



Photo of the Quarter

Communities in Swat (KP) engaged in Disaster Risk Management activities as part of WFP's Food for Work program. © Amjad Jamal/WFP

OVERVIEW

Coordination, Information Management and Resource Mobilization

After the end of the Relief phase of the flood response in February 2011, the Government of Pakistan and the UN jointly launched a coordination mechanism to support the implementation of the Early Recovery (ER) process. An Early Recovery Working Group (ERWG), co-chaired by the National Disaster Management Authority and the UN was established, comprising of eight Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) and four Thematic Groups (TGs), each co-chaired by the relevant government agency and the related UN entity. The mechanism is now fully operational at national and provincial levels in the four provinces, and 29 worst affected districts. The ERWG has emerged as a forum for acquisition, processing and collating information on Early Recovery progress and gaps at national and sub-national levels, in addition to setting standards and priorities for action. The information collected from Implementing Partners and various organisations is compiled in a provincially disaggregated manner to assist donors and stakeholders in matching their priorities with needs at the grassroots.

The Information Management Focal Points in each SWG and TG are assisted by district staff, including the ERWG coordinators in the worst affected districts. The collated information, segregated sectorally, thematically and regionally, is widely circulated to all stakeholders in the monthly ER Fact Sheets and Quarterly Progress Reports. This support to advocacy efforts has resulted in an increase in funding for Early Recovery. Based on the figures collected by SWGs and TGs as of August 2011, the total response thus far comes to USD 782.292 million including the bilateral, multilateral, locally generated and spontaneous self help investment in Early Recovery.

The financial gap for Early Recovery has shown an improvement of around USD157 million, bringing the resource gap down from USD 570 million to USD 413 million.

Early Recovery Highlights

- Funding Gap reduced from USD 570 million to USD 413 million
- Agricultural inputs distributed to 340,000 households
- Essential medicines provided to 14.7 million flood affected people
- 1.6 million households reached through Water sanitation services
- Over 450,000 One Room Shelters provided
- Community Physical Infrastructure schemes benefiting 1.5 million people
- More than 1000 One Window operations established connecting over 4000 beneficiaries with relevant services
- Nearly 750,000 people provided educational support
- 1200 community members trained in Disaster Risk Management
- 0.3 million people benefit from Cash for Work schemes



© Usman Ghani/IOM

Sector	UN Lead	Government Lead
Agriculture & Food Security	FAO/WFP	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Health & Nutrition	WHO/UNICEF	Ministry of Health
Education	UNICEF	Ministry of Education
Water & Sanitation	UNICEF	NDMA
Housing	UN Habitat	NDMA
Governance	UNDP	NDMA
Non Farm Livelihood	ILO	Ministry of Labour and Manpower
Community Infrastructure	UNDP	NDMA

CROSS CUTTING THEMATIC GROUPS

Environment: UNDP; Protection: UNHCR; Disaster Risk Reduction: UNDP; Gender: UN Women

SECTORAL WORKING GROUPS

Eight sectors were prioritised for early recovery intervention by the Government of Pakistan and subsequently, SWGs were formed around them, with the mandate to coordinate activities, manage and publish information and establish consensus around standards for Early Recovery (ER). The SWGs have been continuously updating information on early recovery which is summarized below:

Agriculture & Food Security

To support the agriculture and livestock production of the affected farming households during the ER phase, the Agriculture and Food Security Working Group is assisting approximately 340,000 households with the distribution of agricultural inputs (crops, vegetables and fertilizers), livestock support interventions and different cash-for-work programmes. To restore normalcy of the farming households affected by the 2010 Floods, ER support has to continue for the next four planting seasons.

The Detailed Livelihood Assessment (DLA) being conducted by the Agriculture and Food Security Working Group in collaboration with the Non-Farms livelihood Working Group is reaching its last stages of data collection. In the coming weeks, a workshop will be organized in Islamabad to present the preliminary results of the DLA and to develop a scenario planning framework at the provincial level for the 2011-12 Rabi season. The workshop will be attended by provincial authorities including representatives from the Pakistan Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and Provincial Secretaries from the Food, Agriculture and Livestock Ministries in KP, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

Health and Nutrition

During the initial ER period, the nutrition interventions were prioritised to target the severely and moderately malnourished sections of the affected population. The activities in the health sector mostly comprised of capacity development of the health care facilities to cater for the increased case load. This focus will continue to be maintained during the remainder of the relief phase. Over 36,356,000 consultations were held. Disease Early Warning System responded to 2772 alerts and controlled 483 outbreaks. Some 10,354,300 water disinfection chemicals have been distributed. Essential medicines were provided to 14,719,023 people. Malnourished children (95,397 severely, 256,226 moderately) and 159,750 pregnant and lactating women have so far been served in feeding centres.

Water and Sanitation

The Early recovery period saw a transition from water tankering and distribution of purification materials to that of repair of damaged water supply schemes, hand pumps and construction of latrines. A close liaison will continue to be maintained with other relevant sectoral and thematic groups such as housing and environment to promote synergy. 1.6 Million households were reached through hand pumps installation/repair and water supply schemes while 30,000 households have been provided with latrines with hygiene sessions held for 1.2 million households in four provinces.

Housing

The agreed upon standards set by SWG for Housing for One Room Shelter (ORS) adjusted according to the environment and location of the affected areas were pursued since the beginning and will continue towards the end of the ER phase. Situation-specific disaster resilience standards and features will continue to be advocated and promoted. The response so far has covered a total of 453,293 one room units. Around 63,700 transitional shelters have been completed. Disaster Risk Reduction measures for floods and earthquakes are underway for 144,000 registered ORS.

Community Physical Infrastructure

A prioritised list of interventions was agreed upon and monitoring and reporting indicators for each were created through consensus. The SWG on CPI will continue providing this essential contribution to recovery in other sectors by ensuring a recovery of access and conveyance infrastructure. CPI Working Group member organizations have restored 3,637 community infrastructure schemes including 458 km of roads, 424 pathways and 1440 culverts benefiting 1.5 million people. Cash For Work activities have benefitted 0.3 million beneficiaries in 1100 villages across affected districts.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

Even though most of the projects listed under this sector remain to be funded, a lot of spill over from other sectors concentrated on physical construction continue to benefit the skilled and non-skilled labourers and small entrepreneurs in recovering their livelihoods. The SWG will continue its efforts towards resource mobilisation and reporting on the on-going initiatives.

Governance

The recovery of physical infrastructure and records of the government agencies affected by the floods will continue under the prioritisation criteria agreed upon by the group at the federal and provincial levels. The SWG aims at continuing restoration and providing transitional arrangements until the start of full-fledged reconstruction next year. Through a consulting firm, an assessment has been completed of 260 buildings and equipment for 236 offices in all the provinces. The provincial governments have been requested to confirm selection of the buildings for starting repair and required work. More than 1,000 one-window operations are being established in 29 districts connecting over 4,000 beneficiaries to restore businesses, livelihoods and to provide legal aid services.

Education

The marked resumption of educational activities in the repaired facilities is aimed at salvaging as much human capital gains as possible which will be continued throughout the ER period. In addition to hardware recovery, provision of skills and tools, with a particular reference to restoring the psycho-social state of the minds of both the teachers and the students will continue. So far, 745,000 affectees have been reached (297,040 girls and women) through school renovation, temporary school structures, reactivation of parent teacher association, teacher training and Parent-Teacher Councils.



© UNICEF

CROSS CUTTING THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

Four Thematic Groups (TGs) are working to ensure that cross-cutting themes are mainstreamed across all sectors, in all ER policies, plans, projects and activities, including their monitoring and evaluation indicators.

Protection

The objective of the Protection Thematic Working Group in the ER phase is to support the establishment of a protection conducive environment. The group has focused on Child Protection, Gender Based Violence, Housing, Land and Property Rights and Age and Disability issues; as well as continued focus on a principled approach to humanitarian assistance that ensures impartial assistance accessible to the most vulnerable.

The group is addressing issues across sectors such as: insecure property rights and risk of dispossession for tenants and the landless; creation of cross-sectoral standard beneficiary selection and targeting guidelines; tackling child protection concerns and gendered approaches within Cash for Work schemes; developing technical guidelines on ensuring inclusion and participation of older persons and persons with disabilities; and developing standard and principled reporting and referral mechanisms to provide assistance to survivors of sexual and gender based violence. The group also works to support persons unable to find a permanent settlement solution.

Gender

The thematic group has been making efforts to influence the decisions in all the thematic and sector working groups through identification and orientation of focal persons from all the groups. The group has also been active in advocating gender concerns with all the stakeholders and continues to hold capacity development initiatives, including reviewing from a gender perspective all the processes and products of early recovery.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The floods last year exposed a number of structural and institutional factors that can be held responsible for the exacerbation of response challenges. The TG on DRR will continue to strive for addressing the capacity gaps in the institutional structures, in parallel to mainstreaming the building of resilience related features in the activities of other sectors and themes. Generic DRR guidelines have been developed and shared with all the sectoral working groups for integrating DRR as well as sector specific DRR guidelines shared for Community Infrastructure, Education, Health, Governance, Housing etc. Additionally, the partners have managed to train more than 1,200 community members and elders in Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Community Rapid Response in the most vulnerable Union Councils of the 29 severely flood affected districts of Pakistan.

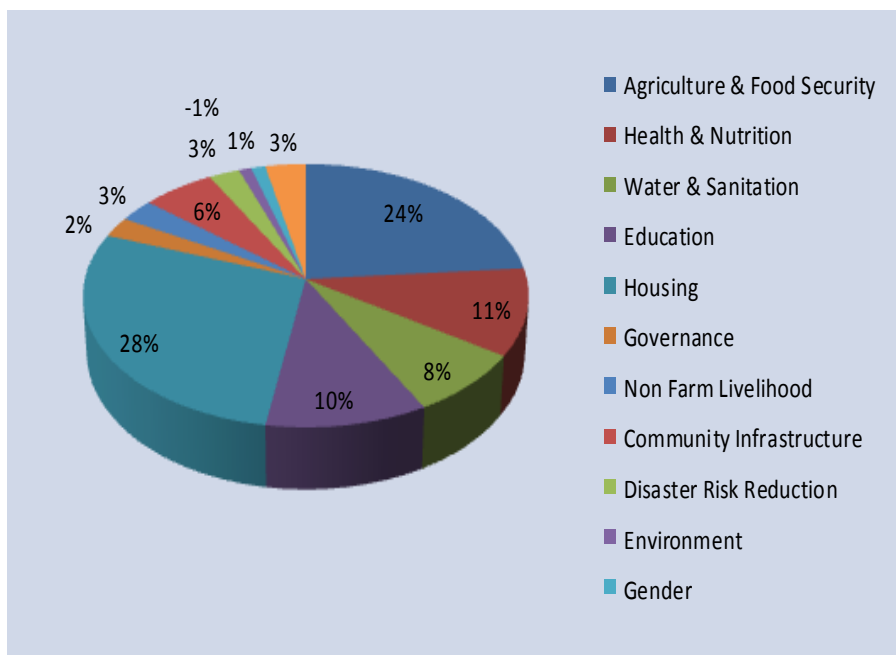
Environment:

The efforts and advocacy of this group have resulted in a visible mosaic of environmental components in all sectors. Monitoring indicators are also largely reflective of the fact the environmental concerns are widely accepted by recovery stakeholders, at least notionally. The group has acted and will continue to play the role of an environmental vigilante to propose and follow up on mid course corrections where environmental concerns appeared to be neglected. The group is also coordinating a number of standalone projects, aimed at addressing issues related to specific environmental recovery concerns such as slope stabilisation in the uplands of the flood affected areas. Through strong advocacy and follow up, investment in environmental concerns has surpassed planned targets.

FUNDING

The Early Recovery Working Group has prioritized the needs of the most vulnerable and the table below represents the funding gap for responding to these critical needs.

ER Interventions	Funding Gap (US\$)
Sectors	
Agriculture & Food Security	99,819,870
Health & Nutrition	44,958,230
Water & Sanitation	32,811,052
Education	44,079,573
Housing	118,601,921
Governance	10,536,000
Non Farm Livelihood	12,030,000
Community Infrastructure	25,000,000
Thematic Areas	
Disaster Risk Reduction	10,665,000
Environment	(4,316,500)
Gender	4,909,582
Protection	14,000,600
TOTAL	413,095,329



Story of the Quarter: A City Transformed

By Nahyan Mirza

Imagine the anguish of residents of a rural township of over 200,000 when it was inundated under 5 feet of flood water. Infrastructure was destroyed and life disrupted for hundreds of thousands of people. This was Khairpur Nathan Shah, formerly a bustling township in the Dadu District of Sindh. As the waters receded, they destroyed the drainage system; left pools of flood water; and piles of garbage, flotsam and animal carcasses in the streets. UNDP Pakistan stepped in to make KN Shah a part of its Floods Early Recovery Programme. Mashriq Foundation took responsibility of implementing the waste management project, dewatering KN Shah, and rehabilitating its infrastructure. 200 million liters of water were pumped out using 8 mega pumping machines. Locals were engaged under the cash for work initiative, enabling them to earn livelihoods disrupted by the flood. The main sewerage line was rehabilitated. Once the waters were pumped out, KN Shah was left uninhabitable, covered with waste, garbage, and dead animals. Workers under the cash for work programme moved the waste to a landfill site to be disposed off in a hygienic and environmentally friendly manner. Today, KN Shah is like never before. Streets have been swept clean, a new drainage system is in place, community infrastructure is rehabilitated and the town sports garbage disposal bins and waste dumps. UNDP is also providing waste bins and have a solid waste management project including provision of trolleys and an incinerator at the Taluka Hospital KN Shah. The locals are happy, healthy and take full ownership of their town. Javaid, 28, a shopkeeper in KN Shah says "It is unbelievable the way the city has been given a new face. We all take responsibility to keep our town clean and clear and thanks UNDP and Mashriq Foundation for their investment and efforts".

For more information contact:

Jean-Luc Stalon, Deputy Country Director Programme, UNDP-jeanluc.stalon@undp.org

Zafar Iqbal, Early Recovery Advisor, UNDP-m.zafar.iqbal@undp.org

Mehreen Saeed, Communication Analyst, UNDP-Mehreen.saeed@undp.org

UNDP, 4th Floor, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e-Suharwardi, Islamabad. Tel: 92-518355600, www.undp.org.pk