



REBUILD COMMUNITIES and RESTORE LIVELIHOODS

UNDP will help:

- **Restore livelihoods of flood-affected communities**
- **Rebuild basic and critical community infrastructure**
- **Strengthen local institutions for disaster response and recovery**
- **Enhance national and sub-national monitoring and reporting capacities and aid tracking systems**



- 20.5 million people affected – more than the 2004 tsunami and 2005 Pakistan earthquake combined
- Nearly 2,000 people dead
- 1.9 million houses damaged or destroyed
- 6.2 million acres of crops ruined; 0.5 million tons of stocked wheat lost
- 2 million bales of cotton lost out of a targeted output of 14 million bales
- 70 percent of roads and bridges washed away in affected areas

Early Recovery Vital to Restore Hope

Not in recorded history has a flood of such magnitude swept through Pakistan. The great Indus plain, home to one of the world's oldest civilizations, lies in ruins. This natural disaster threatens to test the patience of a struggling population, and add to social tensions, which could spiral if early recovery from this disaster is not given priority.

One of the lessons learnt from recent disasters, such as the earthquakes in Pakistan and Haiti and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean, is that neglecting early recovery only prolongs the need for relief and slows down long-term recovery. While local authorities, UN Agencies and non-governmental organizations maintain initiatives to address the crisis, the enormity of the destruction and the scale of suffering means that recovery requires a sustained effort.

On October 1, the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched a US\$ 120 million early recovery programme to help communities affected by the recent floods disaster to start to rebuild their lives. The one-year programme focuses on restoring essential livelihoods, recovering basic and critical community infrastructure,

strengthening central, provincial and district government institutions to ensure basic services reach those who need them most. UNDP is also assisting the government in setting up robust monitoring and oversight processes and effective aid tracking systems.

The floods will have a long-term impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, in collaboration with UN agencies, carried out a Damage and Needs Assessment, according to which the floods damages are estimated at \$9.7 billion, almost double the amount of damage caused by the 2005 Pakistan earthquake. In parallel, the UN, under UNDP leadership, is spearheading an inter-agency analysis of the impact of the floods on the MDGs, aimed at aligning the recovery and reconstruction investments with the priority needs for reaching the goals. Preliminary findings show that consequences of the current crisis in Pakistan that relate directly to MDGs attainment include a rise in under nourishment, a fall in net primary school enrolments, increasing morbidity due to malaria and diarrheal outbreaks, a decline in forest cover and a rising debt stock fuelling inflation, that will push increasing numbers of people into poverty.

Restoring livelihoods of flood-affected communities



Needs

The livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people have been destroyed and their villages devastated, touching every aspect of individual and community life. Millions of acres of agricultural land with standing crops were inundated and at the same time villages, towns and cities severely damaged. Small businesses, shopkeepers, private employers, skilled and unskilled labourers, transporters and others became jobless, who otherwise were earning wages to provide for their families' everyday needs.

Activities

The livelihoods programme is implemented through labour-intensive Cash-for-Work projects, which provide employment to the poorest and most affected communities to enable quick cash infusions and support repairs and restoration of community infrastructure. UNDP started cash-for-work projects in the districts of Charsada and Nowshera of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, the first area in Pakistan hit by the floods. The total budget of the project is US\$ 250,000 and includes removing rubble from the streets, building drains, paving the roads, and disposal of debris. Those 1,500 employed by the project are working five days per week and receive 400-600 Pakistani rupees (\$4.7 - \$7) for six hours' labour.

The livelihoods programme will also undertake the following main activities:

- Provide temporary employment through cash-for-work for clearing and leveling land, de-siltation of water channels, repair of small access roads, earthworks for flood protection through provision of 3 million person-work days
- Provide cash grants to at least 2,500 affected small and home-based businesses
- Provide agricultural needs such as seeds, fertilizers and basic tools
- Undertake value chain analysis to identify alternative livelihoods
- Provide vocational and skills training to at least 6,000 people
- Provide institutional support for restoring micro finance services

Expected Results:

Livelihoods stabilized and restored for approximately 1.2 million people in 28 targeted districts.

Beneficiaries:

Approximately 1.2 million people in the following 28 districts:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Swat, Charsadda, Nowshera, Kohistan, Shangla, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar

Punjab:

Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, DG Khan, Layyah, Khushab, Jhang, Sargodha

Gilgit Baltistan : Skardu

AJK: Neelum

Sindh:

Shikarpur, Kasmore, Jacobabad, Qamabar, Shadad Kot

Balochistan:

Jaffarabad, Nasirabad, Loralai, Musakhel, Qila Saifullah, Sibi

Implementing Partners:

NGOs

Funds Required:

55,000,000

Rebuilding basic and critical community infrastructure



Needs

Across the country, local infrastructure has been destroyed, including access roads, bridges, flood protection structures, water facilities, and community buildings. These are essential for ensuring basic services to communities and are critical lifelines for survival. Lack of community basic infrastructure can have an adverse impact on the delivery of food and other relief goods to affected populations, and in the longer term will hinder early recovery and reconstruction activities.

Activities

This component of early recovery will restore access to affected villages and towns through repair of feed roads, small bridges and other essential community infrastructure. The programme will work with government institutions and communities to undertake the following activities:

- Assess damaged community infrastructure like access roads, small bridges, water and drainage facilities, community centres, culverts in the worst affected districts
- Establish effective operations and maintenance mechanisms of at least 2,000 community physical infrastructure schemes
- Provide 2,000 solar-powered water pumps and organize local training on their use and maintenance
- Provide improved disaster resistant, energy efficient housing for 5,428 households in Gilgit Baltistan and Thatta
- Retrofit and repair 4,600 damaged or partially damaged households and make them disaster resilient and energy efficient.



Expected Results

Basic and critical community infrastructure restored for approximately 3.8 million people in 24 flood-affected districts.

Beneficiaries:

Approximately 3.8 million people in the following 24 districts:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Swat, Charsadda, Nowshera, Kohistan, Shangla, Dera Ismail Khan

Punjab:

Rajapur, Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, DG Khan, Layyah, Khushab,

AJK: Neelum

Sindh:

Shikarpur, Kasmore, Jacobabad, Qamabar, Shadad Kot, Jamshoro, Thatta

Balochistan:

Jaffarabad, Nasirabad

Gilgit Baltistan : Skardu, Gilgit

Implementing Partners:

NGOs

Funds Required:

\$47,000,000

Strengthening local institutions for disaster response and recovery



Needs

Local government authorities were overwhelmed by the magnitude of the floods. With extensive damage to infrastructure, these offices lost basic records and documents. Individuals as well lost invaluable personal identification and legal papers, without which they cannot reclaim land or obtain assistance. Restoring local government functions and rule of law are critical needs in this time of crisis, especially as demands on authorities are stretched to include delivering and monitoring relief and recovery assistance.

Activities

Local government offices will receive support to build capacities for handling emerging demands created by the floods and their aftermath. Assistance for restoration of public buildings and for reissuing documents and records will be important components of early recovery. The programme will undertake the following activities:

- Restore access to public services and repair at least 190 critical local public administration offices and provide them with equipment
- Re-establish community organizations, including women's groups
- Enhance community-based early warning systems
- Recover and re-issue damaged and lost records to at least 120 key offices
- Create awareness of rights and means for recovering lost documents
- Enhance access to formal justice for the vulnerable through creation of citizen protection units at local levels
- Mobilize skilled social workers to facilitate psychosocial counselling and dispute resolution

Expected Results

Local government offices in 32 flood-affected districts will resume their functions and restore access to public services.



Beneficiaries:

Approximately 2 million people in the following 32 districts:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Swat, Charsadda, Nowshera, Kohistan, Shangla, Dera Ismail Khan, Mardan, Peshawar

Punjab:

Rajapur, Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, DG Khan, Layyah, Khushab, Rahium Yar Khan

AJK: Neelum

Sindh:

Shikarpur, Kasmore, Jacobabad, Qamabar, Shadad Kot, Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Thatta, Badin.

Balochistan:

Jaffarabad, Nasirabad, Sibi, Bakhran, Kohlu

Gilgit Baltistan : Skardu

Implementing Partners:

Local government institutions, NGOs

Funds Required:

\$18,000,000



Enhancing national and sub-national monitoring and reporting capacities and aid tracking systems

The extensive devastation caused by the floods and the loss of some local government offices combined with lack of an existing harmonized and interconnected information management system poses a challenge to effective collection, sharing and analysis of information which is critical for the planning, monitoring and coordination of relief and recovery activities.

Working with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and with provincial and district level

disaster management authorities, UNDP is providing necessary assistance to address these issues by strengthening planning and coordination capacities at all levels and supporting the establishment of an effective information management system. This will help to provide government, donors, implementing partners and the public with a more systematic and reliable information on flood damage, needs, and the planned and actual delivery of relief, recovery and reconstruction.



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