed through PATA Regulations until their abolition in 1990. This was followed by enforcement of Shari Nizam-e-Adle-1999 to fill up the legal vacuum. However after introduction of Local Government System in 2001, the administrative setup in the region faced teething problems, resulting unrest in the region in general and District Swat in particular. ...</p> <p>Recent prevailing incidents in District Swat, have posed a formidable challenge to the law enforcing agencies. Owing to the gravity of situation the government had to requisition army in aid of civil administration, which has brought visible improvement, but the situation has caused colossal damage to the infrastructure, systems and services, both in public and private sectors.</p> <p>Economic backwardness of the region is one of the main reasons for large scale outward labor, expatriation and unemployment. Disturbances in Swat have exasperated the marginalization of the area in terms of development inputs and provision of services. The region, predominantly mountainous remains only on the edges of development loop due to its difficult terrain and heavy costs. This lag, besides providing fertile soil for militancy and other illegal deviant behavioral patterns, has given ample opportunity to the miscreants to exploit the sentiments of people.</p> <p><b><u>Technical Parameters</u></b></p> <p>In view of its firm commitment to the peace, economic uplift and development of the region, the new elected political Governments both at Federal and Provincial levels, in addition to the efforts with regard to legal reforms agreement with local Taliban for the enforcement of "Nifazi-Sharia" the Federal Government also announced "Swat Development Package" worth Rs. 1000.000 million to address the Genuine Grievances of the people, with focus on substantive and main infrastructure and services projects.</p>
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		<p>The package envisages improving connectivity networks by rehabilitating major road links within the districts. Other aspect of the package is to concentrate on providing this long neglected region with basic amenities, rehabilitation of bridges, drinking water supply schemes, providing support in agriculture, horticulture, livestock, etc to poor affected farmers of the district. ...</p> <p>The mainstay of the economy of District Swat is subsistence agriculture, horticulture, tourism, forestry, etc. Therefore, farm to market roads, drinking water supply networks, and agriculture sectors are mainly focused to make the area accessible as well as to facilitate development means for livelihood. ...</p> <p><b><u>1. Works &amp; Services</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation &amp; reconstruction of rural roads</li> <li>• Rehabilitation &amp; Reconstruction of bridges</li> <li>• Rehabilitation &amp; Reconstruction of Jeep able tracks</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Administration offices and buildings</li> </ul> <p><b><u>2. Drinking water supply &amp; sanitation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of water supply schemes</li> <li>• Operationalizing of damaged water supply schemes.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>3. Livelihood support Programme Horticulture &amp; Livestock).</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of Agriculture inputs (seeds, implements, fruit plants, Fertilizer, chemicals, etc)</li> <li>• Fruit &amp; vegetable development</li> <li>• Support for damaged fruit nurseries.</li> <li>• Restocking of Livestock</li> <li>• Provision of cattle/Livestock to deserving families</li> </ul>
7	<b>Implementation Strategy</b>	<p><b><u>Implementation mechanism and strategy</u></b></p> <p>District Government and its line Departments, TMA(s) concerned are to be tasked to ensure smooth implementation of the project within the stipulated time period. The District Government will administer, coordinate and monitor the Project business where as the W&amp;S Department will prepare detailed cost estimates/PC-Is for each activity and will execute/implement it on its approval from the competent forum. In case of agriculture component, the EDO Agriculture Department should be responsible for implementation of agriculture activities in the District who will be assisted by the district in charge of Agri Extension, Livestock, water management and fisheries sectors/sub-sector.</p> <p>Efforts are required to be made to ensure smooth and speedy implementation of the programme. Therefore, DCO, Swat will be the overall coordinator of the Project and will have to play vital role in successful completion of the project interventions. The Project activities and works will be executed through the Department of W&amp;S/ Public Health Engineering and Agriculture Department of District, Swat. However, to ensure smooth and speedy implementation of the program the overall program will be governed and managed through the management and institutional set up, as mandated with execution an</p>

		<p>implementation of various activities highlighted as under.</p> <p><b><u>I. Provincial Steering Committee</u></b></p> <p><b>Composition</b>  Additional Chief Secretary, NWFP  (In chair)  Secretary, Finance Deptt: (Member)  Secretary, W &amp; S Deptt: (Member)  Secretary, Agriculture Deptt: (Member)  Secretary, LG &amp; RD Deptt: (Member)  Secretary, Health Deptt: (Member)  Commissioner Malakand (Member)  District Coordination Officer, Swat  (Member/Secretary)</p> <p><b><u>TORs</u></b>  I. To act as apex policy forum for the project.  ii. To provide policy support and guidelines as and where required.  iii. To resolve the strategic and complex problems resulting hurdles in implementation of the project.  iv. To control and monitor the overall project progress and performance of project actors and factors of different sectors/ sub-sectors.  v. To coordinate the project arrangement at 3 different stages of stakeholder namely District, Provincial and Federal levels.  vi. To steer the project execution by taking policy decision  VII. To prioritize Ire-adjust the component-wise activities and costs as and when required.  viii. To hold the meeting bi-annually or as frequently as required</p> <p><b><u>II. Project Approval &amp; Monitoring Committee</u></b></p> <p><b>Composition</b> Commissioner, Malakand  (In Chair)  District Coordination Officer, Swat  (Member)  Representative of P&amp;DD, NWFP  (Member)  EDO (Health), Swat  (Member)  EDO (Agriculture), Swat  (Member)  EDO (F &amp; P), Swat  (Member)  EDO (W&amp;S), Swat  (Member)  TMO Matta and Swat  (Members)  DPO P&amp;D, Swat  (Member/Secretary)  i Cost of the Project</p> <p><b><u>TORs</u></b>  i. Approve schemes up to Rs 40.000 million.  ii. To ensure timely preparation of annual work plan for the respective year for approval.  iii. To seek policy assistance of PSG as and when required.  iv. To supervise, monitor and administer the project progress, implementation of various works/ -activities and</p>
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		<p>to report the progress to Project Steering Committee (PSC)</p> <p>v. To hold quarterly meeting or as early as and when required</p> <p><b>III. Livelihood Support Committee</b></p> <p><b>Composition</b></p> <p>District Coordination Officer, Swat (Chairman)</p> <p>EDO (F &amp; P), Swat (Member)</p> <p>EDO (Agriculture), Swat (Member)</p> <p>District Agriculture Officer, Swat (Member)</p> <p>District Officer (LS&amp;DD), Swat (Member)</p> <p>Representative of P&amp;DD (Co-Opted member)</p> <p>District Planning Officer, Swat (Member/Secretary)</p> <p><b>TORs</b></p> <p>i. To assess the needs of Agriculture inputs (e.g. seeds, fruit plants, fertilizer, chemicals, etc) for each year for various crops namely cereals, vegetables or chards etc</p> <p>ii. To identify the farmers, deserving for the agriculture support in the form of agriculture inputs as mentioned above.</p> <p>iii. To identify and assess the extent of the damages incurred to the livestock owners.</p> <p>IV. To finalize the overall requirements of the respective year by types/ nature in terms of quantity and cost</p> <p>v. To task the Officer/ incharge of each concerned sub-sector to finalize the Agriculture, Horticulture and Livestock support, assessment of each circle, details list of the farmers with details of inputs required and also to make arrangement of the approved inputs through the respective Fann Services Centers.</p> <p>vi. To finalize and approve the circle wise support / assistance required with cost</p> <p>vii. To monitor the support process and keep vigilant eyes to avoid hurdles/ impediments, resulting in delaying the process.</p>												
8	Cost of the Project	<p><b>Summary of cost of the Project</b></p> <p>...only urgent required funds worth Rs. 1000.000 million (Annex-I) were proposed to be accounted for in the initial phase as per following details.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="748 1457 1252 1738"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.#</th> <th>Sector</th> <th>Activities</th> <th>Immediate Requirement for rehabilitation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>HEALTH</td> <td>Reconstruction &amp; Rehabilitation of Health facilities in District Swat.</td> <td>164.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>WATER SUPPLY &amp; SANITATION</td> <td>Reconstruction &amp; Rehabilitation of Water Supply Schemes in District Swat</td> <td>38.752</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.#	Sector	Activities	Immediate Requirement for rehabilitation	1	HEALTH	Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Health facilities in District Swat.	164.00	2	WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Water Supply Schemes in District Swat	38.752
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1	HEALTH	Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Health facilities in District Swat.	164.00											
2	WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Water Supply Schemes in District Swat	38.752											

		3	COMMUNICATION	Communication Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of District Roads, Bridges in District Swat.	269.218															
		4	ADMINISTRATION	Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of District offices at various stations in Swat.	16.800															
			SUB-TOTAL		488.77															
			LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PROGRAMME																	
			I) Agriculture Extension, Swat	A) Departmental/ Government losses	8.961															
				B) Losses occurred to farmers of District Swat																
				a. Private orchards	155.425															
				b. Private crops/ vegetables	234.00															
			II) Live Stock And Dairy Development	Damages to Private Sector's Live stock sector	100.00															
			III) Water Management	Rehabilitation of damaged water courses	1.244															
			IV) Fisheries	Rehabilitation of damaged private hatcheries and Govt. offices	11.6															
			Sub-Total		511.23															
			Grand Total		1000.00															
9	Annual operating & maintenance cost after completion	District line agencies will be responsible for O&M after completion of the respective facilities.																		
10	Demand and supply analysis	The activities proposed are mostly related to rehabilitation of the existing damaged infrastructure, which do not involve demand and supply analysis.																		
11	Financial Plan and mode of financing:	<p>The funds required, will be provided by Federal Government through PSDP as grant under the overall programme of "President Development Package for NWFP" worth Rs. 2500.200 million already agreed by Federal Government.</p> <p>The funds for "Swat Development Package" worth Rs. 1000.00 million will be released on annual basis as per following financial plan.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. #</th> <th>Source of funding</th> <th>Total Amount</th> <th colspan="2">Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PSDP (Federal Govt:)</td> <td>1000.0</td> <td>500.0</td> <td>500.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>1000.0</td> <td>500.0</td> <td>500.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				S. #	Source of funding	Total Amount	Years		1	PSDP (Federal Govt:)	1000.0	500.0	500.0		Total	1000.0	500.0	500.0
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1	PSDP (Federal Govt:)	1000.0	500.0	500.0																
	Total	1000.0	500.0	500.0																

12	<p><b>Project benefits</b></p> <p><b>(Financial)</b></p> <p><b>(II) Social benefits with indicators</b></p>	<p>The Project in general will provide budgetary support for the rehabilitation of the deteriorated infrastructure. In addition to this, it will also facilitate financial support to the designing Agriculturist, Horticulturist and Livestock owners, nurserymen, etc.</p> <p>Generally, the Project investment will focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction activities which will result in social benefits as highlighted below.</p> <p>a. To ensure rehabilitation of the damaged infrastructure.  b. To retain and sustain the accessibility network.  c. To raise the income and quality of life of people, especially the deserving Agriculturist, Horticulturist Livestock owners, nursery men, etc.  d. Evolve sustainable structures for productive management of available natural, human and financial resources;  e. Improve responsiveness of the relevant agencies to t~ local priorities/needs through enhanced communicate and strengthened linkages amongst different stakeholders.  f. The programme with limited resources will initial activities in Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock Infrastructure development, etc which will ultimately result in creating a demand for labor and employment, etc.</p>
13	<b>Implementation schedule</b>	24 months July 2009 to June 2011
14	<b>Management structure and manpower</b>	The Project initiatives will be taken on emergent basis. Therefore, traditional management structure and its functional are avoided.
15	<b>Additional Project Decisions required to maximize socio-economic benefits from the project</b>	As a result of rehabilitation/ reconstruction of farm to market roads and bridges as well as investment in the Agriculture support programmes, the local will fully engaged in the socio-economic activities, which will lead to agro-based business within the district and also outside the district, in the other parts of the province and country.
16	<b>Certified that the project proposal has been prepared on the basis of instructions provided by Planning Commission for the preparation of PC I for Social Sector Projects.</b>	Yes, it is certified that the project proposal has been prepared on the basis of instruction provided by Planning Commission for the preparation of PC I.

## Annex-I

## Sector wise (Summary) Details of "Swat Development Package"

(Rs. in million)

S.No	Sector	Activities	Immediate Requirements
1	HEALTH (Annex-IIA)	i. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Health facilities in District Swat. ii. Support for affected snatched 20 . Nos. vehicles and equipments for health facilities	164.00
2	WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION Water (Annex-B)	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Supply Schemes in District Swat	38.752
3	COMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION (Annex-I/C)	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of District Roads, Bridges in District Swat.	269.218
4	ADMINISTRATION (Annex-I/D)	District offices at various stations in Swat.	16.800
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>488.77</b>
5	LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PROGRAMME	5.1. Agriculture Extension, Swat Annex-I/E (1)	398.386
		5.2. Live Stock & Dairy Development Damages to Private Sector's Live stock/E Annex-I/E(2)	100.00
		5.3. Water Management Annex-I/E (3)	1.244
		5.4. Fisheries Annex-I/E (4)	11.6
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>511.23</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1000.00</b>

...

Source: PC-1 for Swat Development Package (July 2009- June 2011), Planning and Development Department, Government of NWFP, March 2009

# SWAT DISTRICT



<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/20/world/asia/20swat.html>