



Earthquake Reconstruction and
Rehabilitation Authority



Targeted Vulnerability Survey (TVS)



A Database of Information on Vulnerable Persons

Earthquake Affected Areas of AJK & NWFP

2007 - 08



MARCHING ON TOGETHER - BUILDING BACK BETTER

Targeted Vulnerability Survey Report 2007 - 2008
Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
Prime Minister's Secretariat, Islamabad
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Author: Mohammed Aftab Ismail Khan
Technical Advisor, TVS
Social Protection Cell, ERRA

Title Designed by: Wajid Ali

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Targeted Vulnerability Survey (TVS)

Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)

**A Database of Information on Vulnerable Persons
Earthquake Affected Districts of AJK & NWFP 2007-08**

**Government of Pakistan
Prime Minister's Secretariat (Public)
Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
Islamabad.**

Disclaimer

This message is for the information of public in general. Whereas every effort has been made to ensure that the information given in this Targeted Vulnerability Survey (TVS) report is accurate, the Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), Prime Minister's Secretariat, Government of Pakistan and its sponsoring agencies/projects accept no responsibility for any errors and omissions.

The TVS was carried out simultaneously in the ten affected districts from November 20, 2007 to January 05, 2008. The main purpose of TVS was to collect primary baseline data on four specific groups of vulnerable persons viz: Orphans, Persons With Disabilities, Female Headed Households, & Elderly Without Care. The registrants were required to provide ID cards if issued & bank accounts if available.

Any inaccurate information provided by the vulnerable population; errors made by the enumerators whilst filling TVS forms and errors made during data entry by the database firm will get rectified through: (a) physical verifications at the time of implementation of rehabilitation interventions by the concerned organizations; (b) documentary verifications through IDs, bank accounts & addresses; and (c) implementation of a grievance redress mechanism at the time of launching interventions.

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CLRP	Community Livelihoods Rehabilitation Program, under ERRA
CMU	Central Management Unit
CPU	Child Protection Unit
CNIC	Computerised National Identity Card
CRW	Community Relief Worker
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DRAC	District Reconstruction Approval Committee
DRU	District Reconstruction Unit
EERP	Earthquake Emergency Relief Program
ELRP	Early Livelihoods Recovery Plan, under Khushali Bank
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority
EVG	Extremely Vulnerable Group
EWC	Elderly without Care
F	Female
FHH	Female Headed Household
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
LAC	Legal Aid Centres, under ERRA
LGRDD	Local Government and Rural Development Department
LSCG	Livelihood Support Cash Grant Program, under ERRA
M	Male
MBR	Member Board of Revenue
MIS	Management Information System
MVG	Most Vulnerable Group
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWD	Ministry of Women Development
MRDEA	Medical Rehabilitation of persons with Disabilities in EQ Affected Areas
MT	Master Trainer
NGO	Non Government Organization
NIC	National Identity Card
NIHd	National Institute for the Handicapped, Ministry of Health
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
PBM	Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal
PIC	Public Information Campaign
PKR	Pakistan Rupee
POs	Partner Organizations
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SPC	Social Protection Cell
SMBR	State Member Board of Revenue
SWC	Social Welfare Complex
SWD	Social Welfare Department
SW&WD	Social Welfare and Women Development Department
TTs	Targeting Teams
TVS	Targeted Vulnerability Survey
UC	Union Council
WDC	Women Development Centre

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of TVS the four vulnerable groups/categories targeted under TVS are defined as follows:

Orphans: Boys and girls under the age of 18 with one or both parents expired.

Female Headed Households (FHH): Widows and females heading or providing a source of income for their households.

Elderly without Care (EWC): Males or females aged 60 years and above who are dependant for sustenance on and living with non-relatives.

Persons with Disabilities (PWD): Males or females inflicted with one of the following disabilities: missing body parts; disabled body parts; spinal cord injury; blindness; deafness/dumbness; and mental disabilities.

The following two groups are an outcome of the TVS findings compiled in this report and are defined as:

Most Vulnerable Group (MVG): Males or females who simultaneously fall under two of the four vulnerable groups defined above.

Extremely Vulnerable Group (EVG): Males or females who simultaneously fall under three of the four vulnerable groups defined above.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ERRA is grateful to the earthquake affected communities of AJK and NWFP who participated in the Survey in most difficult conditions and without any incentive or promise of immediate relief.

I extend thanks on behalf of the entire Social Protection Team, ERRA to our Targeting Teams, Master Trainers, Focal Persons, and Regional Coordinators who collected data in the field in most challenging circumstances, such as the large, inaccessible and mountainous terrain of the study area; inhospitable weather conditions; and precarious law and order situation.

The Social Protection Cell (SPC), ERRA team members played the instrumental role in designing, managing, implementing, and concluding TVS in-house at the minimal cost; particularly, the Ex Program Manager, SPC, Saeed Ashraf Siddiqi; Project Director, TVS, Sohail Saeed Abbasi; Social Protection Coordinator, SPC, Rabya Nizam; Project Coordinator, TVS, Aamer Hayat; Database Expert, ERRA, Col. Imdad Khan; and Project Officer, TVS, Farrah Ilyas.

I would not have been able to write this report without the input and advice of Senior Financial Management Advisor, ERRA, Tariq Bajwa; DG (P-I), Brigadier Akhtar Warraich; Program Manager, SPC, Salman Qayum Khan; DDG, MIS, Colonel Amir Mohsin; Social Protection Specialist, Zakir Shoaib; and Senior Gender Equality Advisors, Christine Ouellette and Fareeha Ummar.

Aftab Ismail Khan
Technical Advisor, TVS
Social Protection Cell, ERRA
Prime Minister's Secretariat,
Islamabad.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The October 08, 2005 earthquake affected the lives of millions of people, leaving behind in its trail of destruction large number of vulnerable populations. The Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), working under a comprehensive Social Protection Strategy, has been incorporating concrete actions, recommendations and policy guidelines in its rehabilitation interventions for the vulnerable population. The ERRA categorizes vulnerable population in five groups: *“widows and women-headed households; children without parental care; persons with disabilities; the elderly without care; and the landless due to the earthquake”*.

The Targeted Vulnerability Survey (TVS) was conceived to collect detailed data on the first four of the five vulnerable groups listed above. The Survey was jointly funded by the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Pakistan and implemented by ERRA’s Social Protection Cell. The need for conducting TVS was felt in the absence of a comprehensive database providing pertinent, reliable, and detailed data on the vulnerable groups. The crucial data collected through TVS is aimed at facilitating ERRA and its partners to: (a) link all past, on-going, and future rehabilitation interventions with the TVS database; (b) set funding priorities commensurate to the affected population’s size, area of location, and extent of vulnerabilities; and (c) develop targeted rehabilitation interventions for the most vulnerable groups.

The TVS’ area of study constituted all ten¹ affected districts in AJK and NWFP. These districts comprised: Muzafferabad, Bagh, Poonch, Neelum, and Sudhnoti in AJK; and Abbotabad, Mansehra, Battagram, Shangla, and Kohistan in NWFP. Dedicated Survey teams², comprising district/local government staff/officers, were formed at the UC/district level. These teams established venues at the village, UC, and district level to register the vulnerable populations. A comprehensive public information campaign was launched to inform the affected population about the Survey and the schedule of registration process in a particular village/UC/district.

The outcome of the Survey has been materialized in form of a comprehensive TVS database, which provides detailed information on 432,130 vulnerable persons. The detailed information constitutes demographic data, such as, complete residential address, sex, age, marital status, educational level, employment status, present skills and skills development needs, disabilities,

¹ The TVS was originally planned for nine affected districts, however, since Sudhnoti is recognized as an independent district, this report provides statistics for district Sudhnoti independently making the total number of districts covered under TVS ten.

² Three hundred and thirty five (335) survey or Targeting Teams (TTs) were formed. Each TT comprised three members: a Data Collector, an Event Organizer, and a Verification Facilitator.

household size, identification and bank account numbers, type(s) of aid received, source(s) of income, etc. at the household/individual level in both pre and post earthquake scenarios.

The TVS database is interactive and capable of generating user-defined reports on the vulnerable persons/groups through selection of numerous parameters (fields). The database is available on the ERRA's official website. The Survey findings are crucial in terms of determining the scope and scale of vulnerabilities and strategically streamlining ongoing and future rehabilitation interventions.

The Survey findings indicate that the total number of vulnerable persons (432,130) identified through TVS comprises: 205,001 (48%) **Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)**; 122,730 (28%) **Orphans**; 96,581 (22%) **Female-headed Households (FHHs)**; and 7,818 (2%) **Elderly without Care (EWC)**. The sex disaggregated analysis of TVS data indicates that females constitute 56% (233,344) of the total vulnerable population compared to 44% (198,786) males. Out of the total vulnerable population identified through TVS, 98,791 (23%) are located in district Mansehra; followed by 76,475 (18%) in Muzafferabad; 53,345 (12%) in Shangla; 47,533 (11%) in Bagh; 39,291 (9%) in Poonch; 36,145 (8%) in Abbottabad; 25,676 (6%) in Kohistan; 25,471 (6%) in Battagram; 18,859 (4%) in Neelum; and 10,544 (3%) in Sudhnoti.

The **EWC** constitute 5,180 (66%) males compared to 2,638 (34%) females, wherein a majority or 67% (5,207) of this vulnerable group is 60-69 years old. The most vulnerable EWC comprise 1,235 FHHs and 769 PWDs. The **FHHs** comprise 64,203 females without a source of income and 60,392 (63%) between the ages of 51-99 years. The most vulnerable FHHs comprise 62 orphans, 1,235 EWC, and 4,488 PWDs. The **orphans** constitute 65,633 M and 57,097 F while 9,051 orphans (5,222 M and 3,829 F) had their education discontinued due to the earthquake. The most vulnerable orphans comprise 62 FHHs and 9,825 PWDs. The **PWDs** constitute 62% M vs. 38% F. The most vulnerable PWDs comprise 9,825 orphans, 4,488 FHHs, and 769 EWC.

The TVS database is the first of its kind to provide detailed information on the vulnerable population in the earthquake affected areas and it can serve as a model national database for development of social net programs under the GoP, specifically with reference to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

The objective of this report is to highlight the major findings and introduce the TVS database, which is capable of generating innumerable user-defined reports. The reports that can be generated from TVS database range from providing specific/detailed information about a vulnerable person to overall trends amongst the vulnerable groups. It is envisioned that the TVS database will be used by ERRA and its partners in developing, prioritizing, and streamlining on-going and future rehabilitation interventions for the vulnerable population.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 General

The devastating earthquake of October 8, 2005, measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale, destroyed human life and property, rendered thousands of people homeless, caused serious injuries to a number of persons, and immensely damaged the income generation sources of the local populations. Over 73,000 people were killed, out of which approximately 18,000 were children³; a staggering 69,400 people were severely injured⁴; and over 600,000 houses/structures were damaged, leaving an estimated 3.5 million people without safe and protective shelter.

The loss of family members left eternal scars on the consciousness of survivors. Loss of male family heads exposed the women to become bread earners. Children who lost one or both parents were severely exposed in the absence of an adequate social welfare system. The loss of employment and lack of social safety nets placed many families in a precarious situation. Destruction of houses compelled thousands of people to take refuge in the camps. Significantly, most of these affected people comprised large families of subsistence farmers living in inaccessible mountainous areas with limited resources – a predominant number of the affected people were, and still are, surviving below the poverty-line⁵.

To address the needs of the affected persons and to ensure their rehabilitation, the Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) devised a comprehensive Social Protection Strategy. The strategy continues incorporating concrete actions, recommendations and policy guidelines for the rehabilitation of the affected persons.

For all relevant purposes, ERRA defines and identifies the affected persons under five specific categories or vulnerable groups, *“widows and women-headed households⁶; children without parental care⁷; people with disabilities⁸; the elderly⁹; and the landless¹⁰.”*

³ ERRA and UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Country Team, Islamabad, Pakistan, ERRA-UN Early Recovery Plan, May 2006.

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ "The most commonly used way to measure poverty is based on incomes. A person is considered poor if his or her income level falls below some minimum level necessary to meet basic needs. This minimum level is usually called the "poverty line"- The World Bank Organisation.

⁶ Widows and women headed households are defined as widows and females heading or providing a source of income for their households.

As the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase of ERRA was initiated, it was realized that there was a dearth of pertinent and reliable data on the vulnerable groups. Consequently, the need for conducting a comprehensive and targeted survey of the vulnerable population in the affected areas was materialized in form of “The Targeted Vulnerability Survey (TVS)”.

The TVS data collection process was initiated on November 20, 2007 and concluded on January 05, 2008. The data collection was carried out in all affected districts simultaneously except for district Shangla where the survey was delayed due to the deteriorating law and order situation.

The TVS was mutually funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Pakistan (GOP) with a budget of PKR 40.237 million. The TVS component, comprising the development of TVS Database, was funded by the GOP for PKR 15 million while PKR 23.237 million was extended by ADB for covering the operational expenses.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The Targeted Vulnerability Survey (TVS) is an outcome of ERRA’s Social Protection Strategy and its main objective was to collect and compile detailed primary data on the vulnerable groups in the earthquake affected areas, in order to assess the scope and scale of vulnerabilities. The aim of TVS is to share the TVS Database with all stakeholders in order to develop effective, coordinated, and sustainable rehabilitation interventions for the most vulnerable.

The information collected through TVS is aimed to facilitate ERRA in the ongoing/future development and implementation of targeted rehabilitation interventions, such as, provision of cash grant/income support to the most vulnerable households; assistance in housing reconstruction/land acquisition; livelihood development and vocational training opportunities; social welfare programs; medical rehabilitation, and legal/administrative support in protection of land/property rights, especially for women and children.

⁷ Orphans comprise boys and girls under the age of 18 years (with one or both parents expired).

⁸ Persons with disabilities comprise all males and females inflicted with one of the following disabilities: missing body parts, disabled body parts, spinal cord injury, blindness, deafness/dumbness, and mental disabilities.

⁹ Elderly without care comprise men and women 60 years old and above who are living with and are dependant for sustenance on non-relatives.

¹⁰ The Landless are defined as all those affected males and females who lost their land/home due to the earthquake. ERRA’s Landless Policy (Phase-II) is presently being implemented under the Virtually Landless Program.

The findings of this report are aimed at providing primary information to government departments, donors, UN coordination and implementation agencies, and all other stakeholders. This report's identification and analysis of the vulnerable groups and their needs is expected to guide government and donors to strategically plan, direct, and evaluate funding requirements. The TVS database generated reports and findings are particularly useful in assisting the strategic planning of the organizations working in the earthquake affected areas.

1.3 Range of Vulnerabilities¹¹

It needs to be emphasized here that the factors which are creating new vulnerabilities and compounding the existing ones include loss of family members; loss of livelihood, income and shelter; internal displacement; gender discrimination and social exclusion; age; physical, mental, and psychological impairments and disability; and loss of social support networks.

The consequences of these factors are severe; separated children and women are at risk of being trafficked or abducted and subjected to violence and exploitation; single women and children face additional social and economic marginalization, poverty, and physical abuse/threats; the injured face physical and psychological impairments; marginalized groups are unable to access assistance on an equal basis; members of female-headed households, widows and orphaned children are at risk of having little or no access to essential services and supplies and faced with losing property claims; the elderly and the persons with disabilities have lost their support networks and are destitute; the male/female household heads who are in old age and/or afflicted with disabilities can no longer earn sustainable livelihoods, creating serious implications for the dependant family members; and a large proportion of the internally displaced are those who have lost land in their areas of origin due to landslides and flooding.

¹¹ This passage is inspired from the ERRA Social Protection Strategy Document pages 8-9.

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Area of Study

All efforts were made to carry out the TVS as comprehensively as possible in order to collect data on the maximum number of vulnerable persons. Consequently, data from 365 Union Councils (UCs) within the ten affected districts (Muzafferabad, Bagh, Poonch, Neelum, and Sudhnoti in AJK; and Abbotabad, Mansehra, Battagram, Shangla, and Kohistan in NWFP) was collected.

272 most affected Union Councils (UCs) were covered directly, wherein, designated Survey teams established venues at the village/UC level to register the affected population; the remaining UCs, within the ten affected districts, were covered indirectly, wherein, the vulnerable populations were informed through a comprehensive public information campaign to appear at designated district offices and get registered.

2.2 Targeted Population

The targeted population principally comprised four specific categories of vulnerable groups: (a) widows and women-headed households; (b) orphans and children without parental care; (c) persons with disabilities; and (d) elderly.

A total of 403,337 TVS questionnaire forms were filled in the ten earthquake affected districts of NWFP and AJK. Each TVS form could register up to five vulnerable persons. Consequently, detailed data on 432,130 vulnerable persons was collected and stored in the TVS database.

2.3 Questionnaire Design

The TVS questionnaire form comprised 26 distinct fields (questions) and was designed to elicit in-depth information and demographic data. This data was collected at the household level and comprised: complete address; identification and bank account numbers; household size; name, sex, age; relationship between the household-head and members; marital status; educational level; whether education was discontinued due to earthquake; type(s) of aid received; type of vulnerable group; disabilities; residential status; present skills and skills development needs; and source(s) of income. This information was also categorized on the basis of pre and post earthquake scenarios. (Please see Annex-I and Annex-II to view the original and translated versions of the TVS questionnaire form.)

2.4 Data Collection

2.4.1 Public Information Campaign

Prior to the collection of data a comprehensive Public Information Campaign (PIC) was launched with the purpose to: inform and raise awareness about TVS in the maximum number of vulnerable families/villages/union councils within the ten affected districts; design messages informing/inducing vulnerable groups to get registered in the TVS program on the given dates and venues; create awareness and understanding about the TVS program among the general public; and generate cooperation amongst the stakeholders of the program.

The communication strategy behind the PIC involved: launching of PIC one week prior to the commencement of TVS registration process in each village/UC of a district; advertisements in local/national newspapers and development of radio programs, posters, brochures, and handouts to inform the public; involvement of the local imams at the village level to regularly announce the TVS message from the mosques; involvement of the local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to disseminate the TVS message at the village/UC level; and distribution of pamphlets at the village level and display of posters at public places.

2.4.2 TVS Organizational Structure

Central Management Unit (CMU): A Central Management Unit (CMU) was established at the Social Protection Cell (SPC), ERRA Headquarters, Islamabad, to lead the Survey exercise. The CMU comprised: the Program Manager, SPC; a dedicated Project Director; a Technical Advisor; a Project Coordinator; and a Project Officer. The CMU team was responsible for designing and development of the questionnaire, project operational manual, targeting guidelines, public information campaign, and budgets.

The CMU was also responsible for: training of the master trainers; supervision of the consulting firm in preparation of the TVS database and MIS; planning and budgeting of field operations; training of targeting teams at the district level; coordination between the districts, ERRA and CMU; development, printing and transportation of targeting forms and PIC material; and meeting the operational requirements of the districts during the Survey.

Management at the State and Province Level: Under the overall support of Member Board of Revenue (MBR), NWFP and State Member Board of Revenue (SMBR), AJK, the TVS was facilitated by two Regional Coordinators (one each for AJK & NWFP). The Regional Coordinators were responsible for assisting in the planning and budgeting exercise within the districts; execution of the targeting process in line with program requirements; arranging refreshers for master trainers; internalizing the targeting guidelines and procedures for field level data collection; coordination with the District Offices for efficient data

collection, record keeping and periodic submission of filled questionnaires forms to the CPU/Database firm; verification of data for incomplete forms; and preparation of weekly progress updates.

Management at the District Offices (DOs): In each of the ten affected districts, a focal person from the Revenue Department/District Administration was selected to serve as the Component Manager. The focal person was responsible for: nominating the Master Trainers; ensuring the proper composition of Targeting Teams; overseeing training of Targeting Teams by the Master Trainers; preparation and expenditure of district budgets; overseeing UC wise targeting and route plan; assisting and backstopping the Targeting Teams with forms, guidelines and stationary etc.

Each focal person was assisted by a number of Master Trainers who also worked as UC Coordinators during the Survey. The Master Trainers/UC Coordinators made weekly plans, monitored the progress of Survey, and delivered completed questionnaire forms to the DOs on weekly basis. On an average, one Master Trainer/UC Coordinator served for 7-8 UCs.

Constitution of Targeting Teams (TTs): A total of 335 TTs were constituted based on the number of UCs. Since 272 UCs were covered directly, on an average 1-2 TTs were allotted for each UC, depending on the size of UC and expected number of targeted vulnerable families in a UC/district. Female TT members were involved where possible in order to accommodate and reach out to the maximum female vulnerable population.

Each TT comprised: (a) an Event Organizer, (local UC Nazim/Councilor); (b) a Data Collector, (local school teacher); and (c) a Verification Facilitator, (a local school teacher/equivalent government servant or the Circle Patwari).

2.4.3 Training for the Targeting Process

Training of the Master Trainers (MTs) and then the Targeting Teams (TTs) was very crucial for the successful completion of Survey. The training guidelines were prepared and shared with the MTs at the training workshop. The MTs, in turn, conducted training workshops for TTs in their respective districts. The trainings were designed to ensure that all the Targeting Team members understood the questionnaire form and Survey objectives so that most reliable and complete data could be obtained.

2.5 Database Development / Data Processing

A database development firm was selected through a competitive process to process the collected data and develop a database and MIS. Completed questionnaire forms collected from the field were handed over to the database firm, which scanned the questionnaires before manually entering them in the

TVS database. The TVS database maintains the original scanned forms, which can be easily accessed for verification of information on each vulnerable person identified through TVS.

The TVS database is relational in its architecture, web-based and fully interactive. The database is capable of generating innumerable user-defined reports about the registered vulnerable populations through selection and/or combination of 26 broad parameters¹²: complete address; national identification and bank account numbers; household size; name; sex; age; relationship between the household-head and members; marital status; educational level; whether education was discontinued due to earthquake; type(s) of aid received; type of vulnerable group; disabilities; residential status; present skills and skills development needs; and source(s) of income. These parameters can also be categorized on the basis of pre and post earthquake scenarios.

The database also provides a number of predefined comprehensive reports on the vulnerable groups, providing overall statistics. The database is available on ERRA's official web-site and can be accessed with the permission of MIS Cell, ERRA.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The margin of error in collecting the TVS data was anticipated considering: (a) incorrect filling of Survey forms by the data-collectors; (b) submission of incorrect information by the vulnerable population; (c) incorrect data entry by the database firm; (d) vast and inaccessible survey area (35,000 sq. km); (e) inclement weather and limited duration (30 days) to conclude the survey in all ten affected districts; and (f) deteriorating law and order situation in NWFP.

However, any incorrect information collected through the TVS can be rectified through: (a) verification of vulnerabilities at the time of implementation of rehabilitation interventions and (b) verification of vulnerable persons through their IDs, bank accounts, addresses and other information collected through TVS.

The main purpose of the TVS was to develop a unified and comprehensive database of information on all vulnerable persons. Overall, the Survey identifies and provides detailed information on a large number of vulnerable persons, which is a unique effort and crucial resource for provision of rehabilitative and social-net programs for the most vulnerable segments in the earthquake affected areas.

¹² The parameters comprise the 26 primary questions listed in the TVS questionnaire and several sub-questions within each primary question.

CHAPTER 3

SURVEY FINDINGS

The TVS database is interactive and relational in its architecture. It is capable of generating innumerable types of user-defined reports through selection of a combination of 26 broad parameters or fields. A number of customized reports/tables were generated in order to highlight the main findings of the Survey and are listed below. These reports/tables provide crucial data and insight on the state of vulnerable groups while other user-defined reports can be generated through the TVS database as required.

3.1 Total Number of Vulnerable Persons/Groups, Region-wise

Vulnerable persons are categorized in four specific groups and these include orphans, female-headed households (FHHs), persons with disability (PWDs), and the elderly without care (EWC). The following tables provide vital statistics on the total number of vulnerable persons in each of the four vulnerable groups at the district and regional level.

Table 1: Total Number of Sex Disaggregated Vulnerable Groups, Region-Wise

Region	Persons with Disabilities		Orphans		Female Headed Households	Elderly Without Care		Total Number of Vulnerable Persons	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
AJK	68,220	40,013	23,497	21,654	38,100 (20 %)	824	394	92,541 (48%)	100,161 (52%)
	108,233 (56%)		45,151 (23%)			1,218 (1%)		192,702 (45%)	
NWFP	59,753	37,015	42,136	35,443	58,481 (24%)	4,356	2,244	106,245 (44%)	133,183 (56%)
	96,768 (40%)		77,579 (32%)			6,600 (3%)		239,428 (55%)	
GRAND TOTALS	205,001 (48%)		122,730 (28%)		96,581 (22%)	7,818 (2%)		432,130 (100%)	

The table above provides the overall picture of the four categories of vulnerable groups. The table shows that 48% of the total vulnerable population falls in the group of persons with disabilities; 28% comprise orphans; 22% female-headed households; and 2% elderly persons. The table also shows that 45% of the total vulnerable population belongs to the state of AJK against 55% in the province of NWFP.

The table indicates that the total number of vulnerable persons in AJK (192,702) comprises: 56% persons with disabilities; 23% orphans; 20% female-headed households; and 1% elderly. Similarly, the total number of vulnerable persons in NWFP (239,428) comprises: 40% persons with disabilities; 32% orphans; 24% female-headed households; and 3% elderly.

The sex disaggregated analysis of the above table indicates that the total number of vulnerable population in AJK (192,702) comprises 48% male versus 52% female; while in NWFP, the total number of vulnerable population (239,428) comprises 44% male against 56% female.

These statistics could be extremely useful for developing specific rehabilitation interventions for each of the four categories of vulnerable persons. The above statistics could also be used to link the identified vulnerable persons in ongoing rehabilitation interventions/programs implemented by ERRA and other national and international NGOs.

Graph 1: Distribution of Vulnerable Groups, Region-Wise

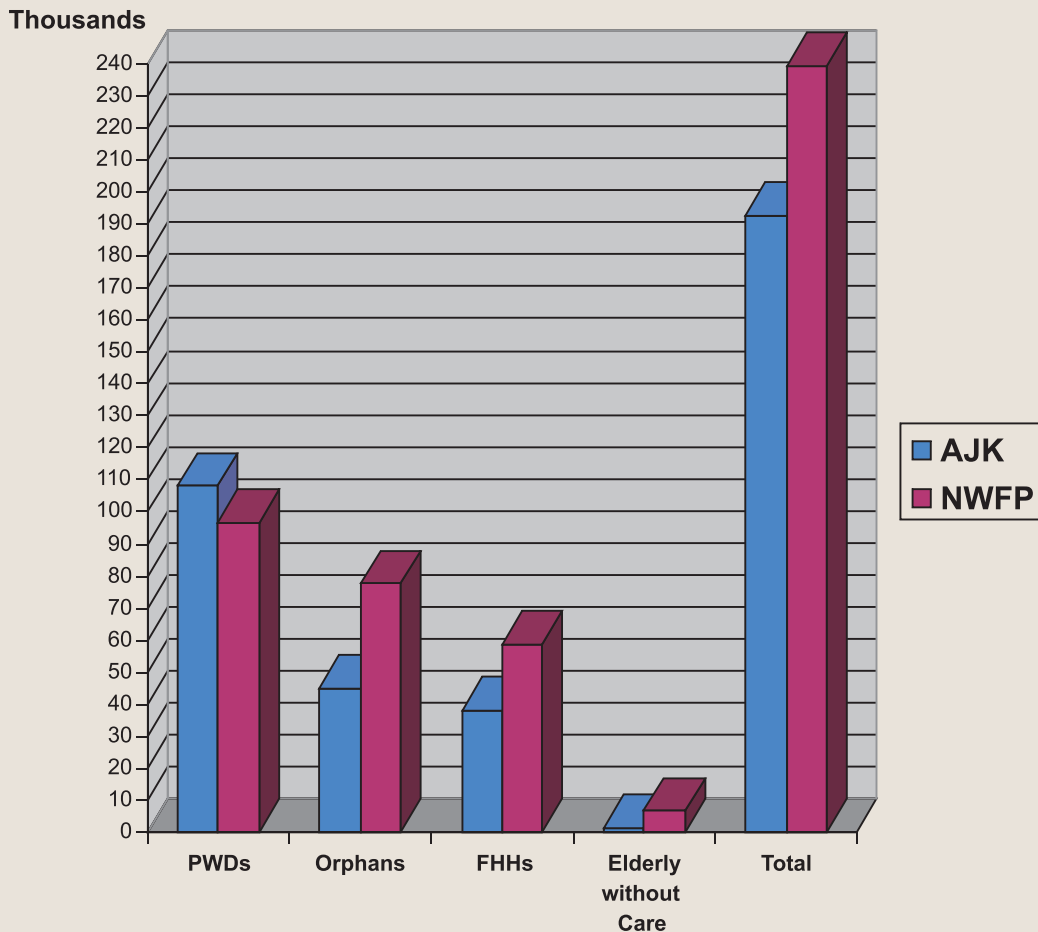


Table 2: Total Number of Sex Disaggregated Vulnerable Groups, District/Region-Wise

District	Persons with Disabilities		Orphans		Female Headed Households	Elderly Without Care		Totals		Grand Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
BAGH	17,262	10,545	5,642	5,274	8,696	77	37	22,981 (48%)	24,552 (52%)	47,533 (11%)
MUZAFFERABAD	25,788	15,179	10,951	9,478	14,149	633	297	37,372 (49%)	39,103 (51%)	76,475 (18%)
NEELUM	7,830	4,602	1,949	1,701	2,748	24	5	9,803 (52%)	9,056 (48%)	18,859 (4%)
POONCH	14,222	8,055	3,755	3,923	9,214	78	44	18,055 (46%)	21,236 (54%)	39,291 (9%)
SUDHNOTI	3,118	1,632	1,200	1,278	3,293	12	11	4,330 (41%)	6,214 (59%)	10,544 (3%)
Totals	68,220	40,013	23,497	21,654	38,100	824	394	92,541 (48%)	100,161 (52%)	192,702 (45%)
Totals AJK	108,233 (56%)		45,151 (23%)		38,100 (20%)	1,218 (1%)		192,702 (100%)		
ABBOTTABAD	9,194	5,262	4,945	4,763	11,491	268	222	14,407 (40%)	21,738 (60%)	36,145 (8%)
BATTAGRAM	5,776	3,884	4,994	3,975	5,372	1,026	444	11,796 (46%)	13,675 (54%)	25,471 (6%)
KOHISTAN	9,797	5,541	5,187	3,192	1,593	263	103	15,247 (58%)	10,429 (42%)	25,676 (6%)
MANSEHRA	23,681	13,150	17,306	15,590	26,649	1,675	740	42,662 (43%)	56,129 (57%)	98,791 (23%)
SHANGLA	11,305	9,178	9,704	7,923	13,376	1,124	735	22,133 (41%)	31,212 (59%)	53,345 (12%)
Totals	59,753	37,015	42,136	35,443	58,481	4,356	2,244	106,245 (44%)	133,183 (56%)	239,428 (55%)
Totals NWFP	96,768 (40%)		77,579 (32%)		58,481 (25%)	6,600 (3%)		239,428 (100%)		
Totals AJK & NWFP	127,973 (62%)	77,028 (38%)	65,633 (53%)	57,097 (47%)	96,581	5,180 (66%)	2,638 (34%)	198,786 (44%)	233,344 (56%)	432,130 (100%)
GRAND TOTALS	205,001 (48%)		122,730 (28%)		96,581 (22%)	7,818 (2%)		432,130 (100%)		

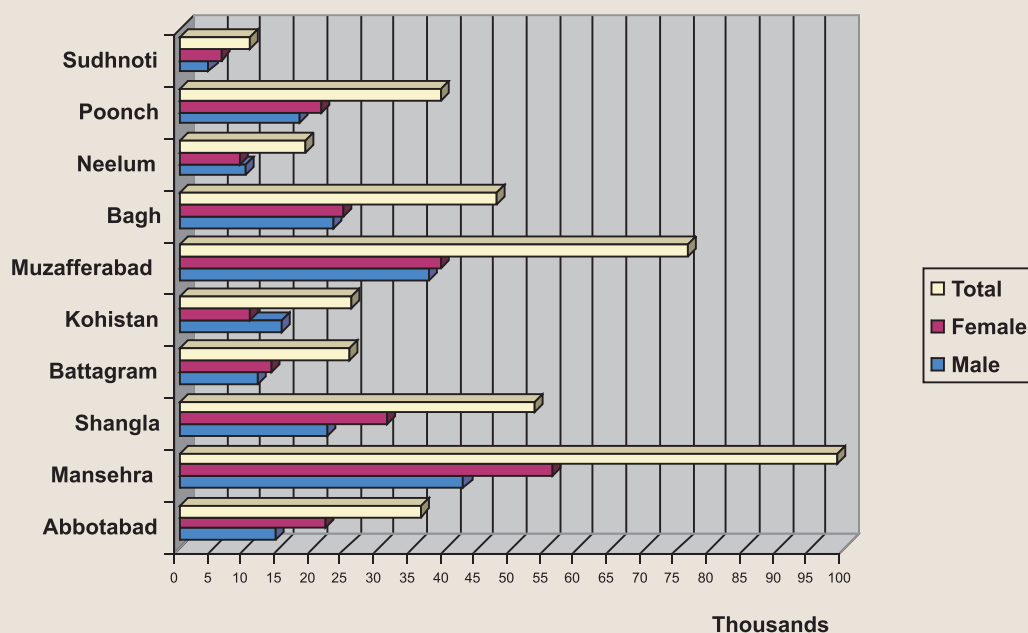
The table above gives an in-depth analysis of sex disaggregated vulnerable groups in each of the ten affected districts of AJK and NWFP. The table indicates that the total vulnerable population in district Bagh comprises (48% M & 52% F); Muzafferabad (49% M & 51% F); Abbottabad (40% M vs. 60% F); Battagram (46% M vs. 54% F); Kohistan (58% M vs. 42% F); Mansehra (43% M vs. 57% F); Shangla (41% vs. 59% F) and similarly others.

The table also indicates the percentage of male versus female population in each of the four vulnerable groups, for instance, 62% of PWDs are male vs. 38% female; 53% of the orphans are male vs. 47% female; and 66% of the elderly are male compared to 56% female.

Table 2 indicates that district Mansehra has the largest number of vulnerable population, 23%; followed by Muzafferabad, 18%; Shangla, 12%; Bagh, 11%; Poonch, 9%; Abbotabad, 8%; Kohistan, 6%; Battagram, 6%; Neelum 4%; and Sudhnoti, 3%.

The information provided in the table can assist in prioritizing development of vulnerability and gender specific rehabilitation programs in a district.

Graph 2: Sex Disaggregated Distribution of Vulnerable Groups, District-Wise



3.2 The Elderly Without Care (EWC)

This category of vulnerable persons includes all those who are sixty years old and above and dependant for sustenance on non-relatives. The following tables provide an in-depth and sex disaggregated analysis of the elderly vulnerable group region-wise, district-wise, and age-wise.

Table 3: Age-Wise and Sex Disaggregated Elderly Population, Region-Wise

	(60 - 69)		(70 - 79)		(80 - 89)		(90 - 99)		Total		Grand Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female	
AJK	583	261	171	97	46	22	24	14	824 (68%)	394 (32%)	1,218 (16%)
NWFP	2,920	1,443	1,044	574	301	170	91	57	4,356 (66%)	2,244 (34%)	6,600 (84%)
Total	3,503	1,704	1,215	671	347	192	115	71	5,180 (66%)	2,638 (34%)	7,818 (100%)
Grand Totals	5,207 (67%)		1,886 (24%)		539 (7%)		186 (2%)		7,818 (100%)		

The table above shows that the majority or 67% of the elderly fall between the ages of 60–69 years; 24% are 70-79 years old; 7% are 80-89 years old; and 2% are 90 years old and above. The table indicates that 84% of the total population of elderly persons reside in NWFP compared to 16% in AJK; in AJK 68% of the elderly are male compared to 32% female while in NWFP 66% of the elderly are male compared to 34% female; and out of the total number of persons within this vulnerable category 66% are male compared to 34% female.

Graph 3: Sex Disaggregated Age-Wise Distribution of Elderly, Region-Wise

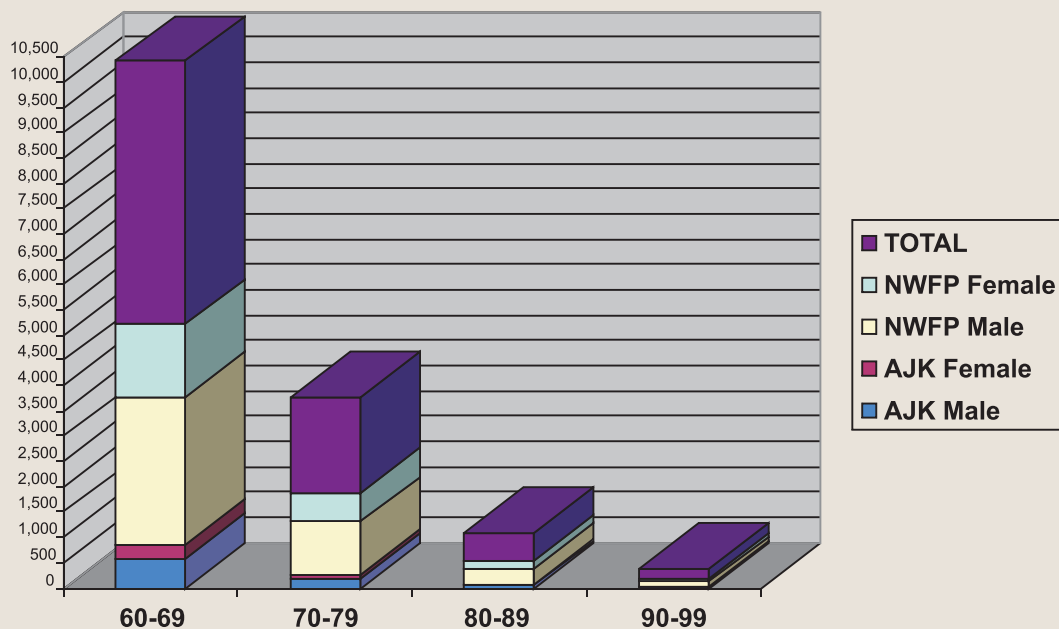


Table 4: Sex Disaggregated Elderly Population, District-Wise

	District	Male	Female	Totals
AJK	BAGH	77 (68%)	37 (32%)	114 (1%)
	MUZAFFERABAD	633 (68%)	297 (32%)	930 (12%)
	NEELUM	24 (83%)	5 (17%)	29 (0.5%)
	POONCH	78 (64%)	44 (36%)	122 (2%)
	SUDHNOTI	12 (52%)	11 (48%)	23 (0.5%)
	AJK Total	824 (68%)	394 (32%)	1,218 (16%)
NWFP	ABBOTTABAD	268 (55%)	222 (45%)	490 (6%)
	BATTAGRAM	1,026 (70%)	444 (30%)	1,470 (19%)
	KOHISTAN	263 (72%)	103 (28%)	366 (4%)
	MANSEHRA	1,675 (69%)	740 (31%)	2,415 (31%)
	SHANGLA	1,124 (60%)	735 (40%)	1,859 (24%)
NWFP Total	4,356 (66%)	2,244 (34%)	6,600 (84%)	
Grand Totals NWFP & AJK		5,180 (66%)	2,638 (34%)	7,818 (100%)

The table above provides sex disaggregated data on the elderly population in each of the ten affected districts of AJK and NWFP. The table shows that out of the total elderly population in AJK (1,218), district Muzafferabad has the highest 930 (76%) of this vulnerable category; while in NWFP, out of the total elderly population of 6,600, district Mansehra leads with 2,415 (36%) of the total in the province. The table indicates that the largest number of elderly persons amongst the ten affected districts exists in district Mansehra (2,415); followed by Shangla (1,859); Battagram (1,470); Muzafferabad (930); Abbotabad (490); and similarly others.

The table indicates that 5,180 (66%) of elderly constitute male vs 2,638 (34%) female; (68%) of the elderly population in AJK is male vs 32% female, while (66%) of the elderly population in NWFP is male compared to 34% female.

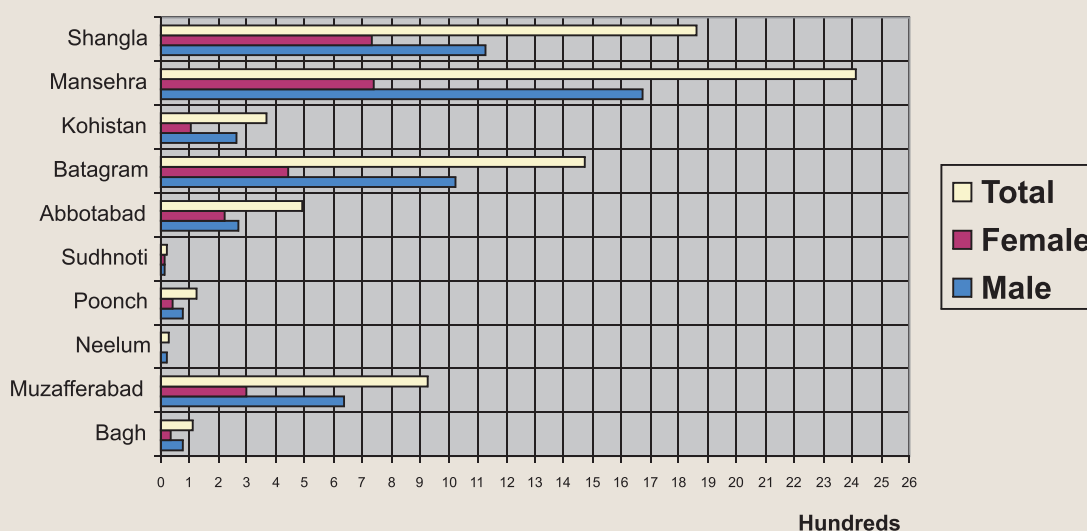
Graph 4: Sex Disaggregated Distribution of Elderly, District-Wise

Table 5: Elderly Population Living Status, District-Wise

District	Living with an NGO	Living with Non-Relatives	Living in a Government Structure	Totals
BAGH	5	91	18	114 (1%)
MUZAFFERABAD	23	464	443	930 (12%)
NEELUM	0	18	11	29 (0.5%)
POONCH	5	112	5	122 (2%)
SUDHNOTI	2	20	1	23 (0.5%)
AJK Totals	(3%) 35	(58%) 705	(39%) 478	1,218 (16%)
ABBOTTABAD	65	391	34	490 (6%)
BATTAGRAM	6	1,462	2	1,470 (19%)
KOHISTAN	3	357	6	366 (4%)
MANSEHRA	18	2,382	15	2,415 (31%)
SHANGLA	0	1,857	2	1,859 (24%)
NWFP Totals	(1%) 92	(98%) 6,449	(1%) 59	6,600 (84%)
Grand Totals NWFP & AJK	(2%) 127	(91%) 7,154	(7%) 537	7,818 (100%)

The table above provides an analysis of the elderly persons who do not have a source of income and are forced to live with non-relatives or in a public/private facility. The table shows that 91% of the 'elderly population without a source of income' is living with a non-relative, compared to 7% in a public facility and a meager 2% with an NGO. Out of the total number of elderly population in this category (7,818), district Mansehra leads with 2,415 persons; followed by Shangla (1,859); Battagram (1,470); Muzafferabad (930); Abbottabad (490); and similarly others. The table also shows that the majority of 'elderly population without care' belongs to NWFP (6,600 or 84%) vs. (1,218 or 16%) in AJK.

Graph 5: Elderly Population Living Status, District-Wise

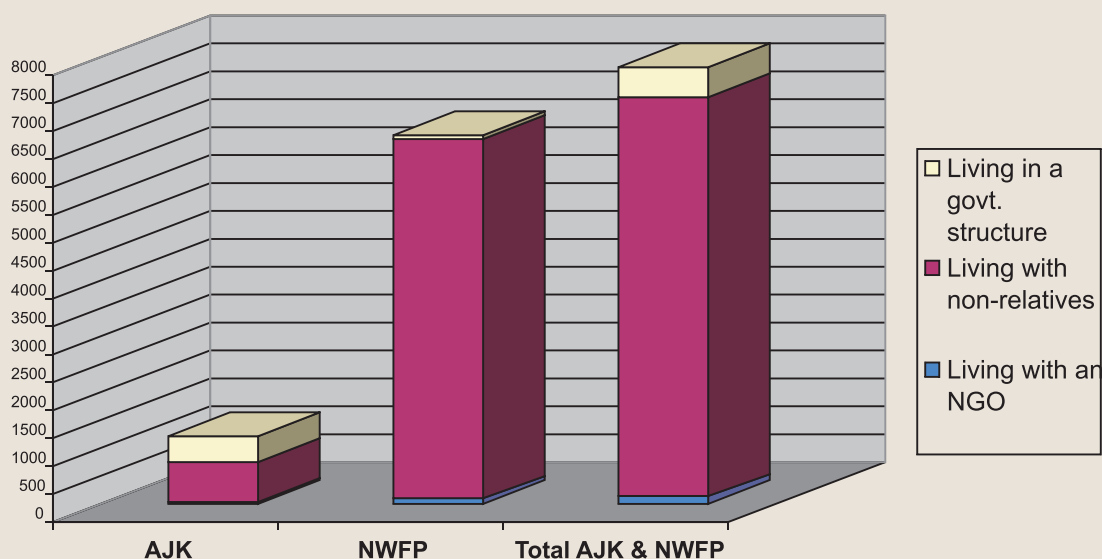
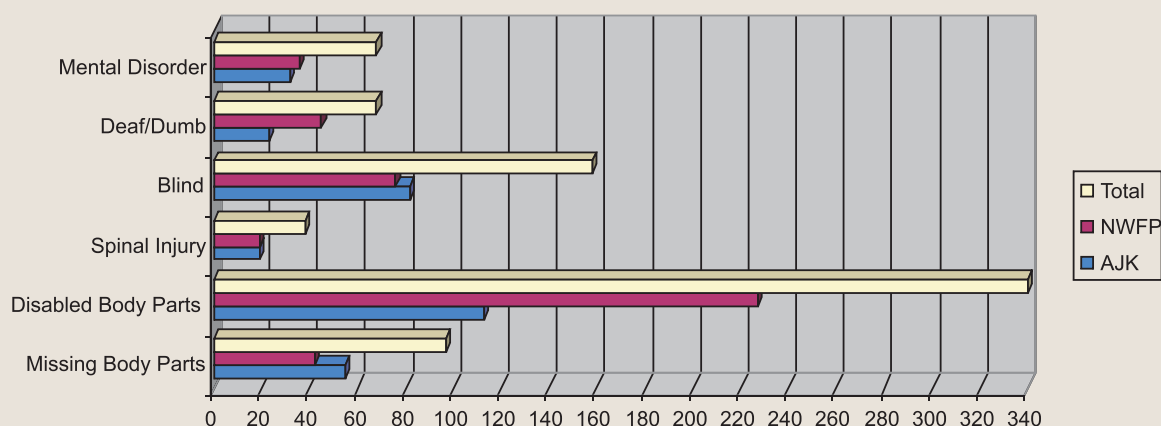


Table 6: Elderly Population with Disabilities (MVG), District-Wise

District Name	Missing Body Parts	Disable Body Parts	Spinal Injury	Blind	Dumb/ Deaf	Mental Disorder	Totals
BAGH	3	12	8	17	4	9	(7%) 53
MUZAFFERABAD	49	74	4	48	15	15	(26%) 205
NEELUM	0	3	2	5	2	1	(2%) 13
POONCH	2	23	5	11	2	6	(6%) 49
SUDHNOTI	1	1	0	1	0	1	(1%) 4
AJK Totals	(17%) 55	(35%) 113	(6%) 19	(25%) 82	(8%) 23	(9%) 32	(42%) 324
ABBOTTABAD	17	33	2	17	10	8	(11%) 87
BATTAGRAM	6	30	0	9	2	7	(7%) 54
KOHISTAN	2	29	2	8	11	9	(8%) 65
MANSEHRA	11	81	12	23	9	6	(19%) 142
SHANGLA	6	54	3	19	13	6	(13%) 101
NWFP Totals	(10%) 42	(51%) 227	(4%) 19	(17%) 76	(10%) 45	(8%) 36	(58%) 445
Grand Totals AJK & NWFP	(13%) 97	(44%) 340	(5%) 38	(20%) 158	(9%) 68	(9%) 68	(100%) 769

The above table provides crucial data on vulnerable persons which fall under two vulnerable categories simultaneously: the 'elderly' and the 'persons with disabilities'. The table indicates that this most vulnerable group comprises 769 persons out of which 58% reside in NWFP compared to 42% in AJK.

The majority or 44% have a disabled body part; 20% are blind; 13% have a missing body part; 9% each are dumb/deaf and suffering from a mental disorder; and 5% are suffering from spinal cord injury. The majority or 26% of this most vulnerable group resides in Muzafferabad followed by Mansehra (19%); Shangla (13%); Abbotabad (11%); Kohistan (8%); Bagh and Battagram (7% each); Poonch (6%); Neelum (2%); and Sudhnoti (1%).

Graph 6: Elderly Population with Disabilities (MVG), Region-Wise

3.3 The Female-Headed Households (FHHs)

This vulnerable group comprises all those females who are heading and engaged in providing a source of income to their households. The following tables provide an in-depth analysis of persons falling under this vulnerable group in pre and post-earthquake scenarios.

Table 7: Total Number/Categories of Female-Headed Households, Age-Wise

Status	AGES									TOTALS
	10-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-99	
Divorced	60	599	794	603	309	82	16	2	0	2,465 (3%)
Husband missing	1	133	245	228	115	16	5	1	0	744 (1%)
Married	21	296	714	737	872	1,119	351	76	20	4,206 (4%)
Separated	57	771	1,199	1,004	860	288	44	9	0	4,232 (4%)
Unmarried	132	258	242	310	207	84	32	6	3	1,274 (1%)
Widow after EQ	70	805	1,401	1,581	1,913	903	229	49	9	6,960 (7%)
Widow due to EQ	39	864	1,273	1,098	1,186	528	163	24	7	5,182 (5%)
Widow before EQ	64	1,724	6,707	12,131	21,839	17,548	8,339	2,559	538	71,449 (74%)
Incomplete Records-Null	2	3	13	10	13	24	4	0	0	69 (1%)
Grand Totals	446 (1%)	5,453 (5%)	12,588 (13%)	17,702 (18%)	27,314 (28%)	20,592 (21%)	9,183 (10%)	2,726 (3%)	577 (1%)	96,581 (100%)

The above table indicates that 74% of females heading their households were widows before the earthquake; 7% were widowed after the earthquake; 5% were widowed due to the earthquake; 4% each are separated and married; 3% are divorced; and 1% each have missing husbands and are unmarried. The table also indicates that 28% of the females heading their households are 51-60 years old; 21% are 61-70 years old; 13% are 31-40 years old; 10% are 71-80 years old; 5% are 21-30 year old; 3% are 81-90 years old; and around 1% each fall in the age groups of 10-20 and 91-99 years old.

The table indicates that 33,078 or 35%¹³ of this vulnerable group is most vulnerable because it falls in two vulnerable categories simultaneously; the 'female headed households' and the 'elderly'.

¹³ This percentage constitutes: 21% (61-70) + 10% (71-80) + 3% (81-90) + 1% (91-99) = 35%

Graph 7: Age And Categories of Female-Headed Households

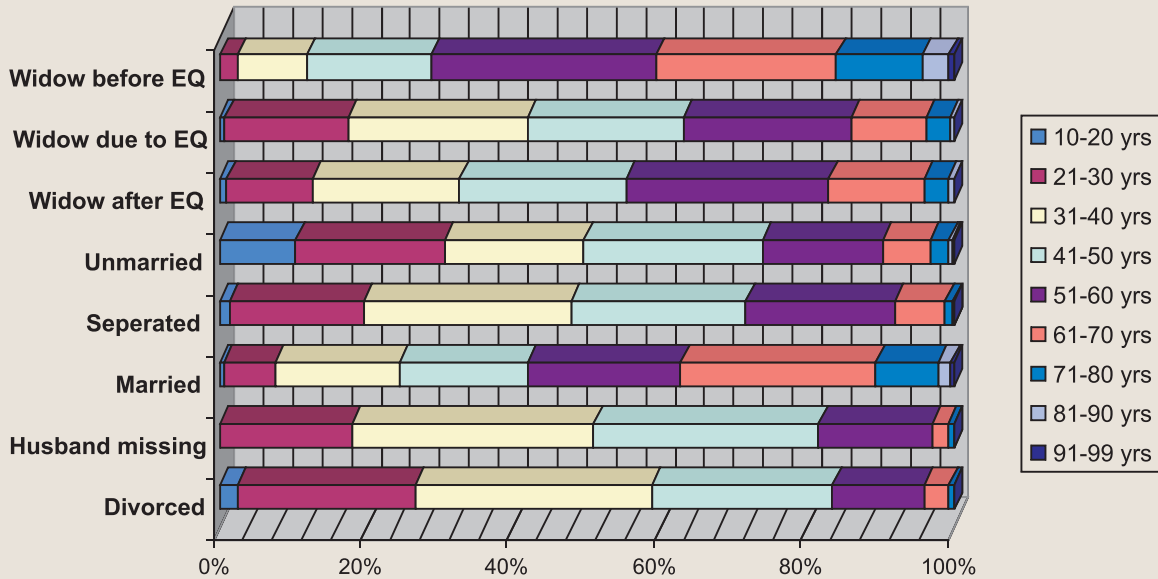


Table 8: Female Headed Households with Disabilities (MVG), District/Region-Wise

District Name	Missing Body Parts	Disable Body Parts	Spinal Injury	Blind	Dumb/Deaf	Mental Disorder	Totals
BAGH	86	328	31	136	46	96	(16%) 723
MUZAFFERABAD	60	430	53	220	82	90	(21%) 935
NEELUM	43	175	15	98	39	87	(10%) 457
POONCH	30	214	25	119	37	62	(11%) 487
SUDHNOTI	12	48	16	19	16	22	(3%) 133
AJK Totals	231	1,195	140	592	220	357	(61%) 2,735
ABBOTTABAD	48	199	53	90	95	76	(13%) 561
BATTAGRAM	4	45	2	15	6	11	(2%) 83
KOHISTAN	11	76	15	16	17	15	(3%) 150
MANSEHRA	59	268	35	116	47	55	(13%) 580
SHANGLA	13	230	14	51	36	35	(8%) 379
NWFP Totals	135	818	119	288	201	192	(39%) 1,753
Grand Totals AJK & NWFP	(8%) 366	(45%) 2,013	(6%) 259	(20%) 880	(9%) 421	(12%) 549	(100%) 4,488

The above table highlights another group of most vulnerable persons because they simultaneously fall in two vulnerable groups, the 'female headed households' and the 'persons with disabilities'. The table indicates that 45% (1,195 in AJK & 818 in NWFP) of the females heading their households have a disabled body part; 20% are blind; 12% have a mental disorder; 9% are dumb/deaf; 8% have a missing body part; and 6% have spinal cord injury. The bulk or 61% of this most vulnerable group resides in AJK vs. 39% in NWFP.

Graph 8: Female Headed Households with Disabilities (MVG), Region-Wise

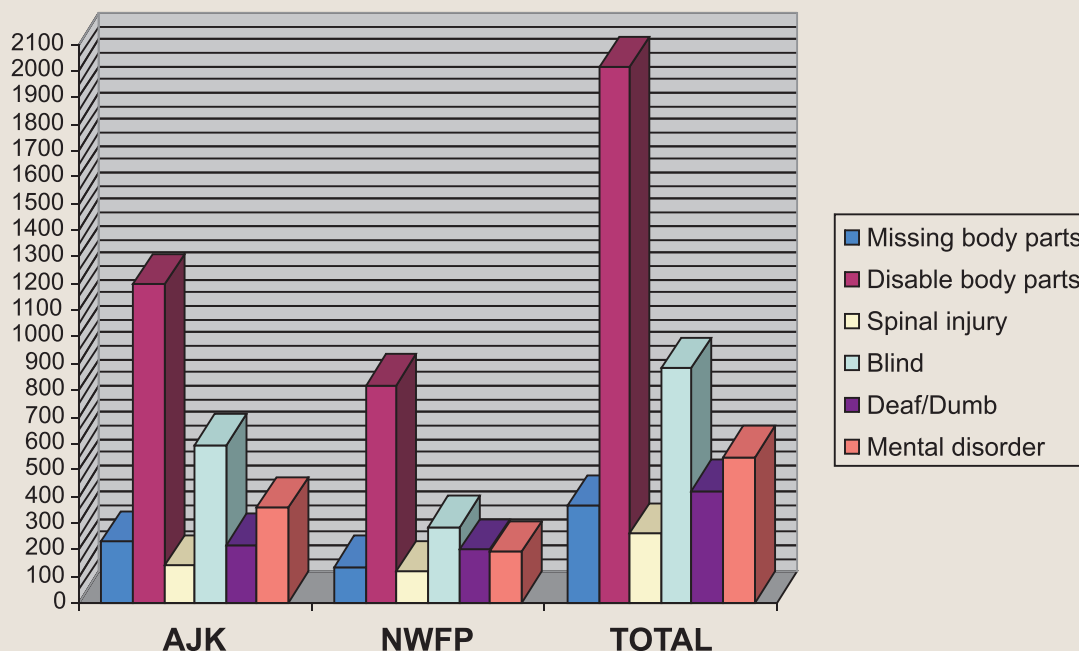
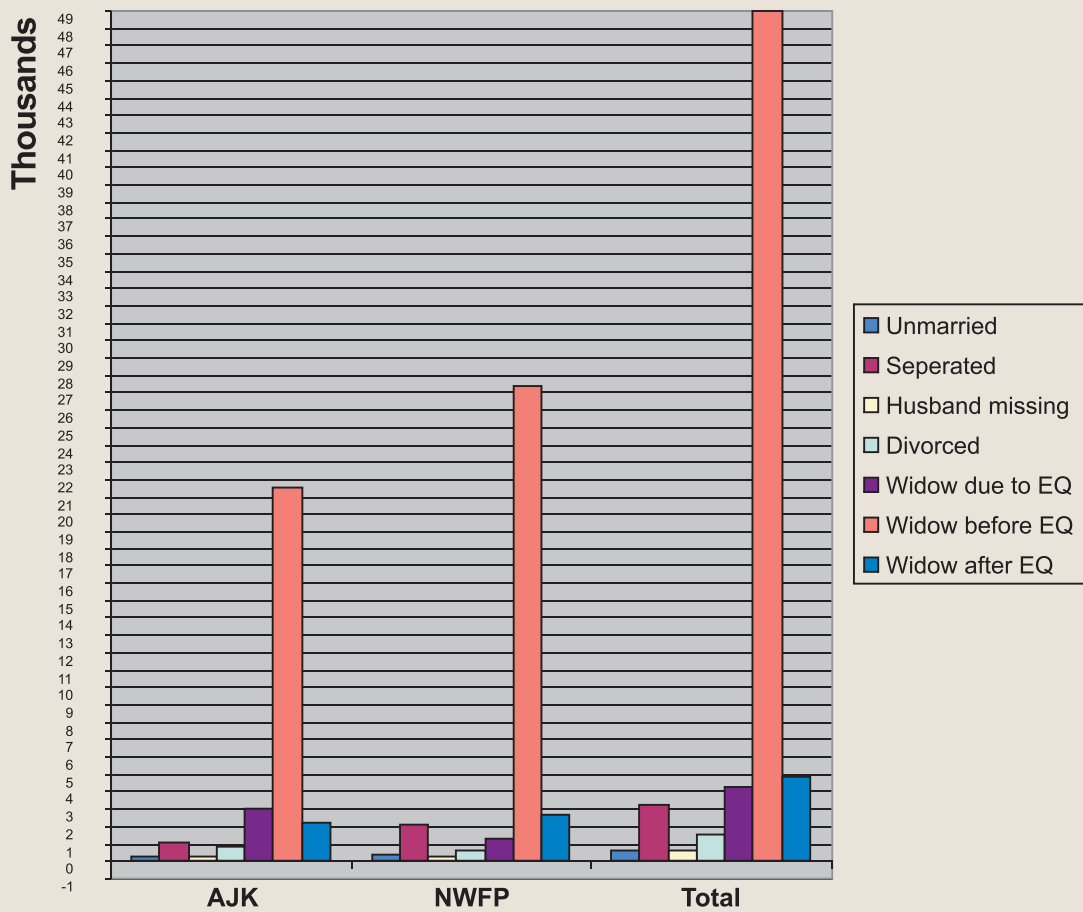


Table 9: Categories of Female Headed Households (FHHs) without a Source of Income, District-Wise

District Name	Un-married	Separated	Husband Missing	Divorced	Widow Due to EQ	Widow before EQ	Widow after EQ	Null	Totals
BAGH	35	211	58	184	492	5,176	499	9	(10%) 6,664
MUZAFFERABAD	103	439	107	243	2,234	7,694	929	13	(18%) 11,762
NEELUM	22	170	15	68	156	1,723	155	2	(4%) 2,311
POONCH	64	271	105	298	119	5,532	490	4	(11%) 6,883
SUDHNOTI	3	20	18	54	18	1,461	141	1	(3%) 1,716
AJK Totals	227	1,111	303	847	3,019	21,586	2,214	29	(46%) 29,336
ABBOTTABAD	123	189	102	213	97	6,186	626	10	(12%) 7,546
BATTAGRAM	13	77	9	6	211	2,856	327	2	(5%) 3,501
KOHISTAN	6	259	7	27	49	511	58	0	(2%) 917
MANSEHRA	175	332	107	340	881	12,724	1,087	6	(24%) 15,652
SHANGLA	98	1,251	37	54	55	5,170	584	2	(11%) 7,251
NWFP Totals	415	2,108	262	640	1,293	27,447	2,682	20	(54%) 34,867
Grand Totals	642 (1%)	3,219 (5%)	565 (1%)	1,487 (2%)	4,312 (7%)	49,033 (76%)	4,896 (8%)	49 (0%)	(100%) 64,203

Table-9 indicates that 54% of the FHHs are in NWFP vs 46% in AJK. Mansehra has the highest or 24% (15,652) of this group followed by Muzafferabad 18% (11,762) and Kohistan has the lowest or 2% (917) of this group. Out of the total number of females under this category 49,033 (76%) comprise females who were widowed before the earthquake; 4,896 (8%) were widowed after the earthquake; 4,312 (7%) were widowed due to the earthquake; 5% are separated; 2% are divorced; and 1% each are unmarried and with missing husbands.

Graph 9: Categories of Female Headed Households without Income, Region-Wise



3.4 The Orphans

This category of vulnerable persons includes orphans under the age of 18 years with one or both parents expired. The following tables provide an analysis of this vulnerable group in terms of their residential status, age, disability etc.

Table 10: Sex Disaggregated Categories of Orphans, Age-Wise

Parent Info	Age (0 - 4)		Age (5 - 9)		Age (10 - 14)		Age (15 - 17)		Total Male	Total Female	Grand Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Both Parents Deceased	524	522	2,535	2,083	3,530	2,888	1,732	1,494	8,321 (54%)	6,987 (46%)	15,308 (12%)
Father Deceased	2,828	2,769	11,085	10,217	18,748	16,276	10,930	9,098	43,591 (53%)	38,360 (47%)	81,951 (67%)
Mother Deceased	1,335	1,267	4,471	4,003	5,597	4,551	2,318	1,929	13,721 (54%)	11,750 (46%)	25,471 (21%)
Totals	4,687	4,558	18,091	16,303	27,875	23,715	14,980	12,521	65,633 (53%)	57,097 (47%)	122,730 (100%)
Grand Totals	9,245 (8%)		34,394 (28%)		51,590 (42%)		27,501 (22%)		122,730 (100%)		

Table above provides sex disaggregated and age-wise analysis of the three categories of orphans. The table shows that 53% of the total population of orphans is male compared to 47% female; 42% falls in the age group of 10-14 years old; 28% are 5-9 years old; 22% are 15-17 years old; and 8% falls in the age group of 0-4 years old. The table also shows that 67% of the total population of orphans is without father; 20% without mother; and 12% is without both parents.

Graph 10: Sex Disaggregated Categories of Orphans

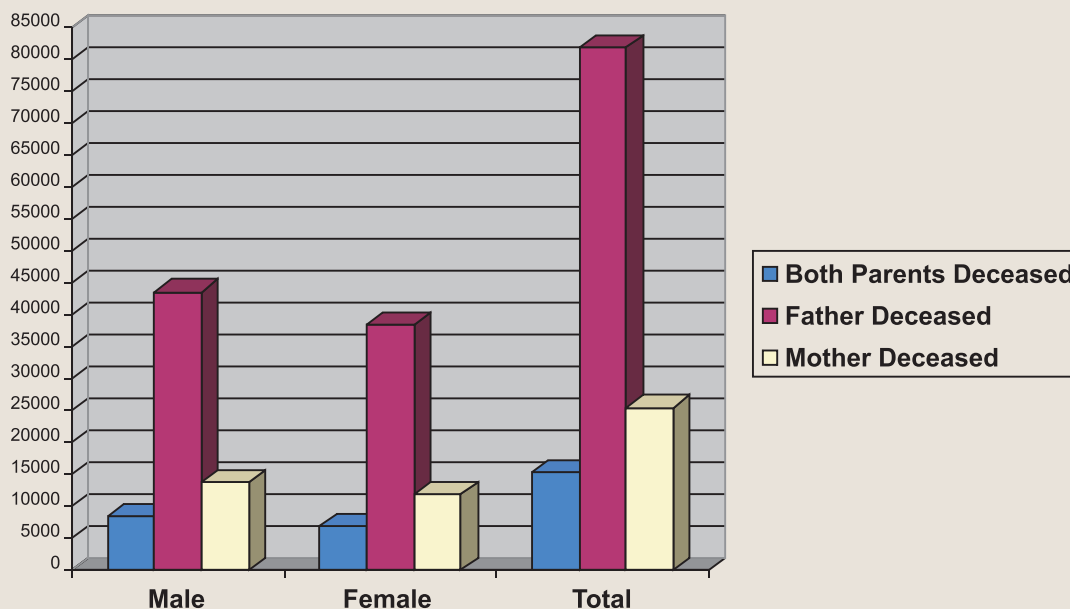


Table 11: Sex Disaggregated Categories of Orphans, District-Wise

District	Both Parents Deceased		Mother Deceased		Father Deceased		Total Male	Total Female	Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
BAGH	667	685	960	915	4,015	3,674	5,642	5,274	10,916 (9%)
MUZAFFERABAD	2,037	1,624	2,874	2,473	6,040	5,381	10,951	9,478	20,429 (17%)
NEELUM	345	340	279	232	1,325	1,129	1,949	1,701	3,650 (3%)
POONCH	366	402	417	470	2,972	3,051	3,755	3,923	7,678 (6%)
SUDHNOTI	69	82	85	57	1,046	1,139	1,200	1,278	2,478 (2%)
Totals	3,484	3,133	4,615	4,147	15,398	14,374	23,497	21,654	45,151 (37%)
Totals AJK	6,617 (15%)		8,762 (19%)		29,772 (66%)		45,151 (100%)		
ABBOTTABAD	307	355	513	476	4,125	3,932	4,945	4,763	9,708 (8%)
BATTAGRAM	482	390	1,477	1,191	3,035	2,394	4,994	3,975	8,969 (7%)
KOHISTAN	1,293	716	1,210	774	2,684	1,702	5,187	3,192	8,379 (7%)
MANSEHRA	2,046	1,757	3,489	3,143	11,771	10,690	17,306	15,590	32,896 (27%)
SHANGLA	709	636	2,417	2,019	6,578	5,268	9,704	7,923	17,627 (14%)
Totals	4,837	3,854	9,106	7,603	28,193	23,986	42,136	35,443	77,579 (63%)
Totals NWFP	8,691 (11%)		16,709 (22%)		52,179 (67%)		77,579 (100%)		
Grand Totals AJK & NWFP	15,308 (12%)		25,471 (21%)		81,951 (67%)		122,730 (15%)		122,730 (15%)

The table above gives details about the orphans in each of the ten affected districts and in the regions of AJK and NWFP. The table shows that 37% of the total population of orphans is located in AJK compared to 63% in NWFP. In terms of the population of orphans in each of the ten affected districts, 27% of the total population of orphans is located in district Mansehra, followed by 17% in Muzafferabad; 14% in Shangla; 9% in Bagh; 8% in Abbotabad; 7% each in Battagram and Kohistan; 6% in Poonch; 3% in Neelum; and 2% in Sudhnoti.

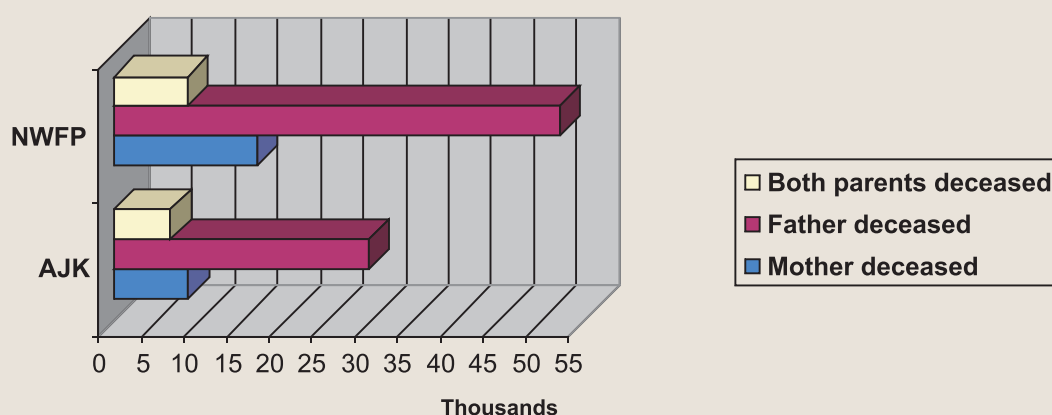
Graph 11: Categories of Orphans, Region-Wise

Table 12: Sex Disaggregated Orphans with Disabilities (MVG), District-Wise

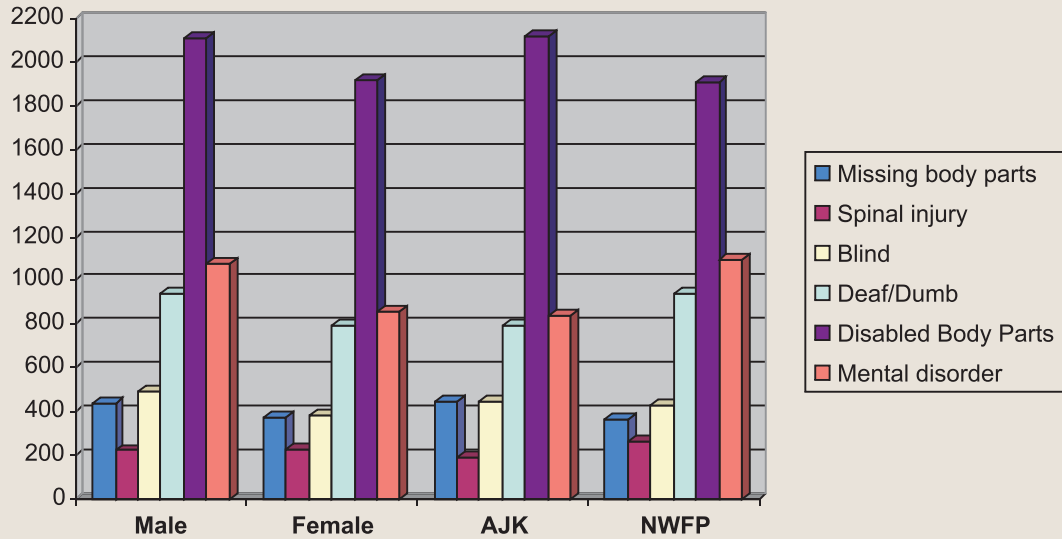
District	Missing Body Parts		Spinal Injury		Blind		Dumb/ Deaf		Disabled Body Parts		Mental Disorder		Totals		Grand Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BAGH	74	68	15	25	68	48	99	74	242	229	99	90	597	534	1,131 (11%)
MUZAFER-ABAD	84	67	34	46	105	94	178	157	512	461	204	172	1,117	997	2,114 (22%)
NEELUM	33	22	9	10	22	13	43	39	116	142	33	27	256	253	509 (5%)
POONCH	36	51	19	17	46	34	69	78	167	182	94	88	431	450	881 (9%)
SUDHNOTI	3	7	11	3	7	9	29	23	47	26	19	14	116	82	198 (2%)
AJK Totals	230	215	88	101	248	198	418	371	1,084	1,040	449	391	2,517	2,316	4,833 (49%)
Grand Totals AJK	445 (9%)		189 (4%)		446 (9%)		789 (16%)		2,124 (44%)		840 (18%)		4,833 (100%)		
ABBOTT-ABAD	27	30	7	17	32	26	78	55	123	99	90	77	357	304	661 (7%)
BATTA-GRAM	14	9	3	11	16	11	53	41	128	114	49	35	263	221	484 (5%)
KOHISTAN	82	51	77	45	82	51	155	86	243	144	175	98	814	475	1,289 (13%)
MAN-SEHRA	69	58	38	45	75	69	149	149	381	349	241	189	953	859	1,812 (18%)
SHANGLA	11	10	7	10	34	26	88	90	154	173	76	67	370	376	746 (8%)
NWFP Total	203	158	132	128	239	183	523	421	1,029	879	631	466	2,757	2,235	4,992 (51%)
Grand Total NWFP	361 (7%)		260 (5%)		422 (9%)		944 (19%)		1,908 (38%)		1,097 (22%)		4,992 (100%)		
Grand Total NWFP & AJK	806 (8%)		449 (5%)		868 (9%)		1,733 (17%)		4,032 (41%)		1,937 (20%)		9,825 (100%)		

This table provides vital information on a group of most vulnerable population as it falls in two separate categories of vulnerable groups simultaneously - the 'orphans' and 'the persons with disability'. The table indicates that 51% of this most vulnerable population is located in NWFP while 49% in AJK. Out of a total of 4,992 such children in NWFP, 2,757 are male and 2,235 female; while in AJK, out of 4,833 such children, 2,517 are male and 2,316 female.

While the total number of these orphans with disabilities is 9,825, the largest number of such children is based in district Muzafferabad (22%), followed by Mansehra (18%); Kohistan (13%); Bagh (11%); Poonch (9%); Shangla (8%); Abbotabad (7%); Neelum and Battagram (5%) each; and Sudhnoti 2%.

In this most vulnerable group of children, 4,036 (41%) have disabled body parts; 1,940 (20%) have a mental disorder; 1,733 (17%) are deaf and dumb; 870 (9%) are blind; 806 (8%) have one or more body parts missing; and 449 (5%) are suffering from spinal cord injury.

Graph 12.1: Sex Disaggregated Orphans with Disabilities (MVG), Region-Wise



Graph 12.2: Sex Disaggregated Orphans with Disabilities (MVG), District-Wise

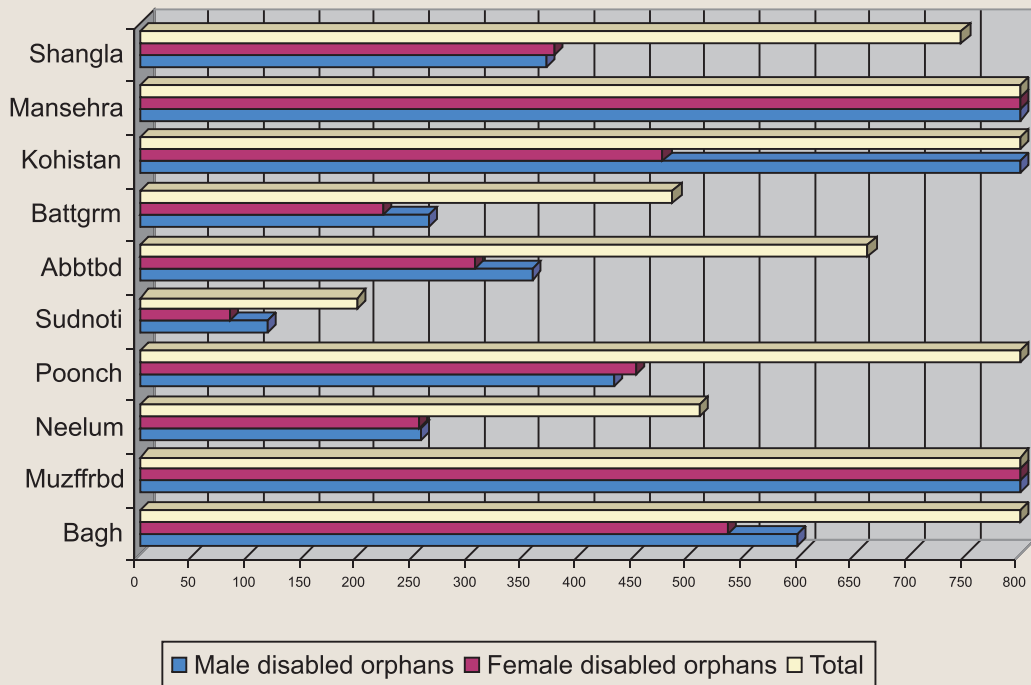
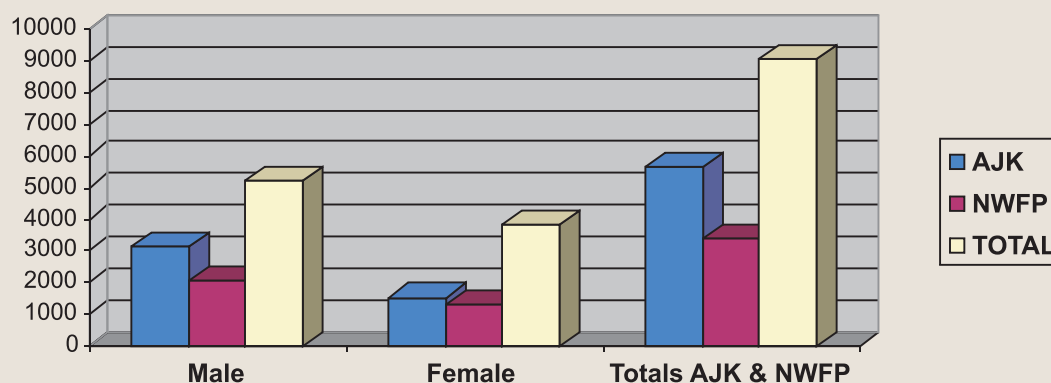


Table 13: Sex Disaggregated Orphans District-Wise whose Education was Discontinued due to Earthquake

District	Male	Female	Totals
BAGH	723	609	(15%) 1,332
MUZAFFERABAD	1,935	1,483	(38%) 3,418
NEELUM	248	179	(5%) 427
POONCH	216	240	(5%) 456
SUDHNOTI	19	15	(0.4%) 34
AJK Totals	(55%) 3,141	(45%) 2,526	(63%) 5,667
ABBOTTABAD	149	92	(3%) 241
BATTAGRAM	119	84	(2%) 203
KOHISTAN	199	48	(3%) 247
MANSEHRA	1,523	1,059	(28%) 2,582
SHANGLA	91	20	(1%) 111
NWFP Totals	(61%) 2,081	(39%) 1,303	(37%) 3,384
Grand Totals NWFP & AJK	(58%) 5,222	(42%) 3,829	(100%) 9,051

The table above provides sex disaggregated data on those orphans whose education was discontinued due to the earthquake. The table shows that the total number of these children is 9,051, out of which 5,667 (63%) are based in AJK and 3,384 (37%) in NWFP. Muzafferabad has the largest population of such children (38%); followed by Mansehra (28%); Bagh (15%); Neelum and Poonch (5%) each; Kohistan and Abbotabad (3%); Battagram (2%); and Sudhnoti with the lowest percentage of such children.

The table also indicates that 3,141 (55%) of such children in AJK comprise males compared to 2,526 (45%) females; while 2,081 (61%) of these children in NWFP comprise males compared to 1,303 ((39%) females. The overall statistics indicate that 5,222 (58%) of these children are male vs. 3,829 (42%) female.

Graph 13: Sex Disaggregated Orphans, whose Education Discontinued due to EQ

3.5 The Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

This category of vulnerable persons includes all those persons who are suffering from one of the following disabilities: missing body parts; disabled body parts; spinal cord injuries; blindness; deafness/dumbness; and mental disabilities. The tables below provide an analysis of this vulnerable group in terms of their residential status, sex, age, disability etc.

Table 14: Sex Disaggregated Categories of Persons with Disabilities, Age-Wise

Disability Types	(1 – 10)		(11 – 20)		(21 – 30)		(31 – 40)		(41 – 50)		(51 – 60)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Missing Body Parts	1,032	823	1,187	908	1,100	523	1,360	554	1,247	429	1,342	466
Disabled Body Parts	8,268	7,440	8,776	7,532	7,405	4,689	9,171	4,795	9,475	4,242	11,244	4,636
Spinal Injury	561	490	618	697	984	695	1,386	756	1,526	709	1,541	671
Blind	1,361	1,152	1,492	1,279	1,043	566	1,202	606	1,376	690	2,310	1,232
Dumb/Deaf	3,755	3,300	3,237	2,900	2,001	1,058	1,903	853	1,820	676	1,887	679
Mental Disorder	2,464	2,052	4,390	3,113	3,814	1,920	3,942	1,670	3,482	1,403	2,861	1,144
TOTALS	17,441	15,257	19,700	16,429	16,347	9,451	18,964	9,234	18,926	8,149	21,185	8,828
GRAND TOTALS	32,698 (16%)		36,129 (18%)		25,798 (13%)		28,198 (14%)		27,075 (13%)		30,013 (15%)	

Disability Types	(61 – 70)		(71 – 80)		(81 – 90)		(91 -99)		Male	Female	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Missing Body Parts	785	317	259	114	85	28	24	10	8,421 (67%)	4,172 (33%)	12,593 (6%)
Disabled Body Parts	4,310	2,505	1,729	1,137	610	346	137	109	61,125 (62%)	37,431 (38%)	98,556 (48%)
Spinal Injury	530	357	227	145	70	50	17	12	7,460 (62%)	4,582 (38%)	12,042 (6%)
Blind	1,859	1,548	1,214	918	487	364	134	141	12,478 (60%)	8,496 (40%)	20,974 (10%)
Dumb/Deaf	964	423	491	258	163	73	40	29	16,261 (61%)	10,249 (39%)	26,510 (13%)
Mental Disorder	907	527	257	184	81	65	30	20	22,228 (65%)	12,098 (35%)	34,326 (17%)
TOTALS	9,355	5,677	4,177	2,756	1,496	926	382	321	127,973 (62%)	77,028 (38%)	205,001 (100%)
GRAND TOTALS	15,032 (7%)		6,933 (3%)		2,422 (1%)		703 (0.34%)		205,001 (100%)		

The above table indicates that 62% of the vulnerable population in this group is male versus 38% female. Amongst the six categories of vulnerable persons falling under this group, 48% have disabled body parts; 17% have mental disorder; 13% are deaf/dumb; 10% are blind; 6% have missing body parts; and another 6% have spinal-cord injuries.

The age-wise and sex disaggregated distribution of the persons with disabilities indicates that 18% (19,700 M and 16,429 F) are 11-20 years old; 16% (17,441 M and 15,257 F) are 1-10 years old; 15% (21,185 M and 8,828 F) are 51-60 years old; 14% (18,964 M and 9,234 F) are 31-40 years old; around 13% (16,347 M and 9,451 F) are 21-30 years old; around 13% (18,926 M and 8,149 F) are 41-50 years old; 7% (9,355 M and 5,677 F) are 61-70 years old; 3% (4,177 M and 2,756 F) are 71-80 years old; 1% (1,496 M and 926 F) are 81-90 years old; and 0.34% (382 M and 321 F) are 91-99 years old.

The table also indicates that 48% (61,125 M and 37,431 F) have disabled body parts; 17% (22,228 M and 12,098 F) are suffering from a mental disability; 13% (16,261 M and 10,249 F) are dumb/deaf; 10% (12,478 M and 8,496 F) are blind; and approximately 6% each have missing body parts and spinal-cord injuries.

Graph 14: Sex Disaggregated Persons with Disabilities, Age-Wise

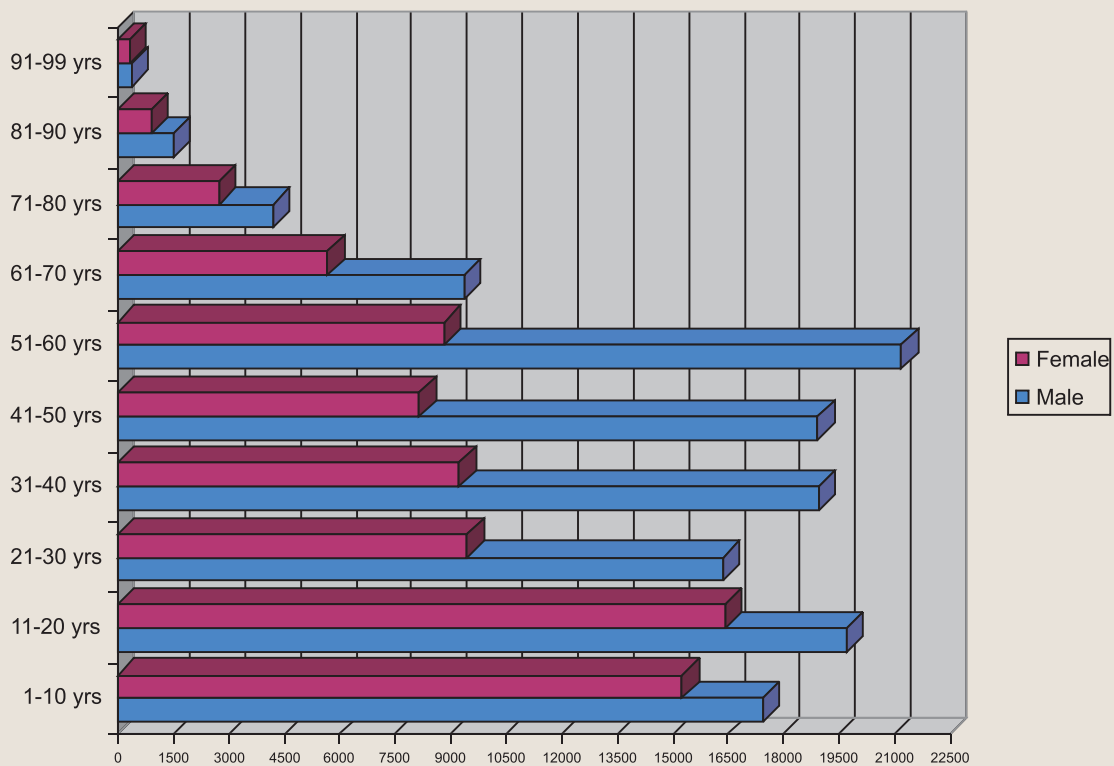
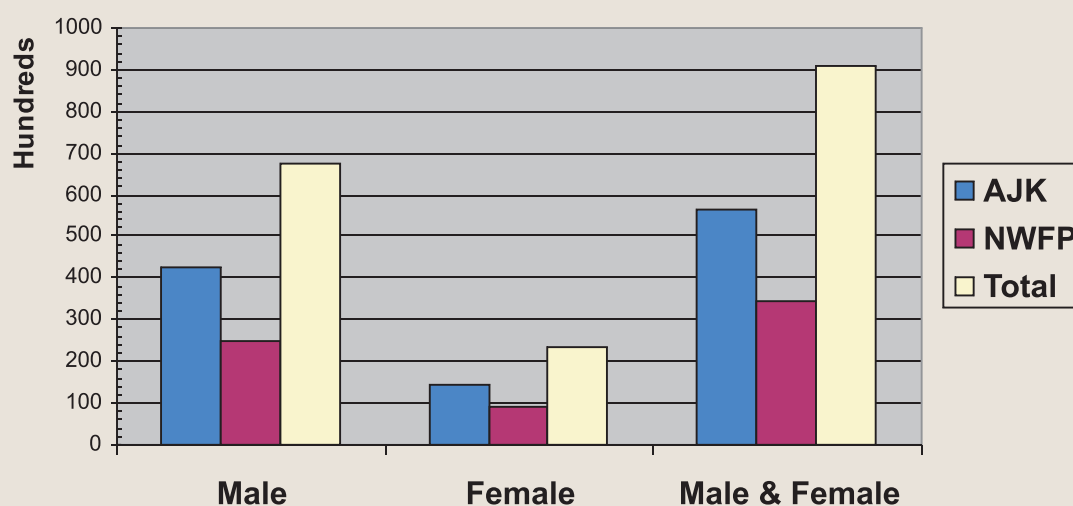


Table 15: Sex Disaggregated PWDs without a Source of Income, District-Wise

AJK			
District	Male	Female	Totals
BAGH	10,696	3,179	13,875
MUZAFFERABAD	16,727	5,974	22,701
NEELUM	5,654	2,225	7,879
POONCH	8,007	2,317	10,324
SUDHNOTI	1,326	510	1,836
AJK Totals	42,410 (74%)	14,205 (72%)	56,615 (74%)
NWFP			
District	Male	Female	Totals
ABBOTTABAD	4,533	1,585	6,118
BATTAGRAM	2,432	913	3,345
KOHISTAN	4,113	1,227	5,340
MANSEHRA	10,302	2,884	13,186
SHANGLA	3,699	2,562	6,261
NWFP Totals	25,079 (26%)	9,171 (24%)	34,250 (26%)
Grand Totals	67,489 (69%)	23,376 (31%)	90,865 (100%)

The above table indicates that 74% of the total vulnerable population in this category exists in AJK compared to 26% in NWFP. In terms of sex disaggregated analysis, 69% of the total population of disabled persons is male compared to 31% female.

Graph 15: Sex Disaggregated PWDs without a Source of Income, Region-Wise

3.6 The Most Vulnerable Group (MVG) and Extremely Vulnerable Group (EVG)

These groups of vulnerable persons comprise those male and females who have multiple vulnerabilities. The Most Vulnerable Group (MVG) comprises those who simultaneously fall under the definition of two of the four vulnerable groups defined in this report. While the Extremely Vulnerable Group (EVG) comprises those who simultaneously fall under the definition of three of the four vulnerable groups defined in this report. The tables below provide a sex disaggregated district-wise analysis of these two groups of most and extremely vulnerable persons.

Table 16: Sex Disaggregated Categories of MVGs, District-Wise

Region	FHHs who are Orphans		FHHs who are Elderly		FHHs who are PWDs		PWDs who are Orphans		PWDs who are Elderly		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M+F
BAGH	0	5	0	6	0	723	597	534	34	19	631	1,287	1,918
MUZAFARABAD	0	7	0	107	0	935	1,117	997	166	39	1,283	2,085	3,368
NEELUM	0	2	0	0	0	457	256	253	10	3	266	715	981
POONCH	0	5	0	14	0	487	431	450	33	16	464	972	1,436
SUDHNOTI	0	1	0	6	0	133	116	82	3	1	119	223	342
TOTALS	0	20	0	133	0	2,735	2,517	2,316	246	78	2,763	5,282	8,045
TOTALS AJK	20		133		2,735		4,833		324		8,045		
ABBOTTABAD	0	13	0	106	0	561	357	304	65	22	422	1,006	1,428
BATTAGRAM	0	4	0	143	0	83	263	221	39	15	302	466	768
KOHISTAN	0	1	0	25	0	150	814	475	43	18	857	669	1,526
MANSEHRA	0	19	0	413	0	580	953	859	118	24	1,071	1,895	2,966
SHANGLA	0	5	0	415	0	379	370	376	72	29	442	1,204	1,646
TOTALS	0	42	0	1,102	0	1,753	2,757	2,235	337	108	3,094	5,240	8,334
TOTALS NWFP	42		1,102		1,753		4,992		445		8,334		
GRAND TOTALS AJK & NWFP	0	62	0	1,235	0	4,488	5,274	4,551	583	186	5,857	10,522	16,379
	62		1,235		4,488		9,825		769		16,379		

Table-16 above indicates that there are 16,379 most vulnerable persons as they fall under two of the four vulnerable groups simultaneously. The table indicates that there are 62 FHHs who are also orphans; 1,235 FHHs who are also elderly; 4,488 FHHs who are also PWDs; 9,825 PWDs who are also orphans; and 769 PWDs who are also elderly.

There are 8,045 most vulnerable persons in AJK out of which the majority (3,368) are located in Muzafferabad; followed by Bagh (1,918); Poonch (1,436); Neelum 981; and Sudhnoti (342). Out of the 8,334 most vulnerable persons in NWFP, the majority (2,966) are located in Mansehra; followed by Shangla (1,646); Kohistan (1,526); Abbotabad (1,428); and Battagram (768).

The table also indicates that two-third or majority (10, 522) of this most vulnerable group comprises females compared to 5,857 males. The largest number (9,825) of this group of most vulnerable persons constitutes 'disabled orphans'; followed by 'disabled females heading their households' (4,488); 'elderly females heading their households' (1,235); elderly persons with disabilities' (769); and 'orphaned females heading their households' (62).

Graph 16: Sex Disaggregated Categories of MVGs, District-Wise

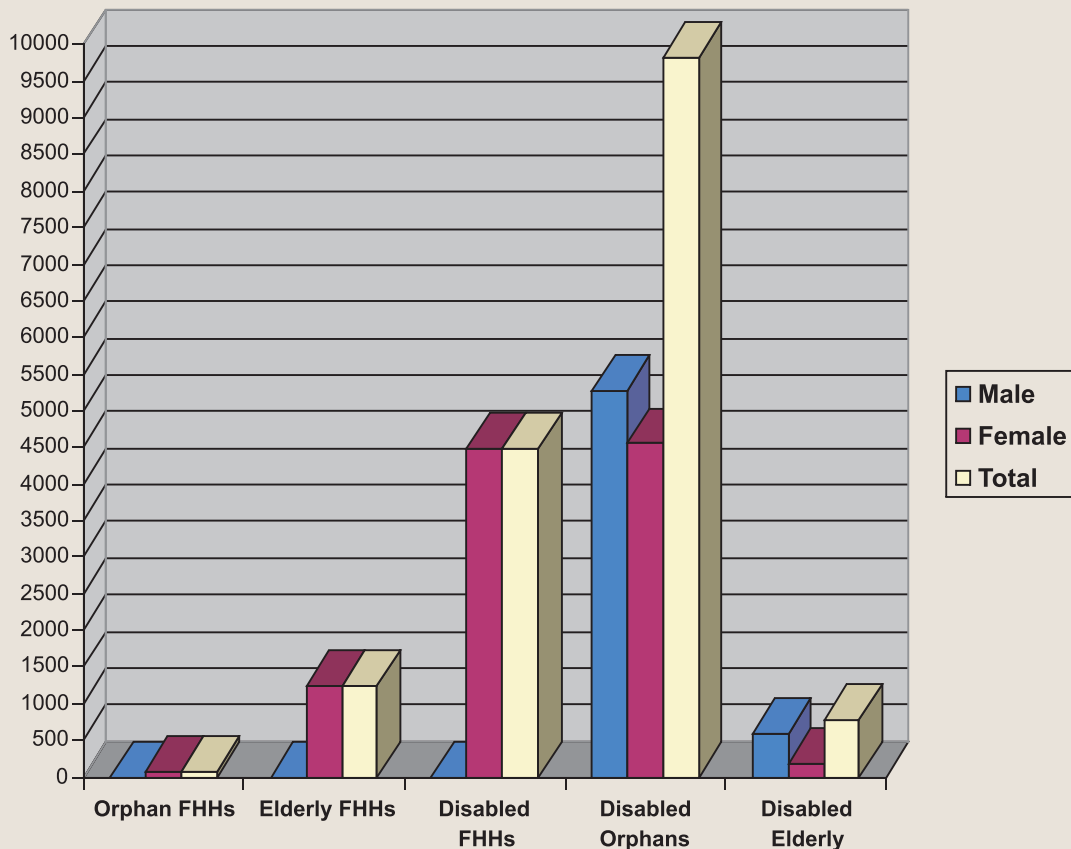
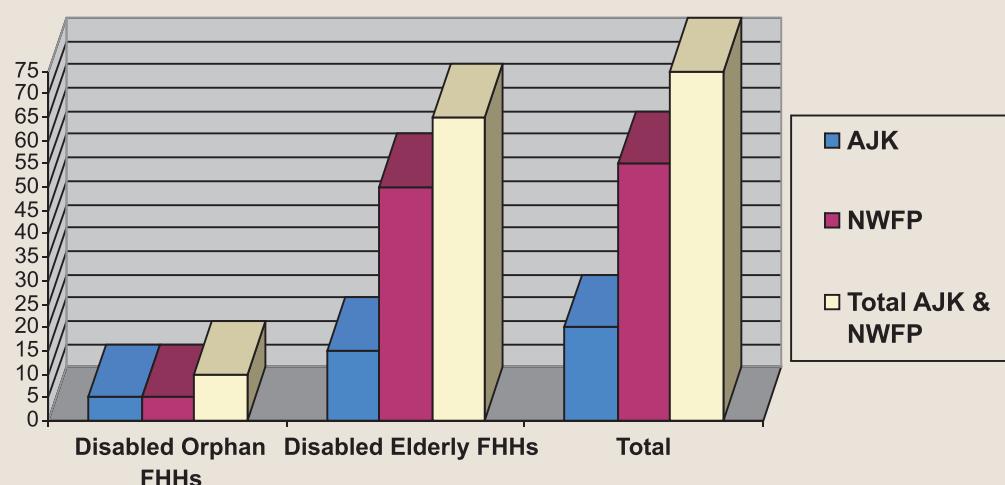


Table 17: Sex Disaggregated Categories of EVGs, District-Wise

DISTRICT	FHHs WHO ARE PWDs & ORPHANS	FHHs WHO ARE PWDs & ELDERLY	TOTALS
BAGH	0	2	2
MUZAFFERABAD	4	10	14
NEELUM	0	1	1
POONCH	1	2	3
SUDHNOTI	0	0	0
AJK Totals	5	15	20
ABBOTTABAD	0	11	11
BATTAGRAM	0	1	1
KOHISTAN	0	4	4
MANSEHRA	3	17	20
SHANGLA	2	17	19
NWFP Totals	5	50	55
Grand Totals	10	65	75

Table-17 above indicates that there are 75 extremely vulnerable persons because they simultaneously fall under three of the four vulnerable groups. The table indicates that there are 65 females heading their households who are elderly and disabled simultaneously; and there are 10 females heading their households who are orphan and disabled at the same time.

Graph 17: Sex Disaggregated Categories of EVGs, District-Wise



CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are drawn from the overall data collected through TVS and each of the four categories of the vulnerable groups. These conclusions are based on the selected (17) reports that were generated to highlight the main findings of the Survey. It is important to understand that innumerable user-defined reports can be generated with the use of the TVS database.

THE OVERALL STATISTICS:

- Total number of vulnerable population is 432,130, out of which 48% (127,973 M, 77,028 F) constitute 'persons with disabilities'; 28% (65,633 M, 57,097 F) are 'orphans'; 22% (96,581) are 'female-headed households'; and 2% (5,180 M, 2,638 F) are 'elderly without care'.

Rehabilitation interventions need to be prioritized proportionate to the percentage of vulnerable persons in each of the four vulnerable categories.

- 55% of the total vulnerable population belongs to the province of NWFP against 45% in the state of AJK.

NWFP has 10% more vulnerable population than AJK and it requires proportionate allocation of funds and projects.

- The total vulnerable population in AJK (192,702) comprises: 56% persons with disabilities; 23% female-headed households; 20% orphans; and 1% elderly.

Programs for persons with disabilities need to be emphasized in AJK.

- The total vulnerable population in NWFP (239,428) comprises: 40% persons with disabilities; 32% orphans; 25% female-headed households; and 3% elderly.
- AJK comprises: 52% F - 48% M; NWFP comprises: 56% F - 44% M.

Female vulnerable population in AJK and NWFP is about 10% more than the male population requiring proportionately more interventions for women.

- Districts Abbottabad, Sudhnoti and Shangla have around 20% more female vulnerable population compared to male population.

At least 20% more women specific interventions are required in districts Abbotabad, Sudhnoti and Shangla.

- District Mansehra has the highest number of vulnerable population (23% of the total vulnerable population), followed by Muzafferabad (18%); Shangla (12%); Bagh (11%); Poonch (9%); Abbotabad (8%); Kohistan (6%); Battagram (6%); Neelum (4%); and Sudhnoti (3%).

On-going/future interventions at the district level need to be prioritized according to the percentage of vulnerable population in each district.

ORPHANS:

- Total number of orphans is 122,730 (53% M; 47% F).

Interventions for orphans need to accommodate both the sexes equally.

- Age-wise analysis of the orphans indicates that 42% are 10-14 years old; 28% are 5-9 years old; 22% are 15-17 years old; and 8% are 0-4 years old.

Rehabilitation Interventions for the orphans need to be cognizant of the age factor.

- 11% of the total population of orphans is without both parents; 22% are without mother; and 67% without father.

Specific programs need to be developed for the three categories of orphans, prioritizing orphans without both parents.

- NWFP has the largest population of orphans (63%), compared to AJK (37%).

NWFP requires twice as many interventions for orphans compared to AJK.

- 27% of the total population of orphans is located in district Mansehra, followed by 17% in Muzafferabad; 14% in Shangla; 9% in Bagh; 8% in Abbotabad; 7% each in Battagram and Kohistan; 6% in Poonch; 3% in Neelum; and 2% in Sudhnoti.

On-going/future interventions at the district level need to be prioritized according to the percentage of orphans in each district.

- There are 9,835 orphans with disabilities out of which 51% (2,757 M, 2,240 F) are in NWFP and 49% (2,517 M, 2,321 F) in AJK.

Specific medical rehabilitation interventions for this most vulnerable group need to be emphasized.

- The largest number of orphans with disabilities is located in Muzafferabad (22%), followed by Mansehra (18%); Kohistan (13%); Bagh (11%); Poonch (9%); Shangla (8%); Abbotabad (7%); Neelum and Battagram (5%) each; and Sudhnoti 2%.

On-going/future interventions at the district level need to be initiated and prioritized according to the % of orphans with disabilities in each district.

- Out of the 9,835 orphans with disabilities, 4,036 (41%) have disabled body parts; 1,940 (20%) have mental disability; 1,733 (17%) are deaf or dumb; 870 (9%) are blind; 806 (8%) have one or more body parts missing; and 450 (5%) are suffering from spinal cord injury.

Specific interventions need to be developed for each type of disability.

- There are 9,051 (58% M - 42% F) orphans whose education was discontinued due to earthquake out of which 63% (3,141 M; 2,526 F) are in AJK and 37% (2,081 M; 1,303 F) are in NWFP.

Both the sexes of orphans need to be given equal priority in the on-going/future educational programs.

- Muzafferabad has the largest population of orphans whose education was discontinued due to the earthquake (38%), followed by Mansehra (28%); Bagh (15%); Neelum and Poonch (5%) each; and others.

Educational programs for the orphans need to be prioritized proportionate to the percentage of orphans in each district.

FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS (FHHs):

- Total number of FHHs is 96,581; 74% (71,449) were widows before the earthquake; 7% (6,960) were widowed after the earthquake; and 5% (5,182) were widowed due to the earthquake.

Inclusion of FHHs in ERRAs Community Livelihoods Rehabilitation Program (CLRP) and Benazir Income Support Program need to be ensured.

- 28% of the total number of FHHs falls in the age group of 51-60 years old; 21% are 61-70 years old; and 35% of the total FHHs fall in the age group of 61-99 years.

Targeted micro-enterprise development programs need to be introduced for the FHHs.

- There are 446 FHHs between the ages of 10-20 years; 5,453 between the ages of 21-30 years; and 12,588 in the age group of 31-40 years.

Specific vocational training programs need to be introduced for young FHHs.

- There are 4,563 most vulnerable FHHs with disabilities; out of which 2,041 have a disabled body part; 900 are blind; 560 have mental disorder; 428 are dumb/deaf; 374 have a missing body part; and 260 have a spinal cord injury.

Specialized vocational training and medical rehabilitation programs for FHHs with disabilities need to be developed and linked with Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, Benazir Income Support Program and MRDEA.

- District Muzafferabad in AJK and district Mansehra in NWFP lead with 40% and 44% of the total FHHs without a source of income respectively. 76% of FHHs with no source of income were widows prior to the earthquake and only 7% became widows due to the earthquake.

Prioritized inclusion of these FHHs needs to be ensured in ERRA's CLRP and Benazir Income Support Program.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs):

- Total number of PWDs is 205,001 (62% M - 38% F).

Gender based inclusion of PWDs in on-going/future programs is required.

- Amongst the six categories of PWDs, 48% (61,125 M and 37,431 F) have disabled body parts; 17% (22,228 M and 12,098 F) have mental disability; 13% (16,261 M and 10,249 F) are deaf/dumb; 10% (12,478 M and 8,496 F) are blind; 6% (8,421 M and 4,172 F) have missing body parts; and another 6% (7,460 M and 4,582 F) are suffering from spinal cord injuries.

Inclusion of PWDs in on-going/future programs such as ERRA's Medical Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (MRDEA) needs to be ensured.

- There are 90,865 PWDs (69% M, 31% F) who do not have a source of income and 74% of this group resides in AJK compared to 26% in NWFP. The PWDs comprise: 18% (19,700 M & 16,429 F) 11-20 yrs old; 16% (17,441 M & 15,2257 F) 1-10 yrs old; 15% (21,185 M & 8,828 F) 51-60 yrs old; 14% (18,964 M & 9,234 F) 31-40 yrs old; 13% (16,347 M & 9,451 F) 21-30 yrs old; 13% (18,926 M & 8,149 F) 41-50 yrs old; 7% (9,355 M & 5,677 F) 61-70 yrs old; 3% (4,177 M & 2,756 F) 71-80 yrs old; 1% (1,496 M & 926 F) 81-90 yrs old; and 0.34% (382 M & 321 F) 91-99 yrs old.

Prioritized medical rehabilitation, skills development, and micro-enterprise development programs need to be introduced for this vulnerable group.

ELDERLY WITHOUT CARE (EWC):

- Total number of elderly persons is 7,818 (66% M - 34% F).

Rehabilitation programs for the elderly need to accommodate for the higher percentage of males compared to females.

- 67% of the total population of elderly falls between the ages of 60–69.

Specific rehabilitation programs for the elderly need to be developed.

- 84% of elderly reside in NWFP compared to 16% in AJK.

NWFP requires proportionately more programs for elderly than AJK.

- In AJK 68% elderly are male compared to 32% female.

Rehabilitation programs for the elderly need to accommodate the higher percentage of elderly female population in AJK.

- In NWFP 66% of the elderly are male compared to 34% Female.

Rehabilitation programs for the elderly need to accommodate for the higher percentage of male elderly population in NWFP.

- District Mansehra leads with 31% elderly; followed by Shangla 24%; Battagram 19%; Muzefferabad 12%; Abbotabad 6%; Kohistan 4%; Poonch 2%; Bagh and Sudhnoti around 1% each.

Rehabilitation programs for the elderly at the district level need to be proportionate with number of vulnerable persons in a district.

- 7,154 (91%) of the elderly population is living with a non-relative; 7% in a government structure; and 2% in a private facility.

Development of prioritized housing for destitute homeless elderly required.

- District Mansehra has the largest number of elderly population (31%); followed by Shangla (24); Battagram (19%); Muzafferabad (12%); Abbottabad (6%); and others; while (84%) of this group lives in NWFP compared to (16%) in AJK.

Rehabilitation programs for the elderly at the district/region level need to be proportionate with the corresponding number of elderly.

- There are 769 elderly persons with disabilities; 44% have disabled body parts; 21% are blind; 13% have missing body parts; 9% each are deaf/dumb and with mental disorders; and 4% are suffering from spinal cord injury.

Prioritized medical rehabilitation of this group of most vulnerable elderly persons needs to be ensured.

MOST VULNERABLE GROUP (MVG):

- There are 16,379 most vulnerable persons as they simultaneously fall under two of the four vulnerable groups. 9,825 of the most vulnerable are disabled orphans; 4,488 are disabled females heading their households; 1,235 are elderly females heading their households; 769 are disabled elderly; and 62 are orphan females heading their households.

Prioritized relief needs to be ensured for the most vulnerable group of persons.

- There are 5,857 most vulnerable males compared to 10,522 females.

Rehabilitation interventions for the female MVG need to be 50% more compared to the male.

EXTREMELY VULNERABLE GROUP (EVG):

- There are 75 extremely vulnerable persons as they simultaneously fall under three of the four vulnerable groups; 65 comprise females heading their households who are disabled and elderly; while 10 comprise females heading their households who are disabled and orphan.

Most prioritized and immediate relief needs to be ensured for this extremely vulnerable group of people.

CHAPTER 5

THE WAY FORWARD

The main objective of TVS is to identify and document the vulnerable population and disseminate the data collected through TVS amongst all stakeholders in order to ensure assistance to all vulnerable persons affected by the earthquake. In order to achieve this objective the following activities are recommended through the utilization of TVS Database:

1. **Ensuring Assistance to all Vulnerable Persons:** The affected district governments, district Social Welfare Departments, union council administrations, PERRA, SERRA and DRUs have the mandate to own, streamline, facilitate and plan the ongoing and future rehabilitation interventions. These organizations need to take the lead in involving all relevant stakeholders in ensuring assistance to the vulnerable groups identified through the TVS.
2. **Review and Planning of Reconstruction Work:** All relevant stakeholders need to prioritize, review and plan ongoing reconstruction work at the districts/UCs/villages level (construction of district government complexes/buildings; water supply schemes; roads; schools; hospitals) by taking into account the scale, scope and location of vulnerable population identified through TVS.
3. **Strengthening of Family Structures and Communities:** Family and community centered micro-credit schemes, bank loans, and basic infrastructure projects strengthen family/community structures; ensure accountability/recovery; and provide for effective and sustainable rehabilitation. The TVS database can provide detailed information on location and convergence of vulnerable families and populations.
4. **Prioritized Inclusion of Vulnerable Families in ERRA's On-going Programs:** ERRA's ongoing programs, such as, the Housing and Landless Programs; Medical Rehabilitation of persons with Disabilities in EQ affected Areas (MRDEA) Project; Legal Aid Centers (LAC) Project; Social Welfare Complexes/Women Development Centers (SWCs/WDCs) Projects; Education Program; and Community Livelihoods Rehabilitation Program (CLRP) need to ensure prioritized inclusion of the vulnerable families identified thru the TVS. The TVS database can provide detailed, sex disaggregated and Sector specific information on the vulnerable persons/families to the respective ERRA Program Mangers for inclusion and better planning.

- 5. Programs for the Most Vulnerable Orphans:** The TVS has collected detailed data on orphans in terms of: one or both parents deceased; disabilities; discontinued education; dependency on relatives and non-relatives. Targeted interventions for this group include: 1. Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) thru Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal (PBM) for school fees and related expenses; 2. Psychosocial and medical rehabilitation thru MRDEA and other NGOs; 3. Child support thru Kashana, Dar-ul-Amaan, Social Welfare Complexes (SWCs); 3. Referrals to Child Protection Units; 4. Updated documentation and record keeping of all orphans; 5. Linkage with the concerned NGOs/INGOs.
- 6. Programs for the Most Vulnerable Female-headed Households:** The TVS has collected data on this group, which includes females who were widowed due to the earthquake; are suffering with disabilities; are elderly; have no source of income; are looking after five or more minors; and are homeless/landless. Targeted interventions for this group include: 1. Vocational training thru SWCs/WDCs and NGOs; 2. Registration with Dar-ul-Amaan/SWDs; 3. Linkage with Khushhali Bank's Early Livelihoods Recovery Program (ELRP) and other micro-enterprise development programs; 4. Prioritized linkage with ERRA's CLRP, LAC, MRDEA, Housing, and Landless programs; 5. Linkage with Benazir Income Support Program (BISP); and 6. Linkage with the concerned NGOs/INGOs.
- 7. Programs for the Most Vulnerable Elderly without Care:** TVS data has identified this group, which includes male/female 60+ years old household-heads with disabilities; without a source of income; and living with relatives and non-relatives. Programs for this group include: 1. Monthly stipends to meet basic needs thru Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal/ Social Welfare Department (PBM/SWD); 2. Registration in Homes for Elderly thru SWDs; 3. Support for purchase of winter clothing thru PBM; 4. Linkage with MRDEA and LAC projects; 5. Linkage with Benazir Income Support Program; and 6. Linkage with the concerned NGOs/INGOs.
- 8. Programs for the Most Vulnerable Persons with Disability:** This group includes persons with disabilities who do not have a source of income; have no caretakers; and are living with non-relatives. Targeted programs for this group include: 1. Medical rehabilitation thru MRDEA; 2. Vocational training thru SWCs/WDCs; 3. Assistance in establishment of micro-enterprises thru ELRP/CLRP; 4. Accessibility to provision of social services; 5. Linkage with Benazir Income Support Program; and 6. Linkage with the concerned NGOs/INGOs.
- 9. Generation and Dissemination of TVS Data/Reports:** Region, district, UC, and village specific TVS reports need to be generated in all four vulnerable categories and sent to the PERRA, SERRA, respective DRUs, district administrations and UCs for ensuring assistance to the identified vulnerable populations.

- 10. Launching Ceremony to Share TVS Database:** A conference of all ERRA partners and other national/international organizations involved in the rehabilitation and reconstruction work needs to be held for sharing the TVS database. This activity will introduce and disseminate the TVS Database findings and the TVS Report Generation Module to all relevant stakeholders for better coordination; prioritized funding; and development and implementation of rehabilitation interventions for the vulnerable population.
- 11. Linking the TVS Database with Ongoing Projects:** The TVS database needs to be linked with NADRA; PBM; ERRA's Housing Program; Rural Landless Program & Virtually Landless Program; Community Livelihoods Rehabilitation Program (CLRP); and other NGO projects. This activity would determine:
- a. The number of TVS identified vulnerable population that has benefited from ERRA and other NGO programs.
 - b. The number of TVS identified vulnerable population that has been left out and needs to benefit from ERRA and NGO programs.
- 12. Management and Updating of TVS Database Records:** Regularly managing and updating TVS database vis-à-vis the type/extent of relief delivered to each vulnerable person will substantiate and document ERRA's outputs/work and serve as a ready-reference/inventory on the status of vulnerable persons.
- 13. Dedicated TVS Database Administrator:** A dedicated resource person needs to be appointed at MIS Cell, ERRA to administer the TVS Database, update it, and generate the required reports.

CHAPTER 6

ANNEXES

Annex 2: TVS Questionnaire Form (English Translation)

Below is an English translation of the TVS questionnaire form. Each question in the form has been translated in the sequence that it appears (**Starting from the left side of the form**).

DATE

Day	Month	Year			

(1) LOCATION													
Zila (District)													
Tehsil													
Union Council													
Village/Mohallah													

FOR FAMILY-HEAD/GAURDIAN/VULNERABLE PERSONS

(2) FAMILY-HEAD/GAURDIAN/VULNERABLE PERSONS ID CARD #													
2.1						-							-
2.2						-							-
2.3						-							-
2.4						-							-
(3)	FAMILY NUMBER (as given in CNIC)												
(4)	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS												
(5)	FAMILY-HEAD/GUARDIAN & VULNERABLE PERSON(S) NAMES (Write in English and in block letters)												
5.1													
5.2													
5.3													
5.4													
5.5													

(6) GENDER

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

(7) AGE

Write the completed year in two digits. Write "00" for a person less than one year old and "99" for those older than 100 years.

(8) RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

- 1 *Guardian*
- 2 *Husband/Wife*
- 3 *Son/Daughter*
- 4 *Mother/Father*
- 5 *Brother/Sister*
- 6 *Other Relative*
- 7 *Non-relative*

(9) MARITAL STATUS

- 1 *Unmarried*
- 2 *Married*
- 3 *Divorced*
- 4 *Widow before EQ*
- 5 *Widow after EQ*
- 6 *Husband Missing*
- 7 *Separated*

(10) ACQUIRED EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

- 0 *None*
- 1 *Primary*
- 2 *Middle*
- 3 *Metric*
- 4 *F.A.*
- 5 *Diploma*
- 6 *Graduate*
- 7 *M.A.*

(11) DID EDUCATION DISCONTINUE BECAUSE OF EARTHQUAKE?

- 1- *Yes*
- 2- *No*

(12) AID RECEIVED

- 1 *For Deaths*
- 2 *For Disability*
- 3 *For Injury*
- 4 *None*

(13) CATEGORY OF VULNERABLE GROUP

- 1 *Orphan*
- 2 *Female Household-Head*
- 3 *Elderly*
- 4 *Persons with Disabilities*

(14 & 15) NATURE OF DISABILITY (14 before EQ & 15 after EQ)

- 1 *Missing Body Parts*
- 2 *Injured Body Parts*
- 3 *Spinal Cord Injury*
- 4 *Blind*
- 5 *Deaf/Dumb*
- 6 *Mentally Handicap*

(16 & 17) INFORMATION ABOUT PARENTS (16 before EQ & 17 after EQ)

- 1 *Both Alive*
- 2 *Father Alive*
- 3 *Mother Alive*
- 4 *Both Dead*

(18 & 19) PRESENT RESIDENCE (18 before EQ & 19 after EQ)

- 1 *Home*
- 2 *Institution*
- 3 *With Relatives*
- 4 *With Non-relatives*
- 5 *With Government*

(20) SKILL

- 0 *None*
- 1 *Needle Work/Stitching*
- 2 *Agriculture*
- 3 *Herding*
- 4 *Handicraft*
- 5 *Mobile Phone Repair*
- 6 *Electrical Work*
- 7 *Plumbing*
- 8 *Hotel Related Work*
- 9 *Tailoring*
- 10 *Poultry Farming*
- 11 *Carpentry*
- 12 *Other*

(21) INTEREST IN LEARNING A SKILL

- 0 *None*
- 1 *Needle Work/Stitching*
- 2 *Agriculture*
- 3 *Herding*
- 4 *Handicraft*
- 5 *Mobile Phone Repair*
- 6 *Electrical Work*
- 7 *Plumbing*
- 8 *Hotel Related Work*
- 9 *Tailoring*
- 10 *Poultry Farming*
- 11 *Carpentry*
- 12 *Other*

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The vision of ERRA's Social Protection Strategy is to ensure that vulnerable people in the earthquake affected areas are provided basic social services, livelihood assistance and support for rehabilitation primarily within their own families and communities and to establish linkages with the mainstream social welfare structures and services.



The ERRA Social Protection Strategy focuses specifically on the groups which are at greater risk;

these include:

- Children (including separated, unaccompanied and orphaned)
- Women (including widows and single headed households)
- Persons with Disabilities
- Elderly



Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority

ERRA Headquarters, P.O. Box 2688, Murree Road, Islamabad, Pakistan

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