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Effects of 2010 Floods on Women in Pakistan

A Scoping Study



Gender Equity Program مصدقی مساوات پروگرام

January 2011

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The study was carried out by Ms. Nazish Brohi.

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Preface

The Gender Equity Program (GEP) forms a substantive part of Aurat Foundation's long-term commitment and action to serving the cause of women's empowerment and advancement in Pakistan. GEP is a five-year USAID-supported grant-making program which aims to close the gender gap in Pakistan by facilitating behavioral change, enabling women to access information, resources and institutions, acquire control over their lives and improve societal attitudes towards women and their issues. It is being implemented with the collaboration of Asia Foundation.

The objectives of GEP are:

- *Enhancing gender equity by expanding women's access to justice and women's human rights*
- *Increasing women's empowerment by expanding knowledge of their rights and opportunities to exercise their rights in the workplace, community, and home*
- *Combating gender-based violence*
- *Strengthening the capacity of Pakistani organizations that advocate for gender equity, women's empowerment and the elimination of gender-based violence*

GEP's program matrix puts together the aims, requirements, activities and actions of each of the four objectives into a systematic grid that lists all the required outputs, the interventions for each output and the program targets for each intervention. The grants are designed to meet these agreed and approved interventions and outputs.

In the first year GEP's research initiatives include initial scoping desk studies to identify current status of knowledge and actions under each objective area and post-floods scenario, plus gaps that need to be addressed. These are:

1. Effects of the 2010 Floods on Women in Pakistan
2. Gender Based Violence in Pakistan
3. Women's Empowerment in Pakistan
4. Capacity of Pakistani Organizations to Carry Out Gender Equity Initiatives
5. Gender Equity - Justice and Governance in Pakistan

Other studies in the first year of GEP include a comprehensive primary data baseline representative nationally and for each province, and several primary data based GBV studies covering sensitive areas, are underway. In-depth studies covering key government institutions to derive both policy and practical guidelines for further work under GEP are also being carried out.

This scoping study on Effects of the 2010 Floods on Women in Pakistan has formed the first step in helping GEP define the gaps and needs of women and girl children in the flood affected areas. It attempts to address emergent concerns, by establishing the links between disasters and gender dynamics.

The study identifies the various ecological and social zones in the Indus Basin, and maps major efforts underway with respect to recovery and rehabilitation relating to women. It also identifies current interventions that cover land rights of women, their access to government compensation plans and existing government and non-governmental interventions and rehabilitation schemes. Finally it presents a way forward, making recommendations at the policy and response level for rebuilding and recovery of affected areas.



Simr Kamal
Chief of Party
Gender Equity Program (GEP)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CAPS	Consolidated Appeal Process
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FATA	Federally-Administered Tribal Areas
GEP	Gender Equity Program
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
McRAM	Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Identity Card
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SPDC	Social Policy Development Center
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program

Abbreviations for key documents

DNA	Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment (World Bank and Asian Development Bank, for Government of Pakistan)
NFRP	National Flood Reconstruction Plan 2010 (Government of Pakistan)
PFERP	Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan 2010 (UN)
RGNA	Rapid Gender Needs Assessment of Flood-Affected Communities (UNIFEM)

Executive Summary

The Pakistan Floods of 2010 have been cited as unprecedented and amongst the most devastating natural calamities of contemporary times. The floods were a combination of flash floods in the mountainous north of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, hill torrents in Balochistan and riverine flooding with slower onset but deeper saturation in flatter areas of Punjab and immersion in Sindh. While the death count has been relatively low, at below 2,000, with less than 3,000 injured, over 18 million people have been affected. Almost 2 million households are categorized as “severely affected,” and it is calculated that the short term needs of these households for a period of six months amount to Rs 58 billion, or \$68 million. The losses have been assessed by the World Bank's Damage Needs Assessment at worth \$5 billion.

This literature review and secondary source study on women affected by floods was commissioned by the Aurat Foundation and The Asia Foundation to inform strategic planning for the Gender Equity Program. This study attempts to address emergent concerns, by establishing the causal links between gender dynamics and disasters. The study is therefore derivative and analyses the available material and identifies gaps in knowledge and understanding regarding the gender impact of the floods.

Even before the floods, Pakistan had low development indicators, ranking 141 on the Human Development Index and women were the disproportionate sufferers of deprivation. It is within this context that flood relief and rehabilitation efforts are located. The report urges that flood interventions should be adapted to remain relevant and useful beyond the project life cycle and address the pre-existing crises that exacerbate vulnerability, and that it is not enough to rehabilitate when the baseline was problematic in the first place.

Examining various relief and rehabilitation actors and initiatives, the study recommends thematic interventions to:

- Ensure the inclusion and participation in mainstream initiatives;
- Design and promotion of women-specific programs where women's differentiated needs remain beyond the radar of the mainstream or does not go far enough to bolster their economic autonomy and asset creation;
- Ensure that flood relief and rehabilitation programs do not compromise women's priorities and that whatever openings are possible due to flux in the social fabric are optimized as opportunities; and,
- Flag the need to not just increase public services and women's access to services, but also to strengthen efforts to improve women's status in society and economy, as that pre-existing low status made them most vulnerable to victimhood of disasters.

To understand the prior condition of, and options available to, women, the social protection programs of the Government of Pakistan have been summarily reviewed. Women have found low coverage in the generic worker support programs, since these interventions are designed for the formal economy, where women are a small minority. A majority of women work in the informal economy, whether through urban home based work or agricultural labor, none of which is documented or quantified, or it extended protective coverage. The informal economy must be documented and regularized and extended worker rights protection. As an explicitly gendered program, the recent Benazir Income Support Program has in this regard, been a radical change and must be vigilantly monitored to ensure its aims for gender equity and equality are not lost amidst more generic approach of poverty reduction.

The Government of Pakistan has outlined four objectives for its flood reconstruction, of which only one categorically addresses gender concerns: “Rebuild with local ownership ensuring community participation

and gender empowerment.” All the objectives need to take cognizance of the gender effects and impacts in the identified areas, namely livelihoods, coping mechanisms and access to services, and strategies need to be created and outlined on how to achieve these objectives in practice.

ensuring community participation and gender empowerment.” All the objectives need to take cognizance of the gender effects and impacts in the identified areas, namely livelihoods, coping mechanisms and access to services, and strategies need to be created and outlined on how to achieve these objectives in practice.

A review has been conducted of the interventions designed and executed by the international and national humanitarian sector, including the United Nations, and the extent of sensitivity towards and reflection of women's concerns incorporated. This document lists in detail the projects undertaken within the development sector to address gender concerns in wake of the floods.

As part of the way forward, the report identifies where knowledge gaps exist and need rectification before comprehensive responsive programming is possible.

The report suggests a move away from the usual approach of demarcating areas according to intensity of disaster or creating economically weighed zones around poverty indicators of most developed/ least developed districts. With reference to a gender-specific lens, it may be of relevance to consider a more sociologically attuned mapping that amalgamates districts into cultural zones that challenge provincial boundaries. The clustering tentatively proposed in this study broadly and generically reflects forms of production, which in turn relate to both natural actors like topography and factors like education, migration and access to services, as well as historic socio-cultural narratives. Taken together, these critically impact women vis-à-vis mobility, health, status, division of labor etc. The clusters are:

- Lower Sindh flooded districts
- Baloch flooded districts
- Seraiki Punjab flooded districts
- Tribal Afghan border districts
- Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa settled, agricultural districts
- Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa mountainous Kohistani districts, none of which are contiguous with provincial boundaries.

The report suggests that while gender concerns are of paramount importance, it would add value to take an intersectional approach that examines how different groups of women are impacted differently, with differences along lines of class; ethnicity and spatial location. It urges that the most vulnerable groups of women be prioritized on account of poverty, location and societal neglect.

I. Introduction

I.1 Purpose of this Study

The literature review and secondary source study on women affected by floods has been commissioned by the Aurat Foundation and The Asia Foundation to inform strategic planning for the Gender Equity Program.

The Gender Equity Program (GEP) aims to advance women's human rights and empowerment through the following objectives:

- Enhance gender equity by expanding women's access to justice and women's human rights;
- Increase women's empowerment by expanding knowledge of their rights and opportunities to exercise their rights in the workplace, community, and home;
- Combat gender-based violence; and,
- Strengthen the capacity of Pakistani organizations that advocate for gender equity, women's empowerment and the elimination of gender-based violence.

Since the floods in Pakistan in 2010 have caused extensive social, economic and structural damage, this study attempts to address emergent concerns, by establishing the causal links between gender dynamics and disasters.

This study provides a step towards conceptualizing its programmatic responses, and, as such, attempts to:

- Identify the needs of women and girl children in post-flood interventions;
- Identify the various ecological and social zones in the Indus Basin;
- Identify current interventions that cover land rights of women, their access to government compensation plans and existing government and non-governmental interventions and rehabilitation schemes;
- Map out major efforts already underway or in the pipeline with respect to women and floods; and,
- Make recommendations that capture the opportunities in rebuilding and recovery to change the old patterns of male dominated society.

The research was envisioned as a desk study.

I.2 Methodology

The floods in Pakistan started in July 2010 and accelerated through August 2010. Since they are a relatively recent occurrence, the bulk of literature so far has been preliminary rapid assessments, of varying degree of comprehensiveness. Most of the material looks at the needs and requirements of the immediate relief phase. Longer term early recovery literature is starting to emerge. Two major flood-related documents available are the World Bank/ Asian Development Bank's

Disaster Needs Assessment, and the United Nation's *Floods Emergency Response Plan*. There is a dearth of gender-specific analytic documents, barring the UNIFEM's *Preliminary Rapid Gender Needs Assessment* and the *Rapid Gender Needs Assessment*.

This study is, therefore, derivative. It analyses available material and identifies gaps in knowledge and understanding of the gender impact of the floods.

There is a significant amount of information sharing among the humanitarian and development community about plans, strategies and initiatives taken for relief and early recovery. Most of this material has been made available in the public domain by the United Nations (UN) Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) through initiatives such as its Financial Tracking Service, Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), Single Reporting Format, and its website ReliefWeb¹. Organizations that are members of UN clusters have also made their material available. International official aid organizations, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), have generated significant information. However, assistance provided by the private and profit sector has not yet been sufficiently documented. As the disaster and responses to it evolve, there may be a need to further expand the scope of this study.

Chapter 6, on cultural cartography, maps the

different socio-cultural regions within flood-affected is based on primary research. There is a dearth of literature that probes into sociopolitical, economic and cultural regions that are not contiguous with provincial demarcations. The logic of provincial boundaries seems to have confined conceptual and practical endeavors, and therefore required extensive historical, political and contextual background research that was not factored in the study.

As such, it is an exploratory and tentative proposal to rethink how developmental work is planned and clustered in Pakistan. In-depth comparative studies of districts, their economies and cultural practices would be required before such recommendations can be made authoritatively.

1.3 Context of the Study

The 2010 floods in Pakistan have been cited as unprecedented: amongst the most devastating natural calamities of contemporary times. They were a combination of flash floods in the mountainous north of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, hill torrents in Balochistan, and riverine flooding with slower onset but deep saturation in flatter areas of Punjab, and submersion in Sindh.

While the death count has been relatively low, at below 2,000, with under 3,000 injured, over 18 million people have been affected, and almost 2 million households are categorized as “severely affected” (see Table 1). It has been calculated that

Table 1: Estimates of Severely Affected Poor Households in Flood Impacted Areas²

	Total Affected		Severely Affected Households		Province/ Area as % of Whole
	Population	Households	Number	Percentage	
Pakistan - Admistered Kashmir	801,905	123,370	43,621	35	2.3
Balochistan	902,639	132,741	102,259	77	5.3
FATA ³	243,546	26,188	12,314	47	0.6
Gilgit - Baltistan	168,676	25,950	10,724	41	0.6
Khyber - Pukhtunkhwa	2,880,339	360,042	283,131	79	14.7
Punjab	7,329,358	1,110,509	607,836	55	31.6
Sindh	6,749,915	1,124,986	865,840	77	45.0
Total	19,076,378	2,903,786	1,925,725	66	100

¹This may be accessed at www.reliefweb.int.

²*National Flood Reconstruction Plan 2010*.

³Federally-Administered Tribal Areas.

the short-term needs of these households, for a period of six months, amounts to Rs 58 billion, or \$68 million. The losses have been assessed by the *Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA)* conducted by the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank at \$5 billion.

About 89 percent of the estimated loss was of agriculture and crops, mainly cotton, rice, sugarcane, and vegetables. A million tons of food and seed stock were washed away. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that 60 million people in Pakistan, about half the total population, were food-insecure even prior to the floods – this systemic shock has plunged millions into severe food insecurity and below the poverty line.

An initial Vulnerability Assessment (VAM), carried out by the World Food Program (WFP) and partners in the four most affected provinces, identified more than 10 million people in need of immediate assistance, and at least 7.8 million who were “extremely vulnerable.”

Every province in Pakistan has been affected by the floods. The DNA estimates that 46 percent of the total damage was in Sindh, 36 percent in Punjab, 8 percent respectively in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan, and the remainder in Gilgit-Baltistan and Pakistan-Administered Kashmir.

Table 2: Preliminary Damage/Needs Assessment Estimates⁴

Sector	Damages in Rs (millions)	Damages in US \$ (millions)
Transport and Communication	112,911	1328
Irrigation	23,600	278
Energy	26,300	309
Education	26,464	311
Health	4222	50
Water and Sanitation	9306	109
Environment	992	12
Governance	5976	70
Housing	135,014	1588
Private Sector	23,932	282
Finance	57,251	674
Total	854,773	10,056

⁴*Pakistan Floods 2010: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment.*

Even prior to the floods, Pakistan had low development indicators, and ranked 141st on the Human Development Index. It is the world's sixth most populous country, with an annual growth rate of 2.05 percent year, and an identified youth bulge with a median age of twenty. A quarter of the population lives in acute poverty, and this ratio is skewed across the urban-rural divide. The labor participation rate is not more than 30 percent. Behind these staggering statistics lies the human face of suffering. Zakia Bibi lost her only son to the floods when she sent him to warn others of the deluge she heard about from the radio – her family was one of the very few who owned a radio set in her village in Kandhkot. Chandni Devi's family had constructed their mud house after saving for years and pawning off every piece of silver she owned. They had moved out of their straw hut into the mud house a month before the floods – and it was swept away in the water. Siraajan waited for days to be rescued from her village near Kot Addu and after going without drinking water and walking for days to reach dry camps, had a miscarriage.

Stories of valor abound too. Zargul didn't wait for the men to return; she organized all of the women of her family and took charge of negotiating their evacuation with the army, making sure no children were left behind and marking the family livestock with henna so that they could be identified on return. Naazpari used her experience as a primary school teacher to organize the spontaneous settlement camp she was in to prevent riots whenever trucks came to dump food. She drew up an attendance register where one person per household would tick whether food supply was 'present' or 'absent' on a daily basis. Shabana chose to stay with her paralyzed mother instead of moving out with the rest of her family, and made a wall of chador fabric as a boundary around her house. It let the water in, but kept the snakes and scorpions out.

As the government, humanitarian community and concerned citizens attempt to grapple with the scale of the disaster, relief and recovery initiatives are further complicated by pre-existing inter-societal dynamics. Inclusion in relief schemes is predicated on the possession of national

identification cards – a significant number of women do not have them. Accessing food aid means lining up in queues of thousands – many women lack the mobility. Doctors attest to cases of malnutrition in relief camps – a condition that must have begun before the floods. Even within Pakistan's low human development indicators, women suffer disproportionately. It is within such a context that flood relief and rehabilitation efforts are located.

While the *DNA's* chapter on monitoring and evaluation does not identify indicators of gender needs and concerns, a plethora of literature on gender and disasters suggests that there are differentiated needs within the household level. In interviews, men have stated the importance of boundaries or walls as a primary consideration in rebuilding to protect privacy of the home, whereas many women said proximity to water sources would be their first consideration. The commute to water sources increases women's work hours, but also often offers the only point of contact where women from different families can come together, meet, and talk.

Disasters heighten pre-existing vulnerabilities. The poorer people live on *katcha* land (dried river bed), are illiterate and cannot fill out forms, and do not have savings in banks, and therefore are disproportionately affected by calamities. Within the poor, women have lower survival skills (they generally cannot swim or climb trees), do not know about relief services and compensation schemes, and have to play the nurturing role for family members, despite their own suffering.

Humanitarian and developmental work must necessarily take include gender analysis. The floods came at a point when rice and cotton were ready for harvest – the picking of both is primarily women's work, for which they receive nominal daily wages. Women agricultural workers often plan months ahead how to utilize this amount. Had the flooding happened when crops were ready for insecticide, men's labor costs would have been higher. Substantial losses of important export crops, such as cotton, sugarcane, and rice, will have a large negative impact on the country's trade balance and household incomes, while losses

in the production of staple cereals will exacerbate household food security issues in the country. Women's nutritional needs are often placed below that of other family members in the list of priorities.

In the UN's cluster approach, widely endorsed by the humanitarian community, gender is mainstreamed, and does not emerge as a stand alone category. While theoretically this should mean a broader spread of gender considerations than a boxed-in category might permit, there are valid concerns that mainstreaming often gets reduced to numbers, and that interventions that show gender disaggregated data testifying women are included in beneficiaries are seen as sufficient to label an intervention as contributing to women's empowerment. The Government of Pakistan has adopted a sectoral approach which mirrors the cluster system. Gender is not a stand-alone category here, either, and is understood to have been "mainstreamed."

Because of the sectoral approach, no efforts have been made to quantify the impact on gender relations and on women specifically. It is also difficult to (and even questionable to) attempt to translate social impacts into verifiable figures and statistics. While there are some structural impediments, such as the informal undocumented economy in which women are significant contributors, there are also systemic constraints of assessing how external changes influence gender dynamics.

Lack of data precludes a comparative analysis of borrowing and debt amongst women and men separately, and it is impossible to discern in a sectoral approach how the destruction of irrigation canals, environment, or railway links, causes losses to men and women separately. The analysis must therefore necessarily be qualitative and contextual.

The floods and recovery and rehabilitation phases are an opportunity for an illustrative example of whether the mainstreaming approach works or not. There is a wider, global debate on whether "mainstreaming" works, or as has been argued in some feminist circles, it works simply renders

women invisible.

This is a debated trajectory within development, in which women's movements that made intense advocacy efforts to put women at the centre of the development agenda feel that making gender a crosscutting theme once more dislodges women's concerns from development, as it no longer addresses women overtly and as a category. The other side of the debate is that creating stand alone categories "ghettoizes" women and relieves other sectors of the responsibility of integrating women and ensuring gender equity, and leaves women out of the loop in the "hardcore" concerns, such as transportation, irrigation, agriculture, etc.

Emerging evidence already shows that this form of integration may not work. Whereas the Government of Pakistan has one categorical objective out of four which recognizes gender, this extends only to women's involvement in reconstruction, and its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the flood efforts does not explicitly include women in a single indicator, or in output, purpose or intended outcome.

This desk review aims to examine a gender reading of the fallout of the 2010 floods, and subsequent recovery and rehabilitation efforts. While disaster response cannot be expected to resolve underlying political problems, such as corruption, poor governance, under-development, and social inequality, vigilant gender analysis can, at a minimum, prevent their return in force, and perhaps provide foundations to build back better.

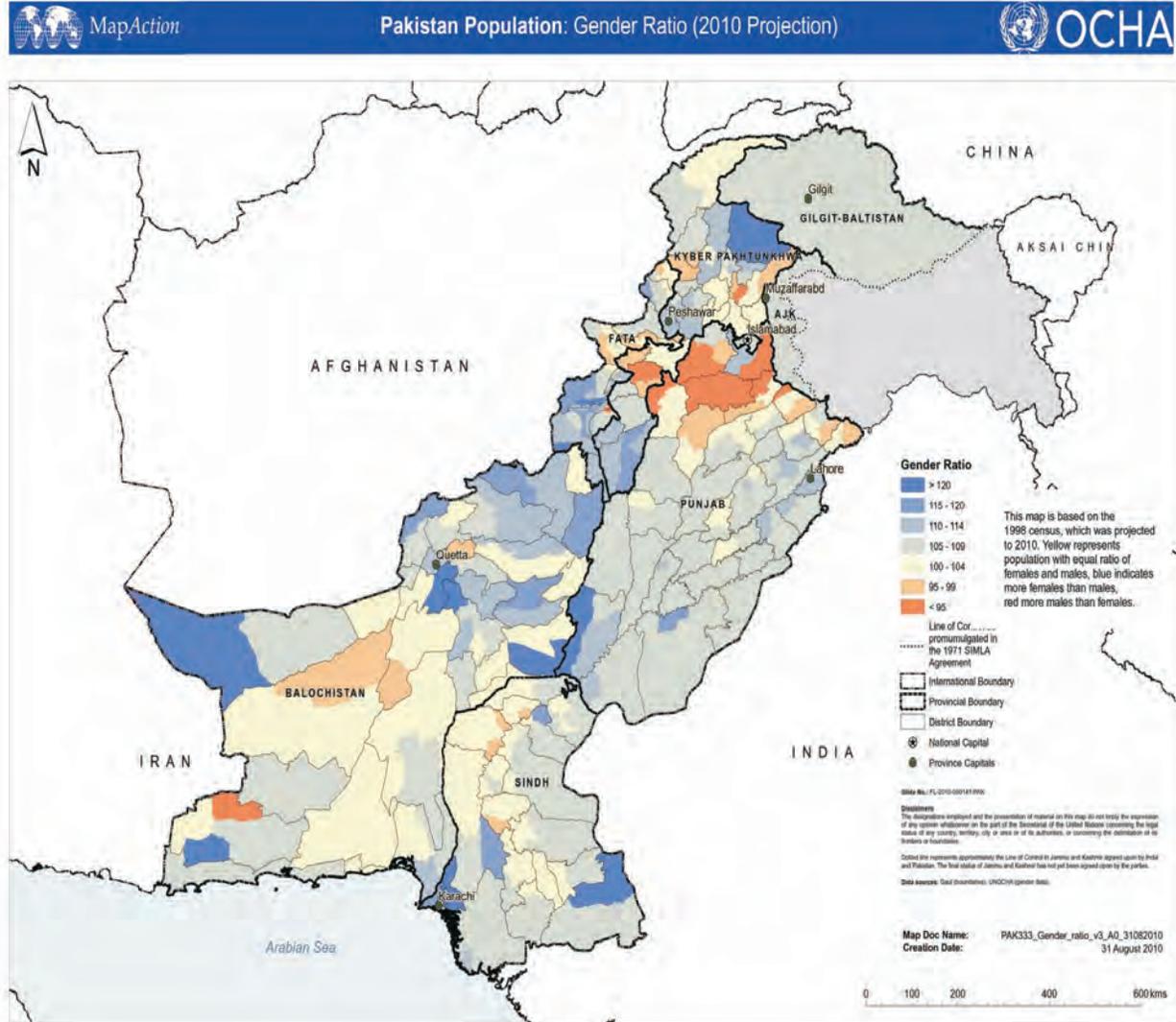
The DNS produced by the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank offered three options for reconstruction following the floods (Table 3). Option 1 is the lowest cost option, Option 2 reflects the DNA's proposed scenario, while Option 3 is the ideal option, with the highest costs. Due to its fiscal constraints, the Government of Pakistan has currently settled on Option 1.

Table 3: Breakdown of Total Reconstruction Costs by Category⁵

Sector	Reconstruction Option 1		Reconstruction Option 2		Reconstruction Option 3	
	US\$ (millions)		US\$ (millions)		US\$ (millions)	
	Physical reconstruction & procurable items	Soft components	Physical reconstruction & procurable items	Soft components	Physical reconstruction & procurable items	Soft components
Social Infrastructure						
Housing	83	0	1,690	0	2,296	0
Health	37	12	37	12	37	12
Education	505	0	505	0	505	0
Sub -total	2,025	12	2,232	12	2,747	12
Physical Infrastructure						
Irrigation and Flood Management	427	0	427	0	971	11
Transport and Communications	2,356	0	2,356	0	2,356	0
Water Supply and Sanitation	74	0	74	0	74	20
Energy	96	10	96	10	96	10
Sub-total	2,953	10	2,953	10	3,497	41
Economic Sectors						
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	237	20	650	20	1,029	20
Private Sector and Industries	0	102	0	102	0	129
Financial Sector	0	463	0	463	0	463
Social Protection and Livelihoods	0	683	0	683	0	683
Sub -total	237	1,268	650	1,268	1,029	1,295
Cross -Cutting Sectors						
Governance	44	13	44	13	44	13
Disaster Risk Management	0	27	0	27	0	27
Environment	182	27	182	27	182	27
Sub -total	226	67	226	67	226	67
Total	5,442	1,357	6,061	1,357	7,500	1,415
Grand Total	6,799		7,418		8,915	

⁵ Pakistan Floods 2010: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment.

Figure 1: Pakistan Gender Ratio⁶



⁶Courtesy: MAPAction, OCHA, November 2010. Available at: http://www.mapaction.org/?option=com_mapcat&view=mapdetail&id=2190.

Gender Concerns 2. in Early Recovery and Rehabilitation

The purpose of humanitarian aid or assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity. The following categorization is adapted from the *Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan 2010 (revised)* (PFERP) published by OCHA.

Relief (or Emergency Relief) is the part of humanitarian assistance that seeks to:

- directly preserve life, health and safety
- directly protect livelihoods and dignity

Early Recovery is the part of humanitarian assistance that seeks to:

- prevent further deterioration of and restoring basic living conditions, services, livelihoods, security and rule of law;
- prevent further deterioration of or restore national capacities to lead, manage and sustain recovery processes;
- build on relief and support spontaneous recovery efforts to prevent the recurrence of crisis and create conditions for future development.

Thus, while relief is life-saving and immediate, early recovery is life-sustaining and time-critical. Rehabilitation moves interventions out of humanitarian frameworks into long term human development, increasingly ensconced in the human rights based framework.

- The Government of Pakistan states in its *National Flood Reconstruction Plan 2010 (NFRP)* that its objectives are to:
- Help flood-affected people cope with the immediate needs and aftermath of flood catastrophe;
- Restore livelihoods, revive key economic sectors and maintain macro-economic stability;
- Ensure access to basic and public services for all;
- Rebuild with local ownership ensuring community participation and gender empowerment.

The relief operations post-floods are now tapering off. Those in tents and informal settlements have returned to the sites of their homes in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa and Punjab. People from Sindh and Balochistan are also returning, except to areas which are still inundated by water. According to OCHA, the trend of return from camps continues: in early December, the population in camps in Sindh had fallen to 134,000 (from over 1 million) (*Pakistan Humanitarian Bulletin 9*). Food security programs have moved from food distribution to food-for-work and cash-for-work.

In disasters, all coping mechanisms are ruptured or destroyed to the point that survival itself is imperiled. Day-to-day practical needs take

precedence over strategic needs and humanitarian work, while following the “do no harm” principle is often not geared towards changing structures of inequity that require longer term engagement. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) cautions that concerns about providing relief in a culturally appropriate and sensitive way are, themselves, not sensitive to society dynamics within society, in which the most marginalized pay the costs for specific definitions of culture. In its *Rapid Gender Needs Assessment of Flood-Affected Communities (RGNA)*, UNIFEM notes “While sensitivity to local culture is important, culture is itself a contested concept, often defined by patriarchy, and the steps taken towards change should not be thwarted by perceptions of sensitivity – it is a delicate balance to maintain” (p. 19).

In identifying women's needs, this study suggests that practical and strategic needs should not be seen as binaries, nor should one be prioritized over the other. It recommends, instead, an approach in which practical needs are met in a way that enhance strategic objectives of structural change.

2.1 Food and Nutrition

It is a significant achievement of humanitarian actors, including the government, that there have been no cases of starvation to death, chronic hunger, or acute food shortages in the rescue and relief phase, as is frequently seen after disasters. In the early recovery and rehabilitation phases, people will increasingly need to find their own coping mechanisms, which are often detrimental for girls and women, such as limiting food portions. This is compounded by the fact that there were low levels of food security even before the crisis, as evidenced by the speedy emergence of cases of malnourishment. Women are socially conditioned to refrain from claiming limited family resources and have no involvement in deciding how those resources are apportioned.

Recommendations:

- Communities need to be made aware of nutritional requirements and links between nutritional content and food, to differentiate and discern high energy sources.
- Women-specific nutritional needs should be addressed, including the specific dietary requirements of pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. For example, one in every three women over 50 in Pakistan has osteoporosis or loss of bone mass, preventable by intake of calcium and vitamin D (“Osteoporosis termed 'silent thief'” 2010).
- Women should be directly included in food-for-work programs, for the dual advantages of resource gains, and of breaking gender stereotypes of men as “earners” – though women work in fields across Pakistan, they are generally not paid directly but through the men of the family.
- While women are responsible for household level food preparation, they often have no role in community level decision-making about food security. Their participation should be encouraged in food value addition processes, not only for economic benefits of cottage industry (such as preservation) but also to increase the longevity of food produce and storage decisions, for greater food security.
- While Emergency Market Mapping Analysis studies conducted in Pakistan shows that local markets are functional, they should be monitored against sharp food price rises and hoarding and ensure women's access to markets (for example, *EMMA Sindh* 2010).⁷

2.2 Livelihoods

Women form a significant bulk of the informal, undocumented economy. In many areas of the

⁷Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) is a rapid assessment tool which analyses critical markets immediately after the sudden onset of a disaster. In Pakistan, separate studies were conducted on markets in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, as well as a fourth study on the wheat market in all three provinces. All four studies are available at: <http://practicalaction.org/blog/markets-and-livelihoods/emma/first-pakistan-flood-response-reports-published/>

flood affected zones, such as in lower Sindh and South Punjab, they work as agricultural workers but as part of familial arrangements in which contractors or landowners hire males and the labor of the entire household is part of the work package. This renders their work invisible and makes them ineligible for worker compensation schemes.

Livestock management is generally a woman's task across rural Pakistan and the loss of livestock and fodder crops have particular implications for their sources of earning, household nutrition, and sources of energy (dung cakes are used for stoves, in the absence of which they would need firewood). But while women manage livestock, they generally do not have control or ownership, or make decisions about buying, selling and insemination.

Women traditionally have differentiated roles within agricultural production, and often the lower paid ones fall to them. Women are usually not involved in sugarcane plantation or in fruit orchards (cash crops) but are so in vegetable cropping and cotton picking. Their varying roles and impact of floods on crops require further study.

The floods occurred before the harvest and have left a significant portion of the rural population indebted to predatory moneylenders – the usual practice is to take short-term high-interest loans and repay after the harvest. There have been media reports in the past of families resorting to practices such as marrying girls to moneylenders or to families who are willing to pay off the debt. There is currently no literature that examines the gendered nature and impact of rural indebtedness, which represents a significant knowledge gap.

According to the census and demographic change tracking studies, there was an increasing trend of off-farm incomes and rural-to-urban migration prior to the floods. Anecdotal evidence and personal observation suggest this has direct relevance to women's sources of earning and changing nature of exploitation – for instance, those who were previously farm workers are working as domestic servants. The knowledge gap on the changing nature of poverty and women's

evolving responses and coping mechanisms would be a fruitful topic of research for the Gender Equity Program.

Recommendations:

- Cash-for-work schemes and livelihood incentives should directly target women.
- A rapid assessment by HANDS suggests schemes such as plowing vouchers for renting oxen or tractors (HANDS 2010). Such initiatives can be devised as incentives for women farmers.
- Disasters present a moment of change, and economic necessity can propel people into non-traditional roles. Women's capacity can be built in higher paying non-customary forms of work such as road construction; water management; community infrastructure administration and training in mechanical and electrical work.
- Development of value addition processes in agriculture and dairy sectors, collectivizing women for benefits of scale economies.
- Exploration of ways to address informal indebtedness and regularize rural money markets, including addressing bonded labor.
- Livestock ownership, control and management placed with women.
- Knowledge gaps:
- Study varied nuanced impacts of floods on women's agrarian roles and responsibilities.
- Work towards documenting and quantifying informal economies, monetizing worker payments and extending social protections to them.
- Explore ways of creating agricultural wage labor shortage and diversify worker skill sets.
- Explore possibilities of collective interests of women. such as the cooperatives model.

2.3 Shelter, Homes and Relocation

The home is an essential part of women's identity and sense of security. In many societies, they are conditioned to feel a sense of vulnerability when outside the home, and sexual harassment is a method of delegitimizing their presence in the public sphere. When women feel that the home is the only space they can claim, its destruction results in degrees of trauma.

A significant portion of the rural poor are landless. They rely on land owned by landlords which may either not be eligible for home reconstruction schemes, or need permission from landowners, or may require transferring a portion of their compensation funds to landowners. After disasters, other countries have experimented with joint titling of property between spouses. The Government of Sindh has undertaken to issue land and give house deeds specifically to women. Such initiatives should be strengthened, supported and replicated. For those who are not landless, lack of documentation is a significant concern, as their claims are rooted in custom and history, rather than legal ownership.

Ethnographic evidence suggests that women may have differing priorities on reconstruction than men. For example, as mentioned earlier, while men have spoken of the importance of boundaries and demarcations, women have emphasized proximity of water sources when rebuilding.

Socio-cultural analysis should accompany all interventions to factor in unintended impacts. In significant tracts of agrarian areas, worker-owner relations are highly exploitative and agricultural workers are in debt to landlords – snowballing debts they cannot neither calculate nor pay back. This is referred to as bonded labor in Pakistan. The surplus of low skilled and non-skilled labor in Pakistan entrenches exploitative relations and creating agricultural labor shortages would be an important strategic objective to improve standards of living and protect human rights of workers. In this context, when the UN shelter cluster identifies beneficiaries of reconstruction payments migrating after receiving the first installment as a risk to the project, it is a travesty

– more so when they suggest close coordination with landlords and improved targeting to ensure this out-migration does not happen as risk minimizing strategies. It is an illustrative case of clashing practical and strategic needs.

Recommendations:

- Create land entitlements and home ownership documents, with advocacy to either deed them to women or for joint titling. The DNA advises a moratorium on land sales to minimize opportunist interventions and to help stabilize chaos, price escalation and allow for revenue authorities to reconcile records.
- Investigate and support models such as that of the Sindh government's village consolidation scheme that would provide alternative living spaces to agricultural labor residing on the landlord's property, giving them autonomy and decision-making power about earning arrangements.
- Psychological counseling and trauma therapy for women.
- Involve women and ensure their representation in community restoration and shelter/ rebuilding schemes.

Knowledge gaps:

- Understand and research agrarian relations, including the worker-owner symbiosis, and ways to make them more just and equitable for poor women and men and ensure exploitative arrangements are not protected.

2.4 Protection

Women's vulnerability to violence is exacerbated by disasters in different ways. Women and girls face different forms of violence from their own families and communities than they do from strangers, and women's perceptions and framing of violence also vary with the act and perpetrators.

While in camps, perceptions of security, familiarity and community were fractured. Camps were often sites where disparate families and clan structures were living in close proximity, whereas previously women interacted within homogenous groups of family, tribe, village, and ethnicity. Whether borne out by incidents or not, women felt threatened with sexual harassment, rape, abduction and molestation (RGNA 2010). For women, threat perceptions are as important as incidents of violence.

As families leave the tents to return to their points of origin, the nature of threats to women's well-being changes. They may then be on the receiving end of the family's own detrimental coping strategies.

Familial and community endorsed violence is generally framed and perceived differently by women. They are more willing to report stranger-related violence and, indeed, to label it as violence. Marriages arranged in childhood, for example, are seen less as violence, and more as the unfortunate lot of women. The police are also more willing to register complaints of stranger assaults than intervene in domestic violence. The incidence of violence against women had high baselines prior to the disaster, as well as high social acceptance and social and, in cases, legal, impunity for aggressors.

Women's vulnerability changes with age, marital status, presence of informal familial social protection systems and with markers of intersections of ethnicity, language, religion and class.

Recommendations:

- Design interventions that will remain in place through recovery and rehabilitation phases as well as afterwards.
- Develop formal institutional arrangements for gender-based violence such as police training standard operating procedures, as well as community-level gender-sensitive alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

- Nurture spaces for collective reflection and discussion at community levels to challenge the social immunity granted to gender-based violence aggressors.
- Adult literacy programs and awareness campaigns should include information on rights, available protections, and guarantees in the Constitution.
- Design effective protection programs with focus on outreach – if women do not or cannot access service providers, then service providers should be able to access women. The government's Lady Health Worker program is a possible conduit.
- Monitoring exercises in flood affected districts should have staff trained to detect and assist with cases of gender-based violence.

2.5 Mobility

Lack of mobility is a key determinant of women's marginalization. At a practical level, it disconnects them from state structures and services, access to information for decision-making, curtails their bodily autonomy and keeps their personal freedom in check. Tactically, it creates for women a sense of unfamiliarity and vulnerability outside the home, and leads to women restricting their own mobility as a gesture of self-protection.

In disasters, lack of mobility impedes women's ability to access relief goods and services. OCHA's *Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010*, formulated in response to the internal displacement crisis in the northwest of Pakistan, states that it is a form of social exclusion that not only reduces productive capacity – thereby increasing poverty – but also the resilience and recovery capacity of society as a whole. In displacement, women and girls' lack of mobility limits or prevents their access to conventionally delivered aid, whether as food assistance, medical services (especially reproductive health services), of even something as basic as access to toilets.

Recommendations:

- Understand sexual harassment as a way of delegitimizing women in public spaces and a sexual regulatory regime, and support implementation of law.
- Create and strengthen community-level policing to increase safety.
- As impediments to women's mobility are temporarily suspended during displacement, momentum should be built to create connections, with a range of practices that bolster empowerment.
- It must be ascertained that relief and reconstruction efforts do not foreclose options for structural change – all interventions must ensure this minimum do-no-harm policy
- Increase the presence of women staff members of service providers so women feel more comfortable utilizing them.

2.6 Education

Among Pakistan's lagging gender indicators is the disparity between school enrolment rates for boys and girls. Even prior to the floods, girls' access to schools was lower than that of boys. The Government of Pakistan has announced consolidation of girls and boys schools at the primary level, and prioritized girls schools for reconstruction at the secondary level. In the past, the development sector has funneled significant resources to address this gap, with schemes such as stipends, food supplementation programs and scholarships to create incentives, with varied results. Structural problems include lack of transportation to schools, lack of adequate facilities such as toilets, boundary walls and teachers, as well as sexual harassment and violence in and around schools, and cultural norms that discourage girls' education after primary level. The bombing of girls' schools by militants is a case in point.

Table 4: Damage to Educational Institutions⁸

	Schools	Colleg	Vocational
Balochistan	557	-	-
FATA	176	-	-
Gilgit Baltistan	79	2	-
Khyber -Pukhtunkhwa	870	13	17
Punjab	2817	4	4
Sindh	5655	-	-
Total	10,384	23	21

⁸ *Pakistan Floods 2010: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment.*

Recommendations:

- Develop mobile adult literacy programs for women that ensure they can read and write at basic levels, and designed to reach out to under-serviced areas, on a rotational basis.
- Ensure an educational standard in schools that creates an incentive for schooling, with responsive teachers and teaching methods that assure a quality education rather than rote learning.
- Involve parents and community in vigilance and develop innovative solutions, such as daycare centers in schools – girls often do not go to school as they have to care for younger siblings.
- Move away from a brick-and-mortar approach to funding; consolidate and add quality and value, such as job-centric approaches.

2.7 Health

Women had poor health indicators even prior to the floods. In the camps, skin diseases, respiratory tract infections, and gynecological issues were the most commonly documented health concerns. Many health problems relate to stagnant water, access to clean drinking water, availability of toilet facilities and hygiene practices. More than a quarter of respondents in the UNIFEM assessment reported an increase in medical assistance after the floods, which suggests the low level of access before the emergency (RGNA p.11). Many serious medical conditions unrelated to the flood were diagnosed, of which women had no prior knowledge. A major deterrent to access is lack of inexpensive or free transportation, and ambulances or subsidized transportation should be factored into to ensure women's healthcare. Poverty directly impacts women's healthcare and creates higher fertility rates. The UN's Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) found in over 80 percent of households surveyed, women do not practice any form of

birth control (reported in RGNA). The dire consequences include high maternal mortality, which is already very high in Pakistan. Women often do not have control over decision-making about their own bodies and reproduction. The Health Cluster's early recovery plan, based on input from federal and provincial authorities and partners includes priority actions in areas of health information, leadership and governance, health workforce, health financing and medical products, vaccines, and technology. All reports suggest there is a high shortfall in female healthcare workers.

Recommendations:

- Include health care, hygiene practices and life skills in school curricula.
- Create public awareness reaching out to women for the importance of such practices.
- Make birth control options widely available and promote awareness of its need practice.
- Develop and support health insurance schemes for poor women in rural areas.
- Support innovative ways to address transportation to hospitals – for instance, one suggestion of the Sindh government was to commission school buses with collapsing seats to provide transport for girls to schools, and double as ambulances outside school hours.
- Strengthen health workforce and create mechanisms to ensure attendance and efficiency.

Gender Focused Relief Initiatives of the Government

3.

The Government of Pakistan has outlined four objectives for flood reconstruction (*NFRP*):

- Help flood affected people cope with the immediate needs and aftermath of the flood catastrophe;
- Restore livelihoods, revive key economic sectors and maintain macro-economic stability;
- Ensure access to basic and public services for all; and,
- Rebuild with local ownership ensuring community participation and gender empowerment.

While the fourth objective categorically addresses gender concerns, the other three take less overt cognizance of their gender effects and impacts. The Government of Pakistan's approach to the livestock sector is an example – traditionally, women are critical in this sector, and it could be an effective entry point for their economic empowerment. While the fourth objective states that community participation and gender equity should be part of reconstruction priorities, there is no strategy on how to operationalize this at present.

3.1 Watan Card Scheme

In the wake of the floods, the Government of Pakistan introduced a compensation scheme

utilizing prepaid debit cards, in partnership with United Bank Limited Pakistan and Visa. Known as the Watan Visa Card and funded by the government, each card was to be loaded with Rs 20,000 in the first installment and Rs 40,000 as the second installment. There is an on-going effort to establish an acceptance infrastructure, allowing recipients to make purchases of essential items at local merchant, withdraw cash, or maintain a bank account.

The scheme operates as follows (Hakeem 2010). Provincial governments issue notifications of the districts worst-affected by floods. The notifications detail the name of each *taluka/ tehsil* (sub-unit of a district), and within it, the affected union councils (sub-unit of a *taluka* or *tehsil*), the names of the villages impacted within each union council, the extent of destruction, names of towns and major villages in each union council, and the nature of habitation in each.

A list of registered heads of families from those districts is drawn from the National Database and Registration Authority's (NADRA) database of National Identity Cards (NICs), and verified by provincial government officials. Each NIC has the holder's permanent and temporary address on it, which helps in targeting the scheme. Bank accounts are created for those in the final list of beneficiaries, with the leftover names subject to the approval of district administration managers.

The eligibility criteria requires the head of the family to have an NIC registered and cleared with

NADRA, and have either the permanent address or temporary address within a notified flood-affected district. The beneficiary can go to any distribution center and, after biometrics verification, is given a UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) form to fill out, upon which the bank issues the Watan Visa card, that can be operated from ATMs, post offices, and bank branches. According to NADRA statistics, by November 13, 2010, they had received 33,789,126 queries by SMS and 2,700,116 in person queries. Of these, 1,190,225 were found eligible for Watan Cards with the remaining 46 percent ineligible. Of those who qualified, 9.3 percent were from vulnerable groups, including women-headed households and minorities (123,311 women-headed households and 12,400 minority heads of households).

By November 13, 2010, a total of Rs 22,782,220,000 had been distributed to card holders through 115 sites.

According to NADRA, the most common complaints it receives on Watan Cards are:

- Change in names and boundaries of districts and *talukas*
- Change in marital status
- Issues of widows and death registration
- Those unregistered by NADRA and for relief programs.

An average of 81 percent of applications of eligible people in notified districts has been processed, with variance between provinces and areas:

3.1.1 Engendering National ID Card and Watan Card Scheme

Entitlement to the Watan Card is premised on the possession of a National Identity Card (NIC). According to NADRA statistics (Hakeem 2010), 3.8 million women in Pakistan have NICs, suggesting that 79 percent of eligible women are able to apply, compared to 99 percent coverage of men (at 47.7 million).

The NIC is the only evidence of citizenship and the prerequisite of all records (marriage, divorce, inheritance, property and assets, sales and acquisitions, bank accounts, cross country and international travel, employment eligibility, etc.), and a legal requirement for every citizen.

Though NADRA does not offer any explanation for the low coverage of women, it can be assumed that women in remote, under-developed areas, women with financial and familial restrictions on mobility, those who are unable to pay the processing fee, and the poorest, who do not have resources that require a NIC such as assets and bank accounts are the ones who lack this document.

Not coincidentally, this is also the category of women who need the Watan Card the most. The poorest of poor women may once again be

Table 5: Applications to Watan Card Scheme Processed⁹

	Eligible Applicants	Processed Applications	Proportion Processed (%)
Khyber -Pukhtunkhwa	195,245	179,417	92
Sindh	476,200	428,931	90
Punjab	697,424	575,581	83
Pakistan -Administered Kashmir	4,089	3,220	79
Gilgit -Baltistan	2,476	1,042	42
Balochistan	89,954	2,034	2
Total	1,465,388	1,190,225	81

⁹ Based on NADRA figures for Watan Cards, November 2010, Government of Pakistan.

slipping through systemic cracks. It is critical that NIC cards be made for them on a priority basis, although according to media reports and field worker interviews conducted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women say they have been informed that NIC cards can be issued only from the district of origin. While this may be relevant in ordinary circumstances, in a displaced population, where many districts in Sindh are still inundated, poor women cannot return to their districts to get NICs made while they are living in relief camps elsewhere. It is advisable to create interim measures to entitle them to compensation.

The Watan Card scheme acknowledges and supports the 123,311 women-headed households. In the wake of the 2010 floods, these households became a distinct category for relief and rehabilitation workers and agencies, and are recognized in almost all government and non-governmental initiatives.

This positive change from past practices of glossing over them is a testament to advocacy efforts on gender sensitivity.

But these also represent less than ten percent of the beneficiaries. Gender analyses reflect that using households as indivisible units, with assumed congruent interests, fails to take into account intra-household dynamics, and the fact that families and homes are sites of conflicts, competing interests and conditional cooperation. Identifying male heads of households as prime beneficiaries in the majority of the cases and making relief assistance for family members dependent upon them may simply serve to strengthen the status quo, and re-entrench the need for male approval instead of equality.

The literature establishes that access and control over resources is highly unequal between men and women, and that decision-making powers generally do not lie with women. Testimonies emerging from women survivors of the flood show that decisions of whether and when to evacuate, where to relocate to, whether or not to move back, what to spend compensation money on, whether and how to diversify livelihood

strategies, and what coping mechanisms to use, have been made primarily by men. The literature also establishes that independent means of earning and economic autonomy changes women's position and condition within households.

With this in mind, it is useful to explore means of asset creation or compensation that position men and women more equally. In other instances, women and men have received joint titling of land, joint bank accounts, and differed means of asset creation. The National Commission on the Status of Women, for example, suggests that symbolic deeds of ownership of livestock be made in women's names and livestock distributed directly to women, since they are primarily responsible for ruminant care and management.

The Watan Cards offer practical and critical assistance, but are also strategically creating inroads towards a significant change – that of creating claims and entitlements. Card holders make a claim on the state and the state corresponds by creating entitlements. This is a process foundational to democracy. Prior to this, poor people would not or could not lay claims on the state directly, but through the intercession, “*sifarish*,” of intermediaries. People would appeal to landlords of their areas, heads of their tribes, or elders of their kinship system (who were often also elected government officials) for favors, not rights, and because of their association, not because of their citizenship. The Watan Card scheme circumvents these forms of associations and spaces for personal largesse inimical to democracy by creating a direct relationship with state structures – for this reason, inclusion of women would be critical in developing citizenship.

3.2 Provincial Compensatory Programs

In the first quarter of 2010, the government passed the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, a critical portion of which dealt with the autonomy of provinces. This was a long-standing demand of the provinces, and since the passage of the amendment, many social and developmental issues can no longer be decided and planned at

the federal level, and there is scope for provincial variations in approaches. The devolved ministries include health, education, social welfare, women's rights, child rights, social protection, planning, and development. This has implications for development programs and advocacy initiatives, which will need to be targeted more towards provincial governments.

3.2.1 Sindh

An illustrative example is the Sindh Government's Land Distribution Program for landless agricultural workers and share croppers, with a primary focus on women as recipients. The policy document outlining the program announces it as one of the government's central poverty reduction initiatives and creates institutional mechanisms for its implementation through the Land Utilization Department, under a Steering Committee headed by the Additional Chief Secretary Development, and comprising of all line departments including Finance, Agriculture and Irrigation (Government of Sindh 2008).

To ensure targeting of the poorest of the poor and extending support packages (including provision of seed, fertilizer and pesticides) to recipients, the provincial government invited the involvement of Rural Support Programs.

According to a study of the program, by August 2009, over 40,000 acres of land had been distributed to 2,845 women and 1,184 men (Participatory Development Initiatives 2009). The study, however, points out the slow processes, lack of involvement of civil society, lack of knowledge among the eligible, corruption, incorrect land identification and competing unresolved land claims as the main hindrances in the program.

The process to redress grievances has been initiated, and the Government of Sindh has been advocating with donors to prioritize women recipients of land as prime beneficiaries in flood compensation schemes.

3.2.2 Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

In Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, there were community reconstruction programs already planned and under execution because of the recent destruction caused by militancy-related conflicts. It has in place a Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority and approved and allocated a cash-for-work plan with an outlay of Rs 29,319 million rupees. It has a provincial Comprehensive Development Strategy that introduces labor intensive programs for work for sustained employment of young men, reconstruction opportunity zones and Urban Development Plans for 22 urban areas. Significant thinking and planning has already gone in these processes and consensus developed, so after the floods, they can be taken to scale or replicated. However, gender did not feature as an important consideration in these earlier planning processes as it has after the floods.

3.2.3 Punjab

The Punjab government has launched an Agriculture Input Farmers Package¹⁰ to provide relief to flood affected farmers. Given the massive scale of devastation in the province's seven adversely affected districts (Bhakkar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Layyah, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur), the Government of Punjab is facilitating farmers in the wheat sowing season. The package provides material support in the form of seeds and fertilizers to farmers with smaller land holdings. In order to ensure transparency and relevant targeting, several government departments are collaborating on this scheme, including the agriculture department, revenue department, information technology department and Punjab Information Technology Board.

Various relief, recovery and compensation schemes are proposed and initialized by NGOs and international development agencies. These are detailed in Annexures 8.1 and 8.1.

¹⁰ See: floodrelief.punjab.gov.pk

The Flood Reconstruction Programs of the Government of Pakistan are listed below:

Table 6: Government of Pakistan Flood Reconstruction Programs¹¹

	Projects	Rs (millions)
Federal		
National Highway Authority	23	22,412
Water and Power Development Authority	15	5203
Railways	7	6730
Provinces		
Punjab	5	47,729
Sindh	7	89,076
Khyber -Pukhtunkhwa	26	12,560
Balochistan	9	14,473
Areas		
Pakistan Administered Kashmir	17	11,041
FATA	1	36
Gilgit -Baltistan	7	3153
Total	117	212,412

3.3 Local Governments and Outreach to Women

The literature suggests, and feminist writings in Pakistan reiterate, that rural and poor women often do not connect with state institutions, whether of law enforcement, judiciary, legislature or other, and when they do, it is only as a last resort. Women prefer to, or feel compelled to, turn to informal or parallel law systems – with one caveat. A plethora of writing highlights that where it may not have worked on other counts, the local government system bridged the divide between women and modes of governance.¹² Locally elected counselors, of whom 33 percent were women as per law, were accessible and responsive to issues concerning poor women. These local bodies have now been dissolved, and no other system of elected officials has been instituted in its place. This raises serious questions about the ability of state mechanisms to identify and reach out to women.

The local governance system was also a critical pivot in the National Disaster Management Authority's (NDMA) disaster response and early warning system, and elected officials were

supposed to determine eligibility and prioritize people to be given assistance. An integral component of Pakistan's disaster management was therefore absent in its entirety, undermining the coping capacity of the state. This gap will need to be urgently addressed.

¹¹National Flood Reconstruction Plan 2010.

¹²Various reports by the Social Policy Development Center (SPDC), Aurat Foundation, Pattan Development Organization, PILDAT, UNDP.

Institutional Arrangements for Flood Response by Government of Pakistan

4.1 National Disaster Management Authority

The National Disaster Management Authority NDMA¹³ was instituted after the earthquake of 2005 and promulgated via ordinance in 2007.

After the 2010 floods, the Pakistan government has established a National Oversight Disaster Management Council to improve the transparency in the distribution of flood relief. Additionally, the Senate passed the National Disaster Management Bill 2010 to provide for the establishment of a National Disaster Management System for Pakistan and will now be called National Disaster Management Act 2010 and extended to the whole of Pakistan.

The NDMA Framework identifies National Strategies and Policies for disaster management. Nine priority areas have been identified to establish and strengthen policies, institutions and capacities over the next five years: These include:

- Institutional and legal arrangements for disaster risk management
- Hazard and vulnerability assessment.
- Training, education and awareness.
- Disaster risk management planning.

- Community and local level programming.
- Multi-hazard early warning system.
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development.
- Emergency response system, and
- Capacity development for post disaster recovery.

4.1.1 Gender and Child Cell

The NDMA has, following advocacy initiatives, established a gender and child cell which reflects a recognition that women are particularly disadvantaged, suffer discrimination in the social, cultural, economic, and political spheres of life, and are denied equal access to resources, services, and opportunities that enable them to participate in, contribute to, and benefit fully from development processes, makes them particularly vulnerable, especially in the aftermath of a catastrophic events. The NDMA articulates its position as “realizing that relief and recovery can be an opportunity to channel and leverage investments to upgrade the living standards of the poor, to enable the most marginalized to participate in non-traditional ways, and that women are an important resource in delivering assistance and rebuilding societies and tapping alternative

¹³ More information on the NDMA may be found on its website, <http://ndma.gov.pk>, with an overview available at: <http://ndma.gov.pk/Documents/NIDM/NIDM%20Courses/Flood%20Mitigation%2015-19%20Feb%202010/National%20disaster%20management%20system%20in%20Pakistan.pdf>

political leadership, and this is its stated rationale for establishing the Gender and Child Cell (GCC) with the technical assistance of UNICEF” (“Gender and Child Cell” n.d.).

In the early recovery, rehabilitation and preparedness periods, the Gender and Child Cell will:

- Advise (policy and technical) for immediate action on minimum set of activities that require to be taken up for mainstream gender and child concerns;
- Guide and advise on rapid assessments of needs and impact for prioritizing interventions and enhancing response capacities;
- Facilitate adoption of international gender standards in humanitarian responses especially highlighting collection and dissemination of sex and age-disaggregated data to better inform policy and programming and develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
- Coordinate support activities of the UN agencies on gender and child issues and liaise with interagency gender equality advisor based in OCHA;
- Assist in drafting a strategic gender equality framework guiding NDMA;
- Support NDMA to ensure consistency and coherence of activities with the Government of Pakistan's policies on women's empowerment and National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and rights of child.

4.2 National Oversight Disaster Management Council

In the wake of the floods, the National Oversight Disaster Management Council was established in September 2010 to oversee, facilitate and coordinate recovery and reconstruction works, monitor funds and ensure effective targeting and report progress. It aims to:

- Monitor flow of funds for all phases of

recovery and rehabilitation;

- Review plans for post-floods reconstruction;
- Monitor progress of implementation;
- Interact with relevant authorities;
- Ensure effective targeting and transparent disbursement of support;
- Prepare quarterly reports for the Council of Common Interests; and,
- Commission and supervise audits on utilization of funds.

4.3 Flood Reconstruction Unit, in the Planning Commission

According to the *NFRP*, the Government of Pakistan established the Flood Reconstruction Unit in order to:

- Prepare a post-flood reconstruction plan;
- Formulate macro and sectoral strategies;
- Follow-up and finalize programs and obtain approval;
- Re-prioritize funds diverted from the Government of Pakistan's current and development budgets'
- Monitor projects on a monthly basis'
- Enhance capacity of concerned institutions through training at PPMI and PIDE;
- Develop a dedicated web link for reconstruction activities;
- Coordinate with federal and provincial agencies and international donors.

5. International Institutions and Gender Focused Flood Relief Initiatives

5.1 United Nations

5.1.1 3W

The United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has developed a system called 3W, “Who Does What Where,”¹⁴ as a contact management directory. The website provides information on every non-profit, charitable organization and NGO in a database that can be searched by cluster, organization name, or by province or by district.

5.1.2 Consolidated Appeals Process

The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) has become the humanitarian sector's main tool for coordination, strategic planning, and programming. As a planning mechanism, the CAP has contributed significantly to developing a more strategic approach to the provision of humanitarian aid. As a coordination mechanism it has helped foster closer cooperation between governments, donors, and aid agencies, in particular United Nations agencies, NGOs, and members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Its cycle follows the following steps: analyze context – assess needs – build scenarios – set priorities – plan response – issue flash or consolidated appeal – monitor and revise – report.

5.1.3 Cluster Approach

The UN introduced its cluster approach in Pakistan in wake of the earthquake in 2005. It has been heralded as a successful grouping approach to coordinate humanitarian aid, and is now being used in the wake of the floods. Pakistan's clusters are agriculture; education; camp coordination and management; food security; community restoration; health; protection; Shelter and non-food items; logistics; nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene.

5.1.4 Gender Marker

The Gender Marker is a tool that measures whether a humanitarian project is designed enough to ensure women/ girls and men/ boys benefit equally, or if it will advance gender equality. The Marker is a cooperative effort between CAP and the IASC's¹⁵ Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action. It was launched to make visible the gender analysis work of a cluster at the design stage of a project, to identify gaps, and address the needs and realities of males and females (OneResponse n.d.). The Gender Marker codes humanitarian projects on a scale and has been designed to measure gender-related funding and for improving the quality of humanitarian work.

¹⁴ The website may be accessed at: <http://3w.unocha.org/WhoWhatWhere/index.php>.

¹⁵ The IASC is the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the mechanism for inter-agency coordination for humanitarian assistance for UN and non-UN partners.

This tool was used to review all cluster-vetted projects and apply a gender score to each based on the following criteria: 1) reflection of sex, age and vulnerability disaggregated data; 2) connectivity between gender issues in the outlined needs, planned activities and anticipated outcomes; 3) projects nurturing better relationships, greater participation of women in decision-making or reflecting more two way communication between women and men.

Over 488 projects under the Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan were reviewed and assigned a gender code, as follows:

Code 0: Project does not address or contribute to gender equality

Code 1: Project will likely make insignificant contributions gender equality

Code 2a: Project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Code 2b: Principle purpose of project is to advance gender equality

by this system have been collected in Annexure 8.1 and 8.2. Each synopsis includes:

- proposing agency
- title
- stated objective
- cluster
- beneficiaries
- location/ area focus
- planned activities
- implementing partners
- funds requested
- proposed budget

Table 7: Gender Marker Scores for the Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan **5.1.5**

	Code 0	Code 1	Code 2a	Code 2b
Number of projects	65	219	99	96
Percentage of projects	14%	46%	21%	20%
Agriculture	14%	29%	54%	4%
Community Restoration	1%	46%	16%	25%
Health	13%	43%	25%	19%
Protection	3%	48%	20%	29%
Shelter/ Non-Food Items	13%	62%	18%	7%
Nutrition	0%	11%	18%	71%
Food Security	14%	57%	29%	0%
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene	21%	49%	13%	17%
Education	0%	63%	2%	14%
Camp Coordination	0%	50%	50%	0%

Explicit references in this study focus on the Consolidated Appeal Process and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) because they generate the most financial support for the largest number of countries. CAP funding in 2009 was \$6.2 billion, making it by far the largest of the humanitarian appeals.

Proposed projects that are rated either 2a or 2b

Projects in the Pipeline

Projects of the United Nations, international organizations and national NGOs that are requesting funding support through the consolidated appeal process and have a focus on gender and women's concerns as graded through the gender marker have been annexed to this report.

6. Cultural, Social and Economic Zones in the Flooded Regions

Humanitarian and development projects and state interventions often follow the geo-spatial logic of Pakistan's internal provincial demarcations. A study of gender indicators and cartography of women's cultural spaces and practices impacting them shows another, perhaps more relevant, clustering which creates cultural, social and economic zones that are not contiguous with provincial boundaries.

It is clear that there are spatial arrangements that underlie poverty and inequality in Pakistan. Particular areas have low development indicators even in periods of high economic growth. These have been identified earlier, with the least developed districts mapped using varied formulae by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Social Policy Development Center (SPDC).

6.1 Conventional Zoning Logic

Mapping of the zones can be conducted around specific logics, such as

- Flood intensity – separating the most affected and moderately and least affected, with separate interventions corresponding to level of destruction;
- Ecology – mapping the ecology, topography connection as that determined economy and livelihoods; or,
- Clustering around poverty indicators.

During the flooding crisis, the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations have used the flood intensity approach, though in the past, the Government of Pakistan, UN, and various aid agencies have worked with poverty profiles of districts for poverty-related initiatives.

6.1.1 Flood Intensity

The Government of Pakistan issues notifications of districts as “most affected” or “moderately affected,” and this is generally accepted by intervention programs as the framework of assistance. In the maps illustrated in this chapter, districts notified as “most affected” are shaded with vertical lines.

6.1.2 Topography/ Ecology

Mountainous regions have particular indicators and local economies, as do desert terrains and so on. Dynamics of irrigated land are different from local economies of rain-fed areas. Profiling natural economies will allow understanding of what triggers economic recoveries and brings in value addition to that for a more grounded outgrowth.

6.1.3 Clustering Poverty/ Growth Indicators

The Government of Pakistan's current Five Year Plan, the *Tenth Five Years People's Plan 2010–2015* incorporates an Accelerated Development program for what it identifies as the Less Developed Regions in Pakistan. The profiling

examines three sets of factors:

- Location and access, including physical and social infrastructure, communication, geography, weather and population distribution.
- Natural resources, including agriculture and commerce, industry, productive sectors and natural resources.
- Institutional frameworks including local economies, markets and distribution channels, legal avenues and exchange mechanisms.

Table 8: Less Developed Regions of Pakistan¹⁶

Area	Names of Districts
Punjab	Layyah, Rajanpur, Lodhran, Muzaffargarh
Sindh	Dadu, Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Thatta, Qambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Badin
Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa	Batagram, Buner, Chitral, Hangu, Karak, Mansehra, Shangla, Tank, Upper Dir, Kohistan
Balochistan	Barkhan, Bolan, Dera Bugti, Gwadar, Jaffarabad, Kalat, Kech, Kohlu, Lasbela, Loralai, Mastung, Nasirabad, Noshki, Pishin, Sibi, Ziarat, Chagai, Jhal Magsi, Kharan, Khuzdar, Qila Abdullah, Qila Saifullah, Musa Khel, Panjgur, Zhob
FATA	All seven tribal agencies, Bannu, D.I. Khan, Kohat, Tank, Lakki Marwat
Pakistan Administered Kashmir	All except Muzaffarabad and Mirpur
GB	Astor, Baltistan, Diamir, Ghanche, Skardu

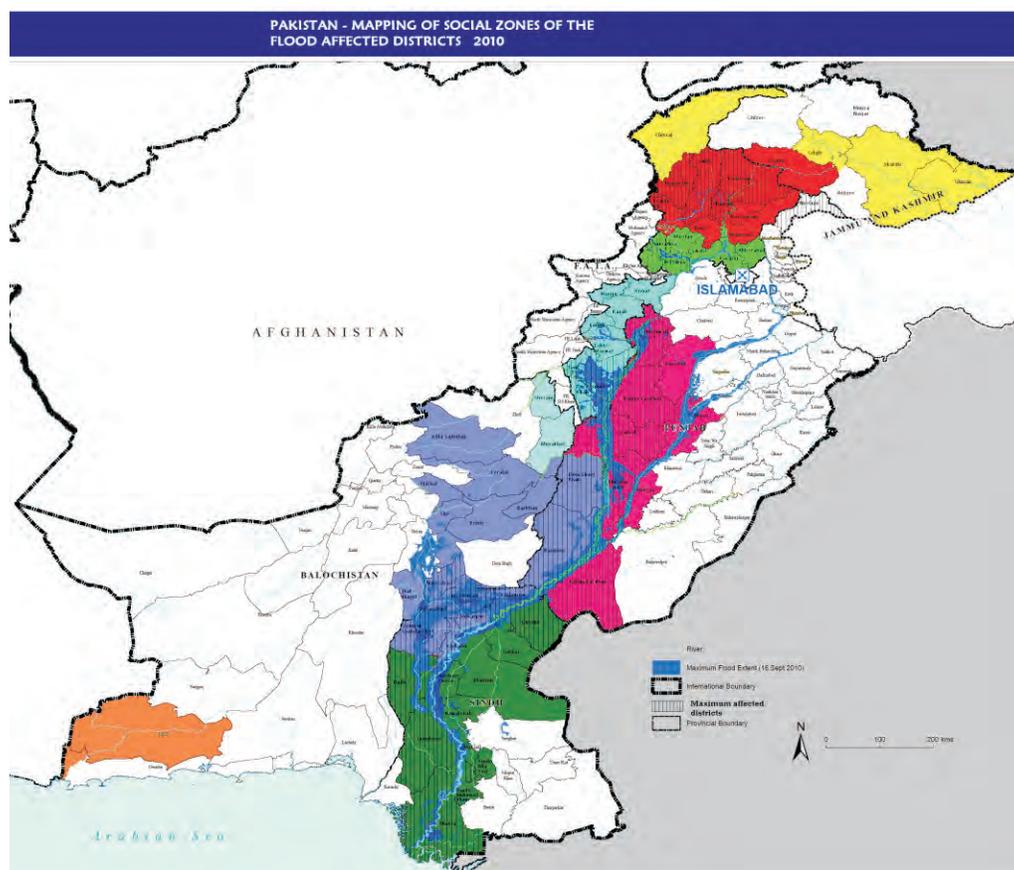


Figure 2: Mapping of Social Zones in Flood Affected Districts

¹⁶ “Accelerated Development in Less Developed Areas,” Tenth Five Year People’s Plan 2010–2015 (2010).

6.2 Proposed Socio-Cultural Zones

This mapping divides the area deluged in the 2010 floods into seven separate zones and, within them, areas classified by the Government of Pakistan as “most affected districts” are marked on the maps by close vertical lines.¹⁷

These zones challenge the conceptualization of Pakistan into provinces, and suggests program interventions could be more responsive to ground realities if the cartography used to map them is contiguous with socioeconomic zones instead of political borders. This is a hypothetical perception born of experience, and has not yet been substantiated by an in-depth comparative study.

However, a point of caution must be noted that this mapping is an attempt to create relatively homogenous zones to allow for responsive interventions in cultural contexts. Current provincial boundaries are plural and diverse, and the suggested mapping in no way is meant to undermine the importance of cultural diversity in populations or to suggest demographic groups should stay clustered within their own socioeconomic traditions and groupings.

Thus the following have been suggested as broad, generalized categories, of social and cultural zones, while understanding that there are exceptions and nuances that will challenge these broad divisions.

6.2.1 Lower Sindh

Most affected: Thatta, Jamshoro, Dadu, Larkhana and Ghotki

Moderately affected: Tando Muhammad Khan, Tando Allah Yar, Nawabshah, Khairpur, Naushero Firoze and Sukkur

This region, lower Sindh, is usually differentiated from the upper Sindh tribal belt. Unlike upper Sindh, it has a mostly ethnic Sindhi population where associations are more determined by land

structures than tribal affiliations. The economy is agrarian and mercantile, with large towns and urban centers. Landholdings range from small to medium sized farms, with some subsistence level and large landholdings. Agrarian labor is both, rotational and mobile, as well as sharecroppers. Off farm livelihoods are common and diversified family labor ranges from urban migration, mercantilism and peri-urban economies and dairy. Population concentrations are much higher than other areas in Sindh where villages are small and scattered. Traditionally, the cultural base is pluralistic with a strong propensity towards Sufi shrine culture. Women are active in agricultural labor, and also available for work such as teachers, health workers, crafts and in community work institutions. Access to services such as Basic Health Units, schools and water facilities is better than in other regions of the province.

Flood area suggested as Sindh Cluster.



¹⁷ The government announces which districts are moderately affected and which are most affected. These have been accepted by OCHA and used as the basis of this mapping – this study does not seek to verify this classification.

This categorization is not perfect: Sukkur, Dadu and Ghotki are spatially in the upper regions of Sindh, whereas this division follows the cleavage of the river Indus. The left Bank of the Indus River borders with Balochistan, and upper Sindh has more in common with Balochistan, which it is contiguous with, than lower Sindh, from which it is severed with by the river.

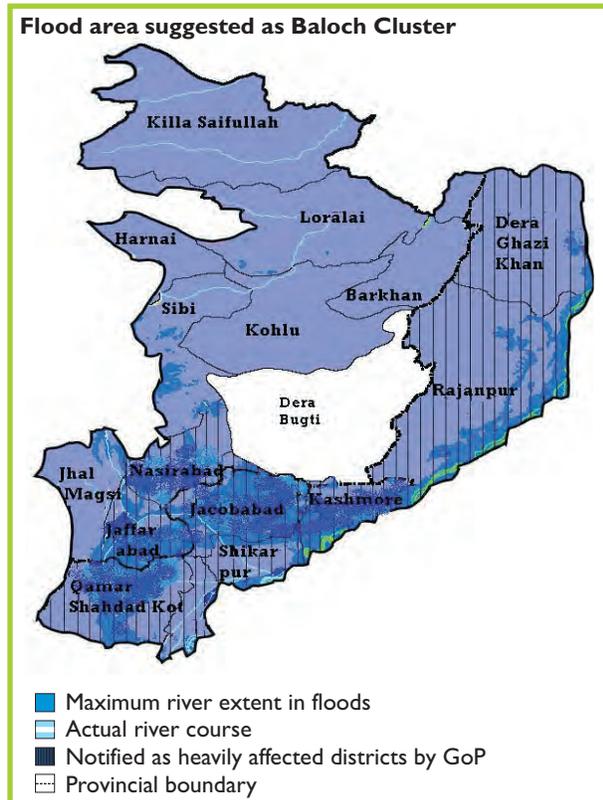
6.2.2 Baloch Areas

From Sindh: Qambar Shahdadkot, Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur

From Punjab: Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan

From Balochistan: Jaffarabad, Nasirabad, Jhal Magsi, Sibi, Kohlu, Barkhan, Harnai and Loralai

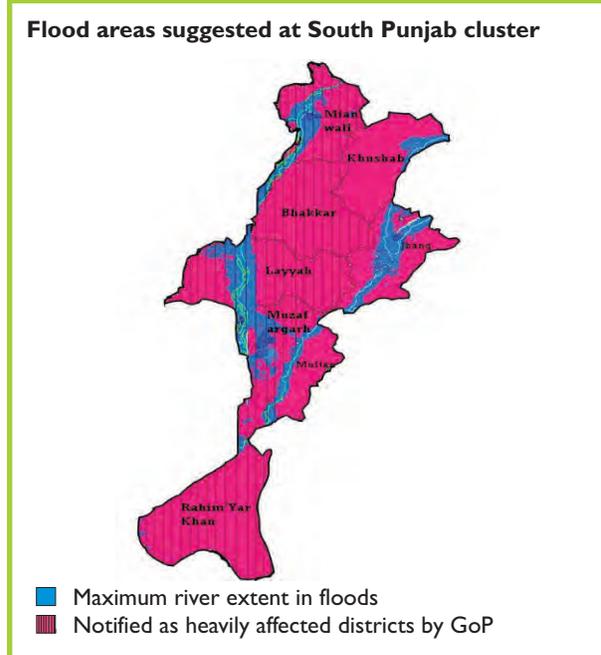
Most affected: Qambar Shahdadkot, Jacobabad, Jaffarabad, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan



This area encompasses not just Balochistan, but areas where the nomadic Baloch tribes migrated settled outside, in Punjab and Sindh. While those

who migrated centuries ago have settled and adapted to local customs such as in Bhakkar, Layyah and Dera Ismail Khan in Punjab, areas where where migrations were more recent still maintain a strong Baloch tribal structure, language, marital and kinship ties with Balochistan. These include Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur in Punjab and the upper Sindh tribal belt, where the tribes are primarily Baloch.

Associational ties are primarily tribal and electoral strength corresponds with tribal hierarchy. The livelihood forms are primarily agrarian and some lands are irrigated (e.g. in Jaffarabad and Nasirabad though Harnai and Kohlu, like the rest of Balochistan, are resource rich). Cultural mores are staunch, preserved and conservative, with low gender indicators. Access to services and corresponding indicators such as education and



health are also significantly lower than national averages. Outside the irrigated areas of Balochistan, poverty indicators are extremely high, with massive unemployment.

6.2.3 Punjab

Most affected: Rahim Yar Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah, Bhakkar, Mianwali

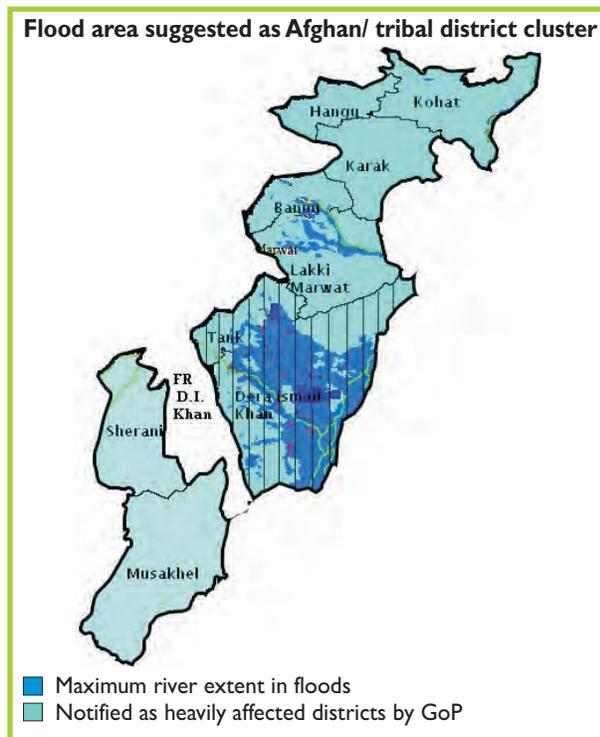
Moderately affected: Multan, Jhang and Khushab

The flooded zone of Punjab is within what is the linguistically separate Seraiki belt of southern Punjab. This categorization removes two Balochi dominant districts (Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur), leaving behind districts that form the “cotton belt” of the province, in areas known for large land holdings used for commercial agriculture. This area is also recognized for its pir culture – spiritual followers of saints, whose mantle of gaddi nashin is passed on through hereditary lines. Barring Jhang and Khushab (not a part of South Punjab) it is an area of high poverty, youth bulge, and according to media reports, increasing religious militancy.

6.2.4 Tribal/ Afghan-Influenced Districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan

From Balochistan: Musakhel, Sherani, Killa Saifullah
 Most affected: Dera Ismail Khan and Tank
 Moderately affected: Lakki Marwat, Bannu, Karak, Hangu, Kohat, Musakhel, Sherani and Qila Saifullah

These are the Pushtun tribal districts of

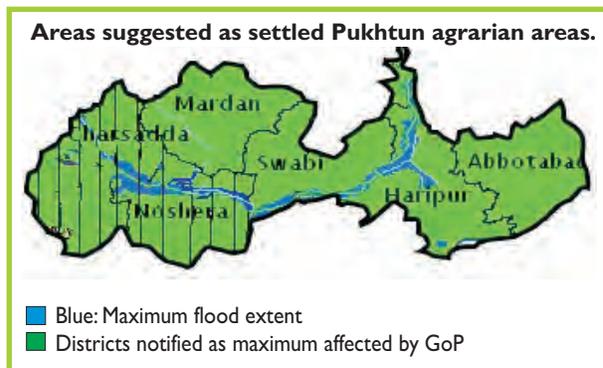


Balochistan and Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa bordering FATA and/ or Afghanistan. They have a cultural milieu contiguous with Afghanistan and the tribal structure is strong and determines other social factors, unlike the settled districts where agriculture and commerce and settler influence has led to the weakening of tribal configurations. These areas also have a mountainous and barren landscape, with commercial agriculture playing a minimal role. The Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa areas are also sites of conflict along different divides (Shia/ Sunni, Pakistani Taliban, as well as other various armed religious militants in addition to warring local factions), contextualized against the backdrop of long running tribal feuds. This area has experienced significant fallouts from terrorism (Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Hangu, and Dera Ismail Khan in particular) and had significantly low development indicators in the first place (Musakhel and Sherani). Control over women's lives is extreme and cultural mores extremely rigid and conservative.

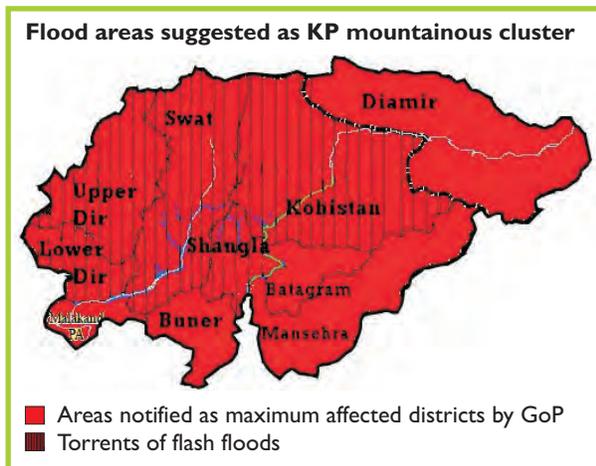
6.2.5 Settled/ Agricultural Districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Most affected: Charsadda and Nowshera
 Moderately affected: Mardan, Swabi, Haripur and Abbottabad

These are historically settled districts within the same horizontal belt. The development indicators here are higher than elsewhere in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa (though there is significant variation within them), and have large commercial towns, economies and mercantile classes. Gender mores



are relatively lax in comparison with the rest of the province, and women have higher levels of education, access to health care, mobility and labor participation rates. There are more active development sector organizations, more community mobilization and opportunities for women-specific empowerment opportunities without the impediments faced in the rest of the province. These areas have also been sites of external influences, both in- and out-migration and extended contact with other communities and settlers. However, the categorization is problematic on the ethnic count since Haripur and Abbottabad are Hazara whereas the rest are Pushtun areas. The Hazara areas have much higher development indicators in this cluster than the Pushtun.



6.2.6 Kohistani/ Mountainous Districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Most affected: Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Shangla, Kohistan, Swat

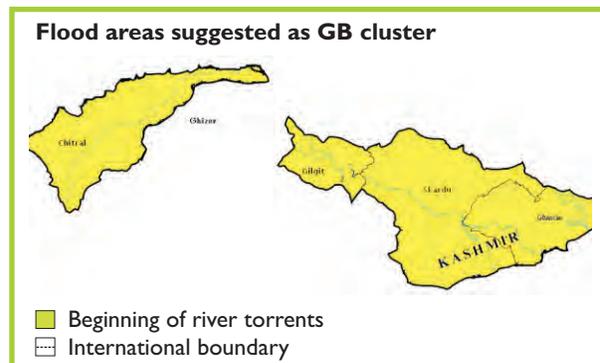
Moderately affected: Diamir, Battagram, Mansehra (Buner? Malakand?)

These are among the least developed districts in Pakistan, and poverty here has a particular profile. These are mountainous regions with subsistence agriculture at best. Land holding is generally not a marker of wealth as even those with land classify as poor. Many of these areas are without communication links and remain insular, with traditional tribal structures intact. Livestock is a

significant source of livelihood, and some communities, such as the Gujjars, still remain nomadic with seasonal migration. Only one crop is possible in a year as the rest of the time it is too cold and snowbound for vegetation. People keep food rations in stock, and not all economic exchange is monetized. There is significant outbound migration by men for work in other cities and outside Pakistan, so there is some remittance economy but on the whole the standard of living is low, food security is low and poverty levels are high, against the background of rigid social mores.

6.2.7 Pakistan-Administered Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan

High altitude mountainous regions that remain inaccessible and snow covered during winter months. Historically part of the land mass that Pakistan claims as part of greater Kashmir. Area has constrained agriculture production and relies on tourism for local economy. Boosting local economies is particularly challenging. There are however, differences between Chitral, which is conservative and rigid, less developed and more insular, and the areas around Gilgit and Skardu, referred to as Baltistan, which has higher levels of education, more population diversity (various religious sects) and is open for tourism. Communities are less insular and are receptive to outsiders, and have highly successful development models in practice. There are various smaller linguistic groups here. It has recently received administrative status of a province, prior to which people had a significant sense of being political neglected.



7. Selected Social Safety Net Programs

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (PRSP-II) states “Efforts to provide special protection to the vulnerable are directed to five key elements: (1) income support; (2) nutrition support; (3) human resource development; (4) natural disaster management; and (5) facilitating the role of the non-government and private sector.”

There is no clear articulated government social protection framework; existing schemes developed largely as a series of ad-hoc responses to problems which arose through particular circumstances (PRSP-II 2009), or were recommended by international donor agencies. Haroon Jamal notes that the framework contains duplicating and overlapping programs (2010).

Pakistan's social safety net programs can be broadly aggregated into three categories:

- Social assistance, including welfare services, cash transfers and in-kind payments and short term assistance;
- Labor market programs; and,
- Social security/insurance, insuring the formal sector workers for age, health, disability, unemployment and death.

7.1 Bait-ul-Maal

Working as an official charitable revolving fund, the Bait-ul-Maal provides Individual Financial Assistance to 70,000 beneficiaries, constituting the poor, widows, destitute women, orphans and

disabled persons, senior citizens, and students with outstanding achievements, and a Food Support Program that disburses cash on a household basis, reaching out to 2 million households, adding 4 percent supplementary income for those below the poverty line. In addition to these two forms of assistance, smaller projects include 89 national centers for the rehabilitation of child labor; 45 vocational training institutes; a bone marrow transplant unit and a burns surgical reconstruction center.

The Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal was established mainly to provide assistance to those in need (such as religious minorities) who are not covered by Zakat. Funds for the Bait-ul-Maal essentially come in the form of non-lapsable grants from the federal government and smaller grants from the provincial and local governments.

The stated objectives of Bait-ul-Maal are:

- Fulfillment of immediate need of the poor;
- Medical treatment of major ailments and disabilities of the poor patients;
- Education stipends to deserving and brilliant poor students of educational and technical institutions in the public sector; and,
- Economic empowerment through rehabilitation.

Only the poor whose monthly income is less than Rs 6,000 (minimum wage) are eligible.

Only the poor whose monthly income is less than Rs 6,000 (minimum wage) are eligible.

Table 9: Financial Ceilings for Individual Financial Assistance¹⁸

Category	Amount (Rs)	Remitted To
General Assistance	30,000	Applicant
Medical Treatment	300,000	Hospital
Education	60,000	Institute
Rehabilitation	40,000	Applicant

7.1.1 Food Support Program

With an annual budget grant of Rs 6 billion, cash transfers of Rs 3,000 are annually disbursed to 2 million households in the Bait-ul-Maal database. This support is roughly the equivalent of four months' wheat flour consumption for beneficiary households, representing an additional income of 4 percent for households living on the poverty line. Its stated objective is to support wheat purchasing capacity for the poorest.

Food Support Program funds are allocated by province and district, based on the distribution of poor households, using the national poverty profile (by province and urban/ rural locations) derived from the Government of Pakistan's Household Income Expenditure Survey. District offices process applications on a first-come first-served basis for approval by the provincial/ regional offices. As a result, there are large district-level disparities in the number of recipients benefiting from these transfers (Sayeed et al).

Once included in the program, households receive assistance indefinitely. New beneficiaries are registered as and when the program is expanded or on the death of an existing beneficiary. Thus, the intake of new recipients is restricted by: (i) the level of resource allocation increases, and (ii) the rate at which places on the beneficiaries' register are freed on the death of an existing recipient. According to the Bait-ul-Maal, around 10–15 percent of Food Support Program beneficiaries are replaced by new applicants each year.

7.1.2 Future

The Bait-ul-Maal plans to extend its social protection services for men and women in Pakistan through:

- Plans to scale up its orphanages called Sweet Pakistan homes, in addition to the 13 such centers recently established;
- Provide lungars (free food, equivalent of soup kitchens) at every district headquarter hospital;
- Medical centers for Hepatitis C;
- Establish ten senior citizens' homes, two in each province and capital, one for men and one for women.

The Bait-ul-Maal's major weaknesses are its heavy reliance on budgetary support, rendering it vulnerable in times of fiscal stress; inadequate program coverage (it reaches a quarter of the poorest 20 percent households); the volume of assistance that meets less than 20 percent of the income gap of those living in abject poverty; and the degree of poorly targeted assistance.

An illustration of the random initiatives that are floated in absence of a coherent strategy is the Bait-ul-Maal public private partnership portfolio. While small in amount (annual outlay of Rs 67 million in 2009), in 2010 it had no projects in Balochistan, one unspecified one in Sindh, supported an eye center in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, and has six projects in Punjab, with an arbitrary selection that veers from supporting purchase of

¹⁸ For further information, see <http://www.pbm.gov.pk/Projects/Ongoing/Food%20Support%20Programme/Introduction.html>.

medical equipment to subsidized driving lessons for women.

7.2 Zakat

The Zakat fund provides education stipends from primary school through to university level for mainstream schools and for students of deeni madaris (madrassas).¹⁹ For vocational training, Rs1,000 per month stipends are available as well as a one-time grant of Rs 5,000 after completing skill acquisition. Zakat also extends to health care with ceilings of Rs 2,000 for outpatients and Rs 3,000 for inpatients. The fund also provides marriage assistance to unmarried women. Those who remain unmarried can get a one-time amount of Rs 10,000.

Since the passage of the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance in 1980, Zakat is deducted compulsorily once a year from Sunni Muslims at the rate of 2.5 percent on the value of specified financial assets. It is based entirely on private contributions and administered by the government. One of the strongest points in favor of Zakat is its access to an earmarked source of revenue. Reliance on a specific source not only ensures sustainability, but the nature of the tax (on financial assets) is such that the burden falls mostly on upper income households. Therefore, Zakat has the potential of playing a strong redistributive role.

The Bait-ul-Maal's limited coverage is one of its biggest problems. Also, there is a likelihood of overlap with recipients of Zakat. Unlike Zakat, it no longer has any identifiable source of income. Its exclusive reliance now on budgetary support makes it particularly vulnerable to changing fiscal conditions, and transparency also remains a serious problem in terms of the level of discretion which exists with high-level functionaries in allocating funds.

According to Asad Sayeed's calculation based on the estimate of 7 million households living below the poverty line, Zakat and Bait-ul-Maal programs

reach a relatively small number of households – less than 35 percent (2004). Sayeed maintains, “These programs add as little as 4 percent to the incomes of households bordering on the poverty line. Similarly, labor welfare schemes implemented by the WWF and ESSIs in the formal sector benefit a mere 4 percent of the non-agricultural workforce, suggesting the inadequate coverage of poor or mis-targeted schemes as a consequence of the lack of resources” (ibid.).

Pakistan's social protection programs work as an aggregate of disparate programs rather than a system of protection to the most vulnerable with an in-built mechanism from exiting positions of vulnerability. The social assistance programs of Bait-ul-Maal and Zakat are inadequate on accounts of over-lapping functions; poor targeting and low coverage. While there is a plethora of literature available on social protection in Pakistan, it requires comprehensive review, and a pronounced gender analysis, including impact assessment.

7.3 Benazir Income Support Program

Initiated in 2008, the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) program intends to offset the impact of inflation in the poorer sections of Pakistani society, cushioning the effects of rising costs of food and fuel by supplementing minimum income levels. In a radical departure from previous approaches, the program identifies a woman in the household as the primary beneficiary and positions her as the conduit through which the family can access assistance. This addresses both, the condition and position of women through practical and strategic approaches.

The enrolled families are paid cash assistance of Rs. 1,000 per month at their doorsteps, enhancing the income of a family earning Rs.,5000 by 20 percent. The BISP will help approximately 15 percent of the Pakistani population, including 40 percent of those living below the poverty line. The Government of Pakistan allocated an initial

¹⁹ http://mozu.gov.pk/Zakat_Programmes/Regular_Programme.htm,

amount of Rs 34 billion for the first year of operation.

BISP has established a targeting mechanism for identification of the poor through the introduction of a poverty scorecard based on proxy means testing, thus eliminating beneficiary identification through parliamentarians. The database aims to serve as the national registry on social protection. The BISP website claims cash grant payments have already been started to more than 300,000 beneficiaries, with a total of 2.2 million beneficiaries registered.

As a special project under the BISP, the Government of Pakistan has introduced another initiative, Waseela-e-Haq, which provides interest-free loans. The 2.2 million BISP beneficiaries are divided in 731 clusters of 3,000 families each, and every month, a draw is held for one member per cluster to be given the loan, replicating the committee saving system informally used across Pakistan. The loan, amounting to Rs 300,000, is to be used for establishing small businesses and returnable within fifteen years.

This initiative aims to enhance entrepreneurship, self-employment and income generating activities, and once selected through computerized ballots, recipients receive counseling regarding choice of business; capacity building (through NAVTEC) and help with establishing concerns.

Critics and those skeptical of BISP point towards to poverty scorecard means of identifying and targeting the poorest of the poor and feel the most marginalized still slip through the gaps. Additionally, though the initiative is fairly recent, there is already emerging evidence that the gendered objectives may be getting compromised. In the vocational training program that complements the loan, a woman beneficiary or her nominee is supposed to be imparted skills training. Where the BISP attempts transparency by making public all the recipients of Sahiwal district, not a single trainee has been a woman. All are men who claim nomination by beneficiary women for the courses conducted so far on tailoring, quantity surveyors; computer-assisted design; electronic equipment repair and electricians. While women

may be nominating them for the skills, it is entirely conceivable that they will also be “nominated” to establish and run the small businesses as they will be the ones with the know-how.

7.4 Labor Market Programs

The public works program attempts to create jobs while improving people's access to other state provided services. The program has gone through various reincarnations consistent with brandings of political regimes, termed the Tameer-e-Watan Programme by the PML government of the 90s, the Khushhal Pakistan Program by the Pervaiz Musharraf regime, and currently titled the People's Works Program. It includes schemes which have an immediate impact on the standard of living through facilities such as roads, electrification, gas, telephone, education, health, water supply and sanitation.

The People's Rozgar Program, renamed since from Musharraf's tenure ended, when it was known as the President's Rozgar Scheme, provides access to credit with subsidized interest rates to enable unemployed persons to start a small business. Under the scheme, National Bank of Pakistan offers support for community transport, community utility stores and mobile utility stores, PCO/tele-centers, commercial vehicle financing, shopkeeper financing and primary healthcare equipment to medical graduates. Maximum financing limit ranges from Rs 200,000 to 700,000 for the period of five years.

7.5 Social Security in the Formal Sector

All existing social security schemes are in the formal sector of the economy and designed to employed labor force and retirees. They generally provide benefits regarding contingencies of sickness, invalidity, old age, and work related injury.

Government Servants Pension Fund [for Government Employees]
Provides: provident fund and old age pension
Funded through: Employees contribution and budgetary expenditure

Employees Social Security Institutions [for Private Formal Sector Employees]
Provides: health services and cash support
Funded through: employees' contributions

Public Sector Benevolent Funds and Group Insurance [for Public Sector Employees]
Provides: benevolent fund and group insurance
Funded through: employees contribution

Workers Welfare Funds [for workers of registered establishment]
Provides: cash support, in-kind support and housing facilities
Funded by: employees contribution as well as employers' contribution

Workers' Children Education Ordinance [for workers of registered establishment]
Provides: free education of children
Funded by: employers' contribution

Employees Old-Age Benefits Institutions [for workers of registered establishments]
Provides: old age pension and cash grant, Invalidity pension, Survivor's pension
Funded by: employers' contribution and budgetary expenditure

In an overview of empirical studies on social protection in Pakistan, Haroon Jamal finds the following weaknesses as commonly identified and emphasized (2010):

- Lack of coordination among execution authorities
- Design fault in various schemes
- Corruption and embezzlement
- Inadequate cash or in-kind assistance
- Low coverage
- Lack of monitoring and supervision
- High administrative costs
- Program overlap and duplication

- Poor or no targeting mechanism
- Political interference and bureaucratic malfeasance

7.6 Gendering Social Protection

A gender analysis would show that given reports of feminization of poverty and consensus over theoretical acceptance of the view that poor women bear the heaviest burden through intersections of gender and poverty, none of the programs explicitly target women except the recent BISP.

There are no overt, distinct programs for girls and women, nor do they find special mention except when women's status vis-à-vis male relations is deemed precarious. This requires explanation. Men are traditionally seen as the “bread earners” and “protectors” of family, and for women in their families. Women are seen as most vulnerable when they face a loss of this “protector;” and the state then seems to rise to that role. Widows and orphaned girls who are poor find prominent mention. The state feels the need to arrange marriages for women from poor backgrounds who are not married, and even provides dowry. If they remain unmarried, the state gives them a one time amount. Married women from the same socioeconomic strata, are not given this level of attention, on the assumption that men will look after their wives.

This is reinforced by other sociopolitical dynamics – women in Pakistan for example, cannot get an identity card made without giving the reference number of an associated male. Informal social protection systems, such as caste/ biraderi/ tribal affiliations, largesse of relatives, exchange marriages and kith and kin networks are also predicated on women's familial relationships with men.

While there is a functional logic to creating a category of most vulnerable women, it is also critical to ensure women's notions of, and access to, citizenship are not mediated through their relations with men of their families.

Women find low coverage in the generic worker support programs as these interventions are designed for the formal economy, where women are a small minority. A majority of women work in the informal economy, whether through urban home-based work or agricultural labor, none of which is documented or quantified, and neither is it extended protective coverage.

The informal economy must be documented and regularized and extended worker rights protection. As an explicitly gendered program, the recent BISP has in this regard, been a radical change and must be vigilantly monitored to ensure its aims for gender equity and equality are not lost to a more generic approach of poverty reduction.

7.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Prior to the floods, the condition and position of women in Pakistan was dismal, as evinced by many statistics and indicators. Poverty of income and opportunity and low provision of and access to basic services impacts people across Pakistan. Any unanticipated development such as natural calamity or sickness hurtles millions below the poverty line on which they otherwise precariously balance.

This situation existed before the floods and created the vulnerability to them, eroding whatever coping capacities people may have had. Flood relief initiatives therefore need to underscore that remedial approaches need to go beyond 'rehabilitation', in the sense that helping people revert to former lives remains an inadequate vision. The former lives are what created the vulnerability.

This has been echoed in a milder form by the 'build back better' approaches. For women across the flood zones of Pakistan, the floods have created a window of opportunity to make visible their suffering and begin addressing systemic constraints. Geographic and conceptual areas (such as family, protection and mobility) that were closed to public scrutiny have become porous.

This concluding chapter draws attention to women's practical and strategic needs in thematic

clusters, and the broader structural changes required for goals of gender equity and equality.

7.7.1 Food and Nutrition

Practical needs are as follows:

- Communities need to be made aware of nutritional requirements and links between nutritional content and food.
- Women-specific nutritional needs should be addressed such as dietary requirements of pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.
- Local markets should be monitored against sharp food price rises and hoarding and ensure women's access to markets.

Strategic needs are as follows:

- Women should be directly included in food for-work programs, for the dual advantage of resource gain and breaking gender stereotypes of "earners."
- Women should be involved in community level decision-making about food security. Their participation should be encouraged in food value addition processes not only for economic benefits of cottage industry but also for increasing longevity of food produce and storage decisions for food security.

7.7.2 Livelihoods

As women's economic participation addresses both, practical needs (such as income) and strategic needs (such as recognition of economic productivity and earnings autonomous of men), the recommendations here are not separated.

- Cash-for-work schemes and livelihood incentives should target women.
- Women's capacity built in higher paying non-customary work such as road construction; water management; community works administration and "gender benders" like

mechanical and electrical work training.

- Development of value addition processes in agriculture and dairy sectors, collectivizing women for benefits of scale economies such as the cooperatives model.
- Livestock ownership, control and management placed with women.
- Exploration of ways to address informal indebtedness and regularize rural money markets, including addressing bonded labor.
- Work towards documenting and quantifying informal economies, monetizing worker payments and extending to them social protection.
- Explore ways of creating agricultural wage labor shortage and diversify worker skill sets
Knowledge gaps:
- Nuanced impacts of floods on women's agrarian roles and responsibilities.
- Gendered nature of and impact of rural indebtedness.
- Changing nature of urban and rural poverty and women's evolving responses and coping mechanisms.

7.7.3 Shelter and Homes

Practical Needs:

- Psychological counseling and trauma therapy for women.
- Ensure rebuilding models take cognizance of women's needs such as privacy.
- Probe and support models such as that of Sindh government's village consolidation scheme that would give workers autonomy and decision-making about earning arrangements.

- Moratorium on land sales.

Strategic Needs:

- Create land entitlements and home ownership documents, with advocacy to either deed them to women or for joint titling.
- Involve women and ensure their representation in community restoration and shelter/ rebuilding schemes.
- Innovate to make worker/ owner symbiosis more just and equitable for poor women and men and ensure exploitative arrangements are not protected.

7.7.4 Protection

Practical Needs:

- Monitoring exercises in flood affected districts should have staff trained to detect and assist with cases of gender-based violence.
- Develop formal institutional arrangements for gender-based violence such as police training, as well as community level gender sensitive alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Design effective protection programs with focus on outreach – if women are not or cannot access service providers, then service providers should be able to access women.

Strategic Needs:

- Design interventions that will remain in place through the rehabilitation phase and continue to be effective afterwards.
- Nurture spaces for collective reflection and discussion at community levels to challenge the social impunity granted to gender-based violence aggressors.
- Adult literacy programs and awareness campaigns should include information on

rights, available protections and guarantees in Constitution of Pakistan.

7.7.5 Mobility

Practical Needs:

- Create and strengthen community level policing system to increase safety.
- Increase presence of women staff members of service providers to increase comfort for women accessing services.

Strategic Needs:

- Understand sexual harassment as a way of delegitimizing women in public spaces, and support implementation of the new law.
- Create connections of mobility issues with range of practices that bolster women's empowerment at other levels.
- Ascertain that relief and reconstruction efforts do not foreclose options for structural change by preserving status quo through concerns for cultural sensitivity.

7.7.6 Education

Practical Needs:

- Develop mobile adult literacy programs for women that ensures they can read and write at basic levels, and designed to reach out to under-serviced areas, on a rotational basis.
- Ensure an educational standard in schools that creates an incentive for schooling, including responsive teachers and non-rote teaching methods that assure quality.

Strategic Needs:

- Involve parents and community in vigilance and find innovative solutions like day care centers in schools – girls often do not go to school as they have to care for younger

siblings.

- Move away from brick-and-mortar approach to funding, consolidate and add quality and value – such as job-centric approaches.

7.7.7 Health

Practical Needs:

- Strengthen health workforce and create mechanisms to ensure attendance and efficiency.
- Make birth control options widely available and promote awareness of the need.

Strategic Needs:

- Include health care, hygiene practices and life skills in school curricula and create public awareness reaching out to women.
- Develop and support health insurance schemes for poor women in rural areas.
- Support innovative ways to address transportation to hospitals.

7.8 Structural Issues

7.8.1 Government

The Government of Pakistan has outlined four objectives for its flood reconstruction, of which only one categorically addresses gender concerns, that being “Rebuild with local ownership ensuring community participation and gender empowerment.” All the objectives need to take cognizance of the gender affects and impacts of identified areas, namely livelihoods, coping mechanisms and access to services, and strategies need to be created and outlined on how to achieve these objectives.

It may be useful to explore means of asset creation or compensation that positions men and women more equally. In other instances, women and men have received joint titling of land; joint

bank accounts; and different means of asset creation.

While gender concerns are of paramount importance, it would add value to take an intersectional approach that examines how different groups of women are impacted differently, with differences along lines of class; ethnicity and spatial location.

Attention towards the poorest women would show that those most in need of official assistance face the most impediments, such as the obtainment of NICs and Watan Cards. A reported impediment is that NIC cards can be issued only from district of origin. It may be advisable to create interim measures to entitle them to compensation.

It is also critical to ensure women's notions of and access to citizenship not be mediated through their relationship with men of their families.

The Watan Card addresses deeper structural considerations beyond the practical need of creating entitlement to monetary compensation by creating a direct relationship with state structures – for this reason, inclusion of women would be critical in developing notions of citizenship.

7.8.2 Government and International Support

International aid organization and the humanitarian and development sector need to find ways of increasing engagement with provincial governments. After the passage of the 18th amendment in 2010, the federal government can no longer make centralized decisions on key areas of disaster management, health, education and social protection, to name a few. Provincial governments have been empowered to create responsive localized strategies, and institutional affiliations will correspondingly need to change.

The national and international development sector needs to work with the state machinery in Pakistan to support the prompt creation/ revival of the local government system. The disaster

management frameworks had envisioned the local governments as the key operative mechanisms for immediate response, except that the system had been dismantled when the floods occurred. Whether the old system is revived or a new one instituted, the local governments are a key tier that must be brought into place to address this and preempt further protraction of crisis.

Gender analyses reflect that using households as indivisible units with congruent interests fails to take into account intra-household dynamics and the fact that families and homes are sites of conflicts, competing interests and conditional cooperation. Identifying male heads of households as prime beneficiaries in majority of the cases and making relief assistance for family members dependent upon them may serve to strengthen status quo and re-entrench the need for male approval instead of equality.

7.8.3 Spatial Clustering

The flood zone that cuts vertically across the country can be broken down into geographically manageable clusters. The usual approach is through demarcating areas according to intensity of floods; mapping ecology or topography; creating economically weighed zones around poverty indicators of most developed/ least developed districts.

With reference to a gender-specific lens, it may be of relevance to consider a more sociologically attuned mapping that amalgamates districts into cultural zones that challenge provincial boundaries. The clustering tentatively proposed in this study broadly and generically reflects forms of production, which in turn relate to both natural actors like topography and factors like education, migration and access to services, as well as historic socio-cultural narratives. Taken together, these critically impact women vis-à-vis mobility, health, status, division of labor etc. This provisional proposal would gain a more grounded approach if followed up with an in-depth cross-comparative study on these lines.

The study tentatively suggests as clusters:

- Lower Sindh flooded districts
- Baloch flooded districts
- Seraiki Punjab flooded districts
- Tribal Afghan border districts
- Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa settled, agricultural districts
- Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa mountainous Kohistani districts

These districts are not contiguous with provincial demarcation lines.

7.8.4 Safety Nets Pre-Dating the Floods

Pakistan's social protection programs work as an aggregate of disparate programs rather than a system of protection to the most vulnerable. The social assistance programs have been evaluated as inadequate on accounts of over-lapping functions; poor targeting and low coverage; lack of coordination between implementing authorities; corruption; high administrative costs; political interference; and lack of monitoring and supervision. Women find low coverage in the generic worker support programs since these interventions are designed for the formal economy, where women are a small minority. A majority of women work in the informal economy, whether through urban home-based work or agricultural labor, none of which is documented or quantified, or extended protective coverage. While there is a plethora of social protection country specific literature available, it needs a comprehensive review, and a pronounced gender analysis, including impact assessment, which has yet to be carried out.

The Government of Pakistan had recently created a gender-sensitive social protection mechanism, the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), the first such initiative that directly targeted women as beneficiaries. Critics and those skeptical of BISP point towards problems of targeting the poorest

of the poor and feel the most marginalized still slip through the gaps. Additionally, though the initiative is fairly recent, there is already emerging evidence that the gendered objectives may be getting compromised.

The informal economy must be documented and regularized and extended worker rights protection. As an explicitly gendered program, the recent BISP has in this regard, been a radical change and must be vigilantly monitored to ensure its aims for gender equity and equality are not lost to more generic approach of poverty reduction.

8. Annexures

8.1 Gender Related Post-Flood Initiatives in Development Sector

SECTOR/ CLUSTER: PROTECTION

I. Preventing gender-based violence (GBV) and responding to the needs of survivors

Proposing agencies:

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

Objectives

Through GBV Sub-Cluster coordination, partnerships and direct program interventions:

- Minimize the risks and vulnerabilities of flood-affected women, girls and boys to gender-based violence
- Increase GBV survivors' access to services and support that promote healing and recovery

Beneficiaries

6,000,000 Including 1.3 million women and girls of reproductive age

Implementing Partners

Insan Foundation Trust in partnership with Shirakat, American Rescue Committee (ARC), Women's Rights Association, World Population Foundation Pakistan (WPF), Trust for Volunteering

Organization (TVO) and Shirkat Gah
Current Funds Requested \$2,390,400.00
Priority RELIEF

Scope

Severely and moderately affected districts of Pakistan including:
Punjab: Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, Mianwali, Rahim Yar Khan, Layyah, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bhakkar.
Sindh: Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Shahdadkot, Thatta, Dadu, Jamshoro.
Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa: Tank, D.I. Khan, Kohistan, Peshawar, Charsadda, Nowshera, Dir, Lower, Dir Upper, Shangla and Swat.
Balochistan: Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Sibi, Kachi, Qila Saifullah, Loralai, Mussakhail, Sherani, Hamai, Jhal Magsi, Kohlu, Barkhan.
AJK: Muzaffarabad, Neelum

Activities

- Lead efforts within the GBV Sub-cluster to manage a coordinated, multi-sectoral GBV prevention and response program at all levels. This will include the recruitment of institutional support personnel at central and provincial levels for the day-to-day coordination of GBV interventions.
- Ensure coordination across clusters in order to mainstream GBV prevention and response within humanitarian interventions. At a minimum, ensure that the Health Cluster is supporting health interventions for survivors; that the Shelter/NFI Cluster is focusing on the needs of women in shelter construction and distributing relevant supplies, such as flashlights and whistles; and that WASH is

supporting adequate number and appropriate placement of water points, latrines and bathing facilities.

- Work with existing service providers to establish a safe and confidential information management system to monitor GBV incidents and support trends analysis to understand GBV risks and to create more targeted prevention and response actions. Develop information sharing protocols to ensure safe and ethical sharing of non-identifiable survivor data.
- Mobilize women's committees within the camps to monitor protection risks to women and children and support GBV survivors with basic counseling and referrals to relevant services.
- Mobilize male leaders in the community to raise their awareness of GBV and support positive behavior that promotes respect for women and contributes to preventing GBV.
- Create private and safe spaces for vulnerable girls and women. This will include partition rooms within common -spaces inside camps and shelters, as well as girl- and women-friendly spaces where girls and women can gather, support each other, receive education, and learn livelihoods.
- Disseminate key messages for the prevention of GBV through mass media, such as radios, and community-driven information, education and communication materials (e.g. pictorials) that can be used in awareness sessions. Messages will also be disseminated in coordination with the distribution of hygiene kits by LHWs and partner NGOs, as well as other interventions carried out by the Protection and other clusters.
- Support the provision of psychosocial support and referral through local women's crisis centers (where available), LHWs, and various other outreach activities, both within the camps and in informal settlements. This will include capacity development of and awareness raising within women's committees, and hiring of qualified psychologists.
- Procure and distribute customized hygiene kits to vulnerable women and girls, and survivors of GBV. The kits will include: soap, sanitary towels, buckets and flashlights and/or

candles, among other items. UNFPA and UNIFEM will work through implementing partners specialized on protection and GBV issues, as well as with local government authorities and UNICEF as co-lead of the GBV Sub-Cluster, to achieve the set objectives.

United Nations Population Fund Budget (\$)

Staff Salaries/Support Costs: 255,090

Activity Costs (input, equipment, monitoring and evaluation) 1,344,000

Management and agency costs 80,910

Total 1,680,000

United Nations Development Fund for Women Budget (\$)

Personnel 60,000

Input, equipment, monitoring and evaluation 600,000

Indirect costs 50,400

Total 710,400

2. Facilitating a coordinated and effective response to gender-based violence among populations who return to or resettle in flood affected areas

Proposing agencies:

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM)

Objectives

Through GBV Sub-cluster coordination, partnerships and direct program interventions in eight districts of Sindh, four districts of Punjab, two districts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, two districts of Balochistan and 4 districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa:

- Ensure that GBV prevention and survivor support are mainstreamed throughout the early response efforts by providing leadership and technical assistance to partners and stakeholders in 20 most affected districts.
- Intervene to minimize risks of GBV in areas of return/resettlement and provide direct support to survivors.

Beneficiaries 2,000,000 women and girls, including people living with HIV and AIDS, and an estimated 160,000 expected cases of GBV

Implementing Partners

World Population Fund, Shirkat Gah, Insan and Sirakat, Khwendo Kor, GRHO, TRDP, TVO, AWAZ CDS, Women Development Departments in provinces, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS),

Current Funds Requested \$4,430,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Punjab: Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, Mianwali, Rahimyar Khan, Layyah, D.G. Khan, Bhakkar

Sindh: Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Shahdad Kot, Thatta, Dadu, Jamshoro

KPK: Tank, D.I. Khan, Kohistan, Peshawar, Charsada, Nowshera, Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Shangla and Swat

Balochistan: Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Sibi, Kachi, Killasaifullah, Loralai, Mussakhail, Sherani, Hamai, Jhal Magsi, Kohlu, Barkhan

AJK: Muzaffarabad, Neelum.

Activities

- Continue to play the leadership role to coordinate the GBV Sub-cluster (UNFPA, as sub-cluster co-lead) and Gender Task Force (UNIFEM and UNFPA) and manage a coordinated multi-sectoral and inter-agency prevention and early response activities across areas of interventions.
- Organize national and provincial consultations to adapt or develop GBV Standard Operating Procedures with all actors addressing GBV, including health actors, psychosocial support actors, law enforcement, government institutions, other UN entities and NGOs.
- Develop and disseminate key messages throughout the humanitarian community to prevent new incidents of GBV and share information on available services for survivors.
- Collect and regularly update GBV-related information, including available service-level data. Identify trends and patterns in GBV and troubleshoot programming bottlenecks to ensure effective program implementation.
- Provide technical assistance to ensure that

prevention of GBV is adequately mainstreamed in the early recovery response clusters to the flood affected population, particularly Health, Food, Shelter/NFIs and WASH.

- Enhance the capacities of established women and child friendly spaces and other community-based actors to provide holistic psychosocial support.
- Enhance community level health providers' capacities to attend to and refer GBV cases and equip them with appropriate supplies to ensure quality emergency reproductive health care, including clinical management of rape.
- Enhance capacities of Social Welfare and Women Development Departments to address GBV cases in coordination with CSOs/NGOs/CBOs through help lines, legal advice and women's crisis centers and Darul-aman to address issues such as GBV, civil/political and property rights.
- Establish Women and Children Units within NDMA and support coordination with the Gender Units of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, actively engaged in GBV prevention and protection. Use existing networks of gender focal points in police stations and relevant law enforcement agencies to specifically address GBV cases.
- Enhance awareness and advocacy around implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 amongst key stakeholders.
- Strengthen gender reconstruction and rehabilitation networks /peace committees/others at union council level to take lead in awareness raising, advocacy and response.
- Support implementation of Sexual Harassment Bill (signed in March 2010) inquiry committees at provincial level.
- Facilitate holistic response and assistance to victims/survivors of violence.

United Nations Population Fund budget (\$)

Staff Salaries/ Support Costs 315,900

Activity Costs 1,944,000

Management and agency costs 170,100

Total 2,430,000

United Nations Development Fund for Women budget (\$)

Staff 90,000

Inputs, activity and , M And E 1,770,000

Indirect Costs (7%) 140,000

Total 2,000,000

3. Emergency child and women protection initiative in flood affected areas of DI Khan and Tank

Proposing agency

Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS),
DI Khan and Tank Districts

Objectives

- The provision of a comprehensive system for ensuring the right to protection in children affected by floods and consequential conditions.
- Provide 10'000 children with indoor and outdoor opportunities to develop, learn, play, and build resiliency and to protect them from all kinds of abuse, exploitation and neglect in flood affected areas of D I Khan and Tank Districts and or any other district of Pakistan
- Flood affected communities including women and children are provided an opportunity to heal, recovery and grow in a protective environment, separated, unaccompanied and orphan children are identified, placed in alternative care and tracing activities undertaken

Beneficiaries 20,000 families (children: 10,000 women: 10,000)

Implementing Partners

Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS) with a consortium of Association for Change (AFC) and The Pakistan Paediatric Association-Child Rights and Abuse Committee (PPA-CRAC)

Project Duration Aug 2010 - Jan 2011

Current Funds Requested \$505,000.00

Location: Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Priority RELIEF

Project Focus Area

Tank district: Pathan Kot, Keri Hyder, Jandar, Keri Marwati, Alikhel, Janaki, Pakh, Abakhel, Omer Ada, Gul Imam, Gara Baloch, Pir Kacha, Chesan Kach, Tator, Piran Kot, Ranwal, Bhagwal, Cheena, Kanori, Pai, Abi Zeri, Mahkhani, Qutub Colony, Mullazai and Ama Khel

DI Khan district: Parhar Pur, D I Khan City I, Parova, Daraban, Kulachi and DI Khan City two tehsils

Strategies: Advocacy and networking; Capacity building; Service delivery; Action research

Activities

- Establish 30 Child Friendly Spaces and 30 Women Friendly spaces in 33 union councils of both districts
- Reunify unaccompanied/ separated women and children by organizing the 30 Child Protection and 30 Women Protection groups within host communities and government camps for flood affected populations
- Identify and find ways to respond to particular threats to all women & children and /or specific groups of women & children, such as those with particular vulnerabilities, after the flood emergency or crisis;
- Provide psychosocial support and recreational opportunities to all women & children;
- Provide protected environment that would minimize the risks of all kinds of abuses and exploitation;
- Empower women and children to cope with the current circumstances;
- Build the capacity of local partner organization staff, Gender and CP volunteers of the targeted project area in running the WFS & CFS and manage the gender and child protection issues diligently and effectively;
- Develop Gender and CP systems, such as referrals, identification and management of cases of separated, misplaced or unaccompanied children, and other related WFS and CFS activities;
- Database initiated for registration and reunification of missing children

Participatory Rural Development Society budget (\$)

Staff and Support Costs 30,000
Agency Activities & Inputs 440,000
Management Cost 35,000
Total 505,000

4. Emergency protection support for flood victims in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh

Proposing agency

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Objective: To improve the protection environment for flood affected population by ensuring their access to services and available information

Location: Charsadda, Nowshera, Lower Dir districts in KPK, provisionally in Bhakkar and Leiah districts in Punjab and Qambar, Shadadkot, and Khairpur districts in Sindh. (targeted areas may change due to continually changing conditions and circumstances).

Beneficiaries 1,309,000 Flood Affected Communities

Project Duration Aug 2010 - Jul 2011

Current Funds Requested \$1,980,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Conduct rapid protection assessments of flood affected populations; analyze data; produce and share reports with the Protection Cluster and appropriate government authorities.
- Support registration of flood affected population in line with protection cluster policies and government requirements;
- Form and train community based “Information Dissemination and Collection Teams”, including women and youth within the teams. Protection Teams are supported by IRC staff. Particular attention will be given to issues affecting women and children.
- Conduct trainings on general protection and protection of women and children for the affected

- Information dissemination on the above through mass communication.
- Protection monitoring and referral in flood affected communities, including collection of data on separated families, CNIC ownership, access to services, and protection incidents; liaise with community protection teams to collect information pertaining to protection incidents and ensure referrals to responsibility holder; specific incidents will be referred to relevant actors for follow-up;
- Conduct protection trainings for local authorities, local NGOs and CBOs to strengthen their capacity to develop protection strategies for women, children and other marginalized or vulnerable groups based on relevant international or national laws and frameworks.
- Provide legal advice to the affected population, in particular on personal identification documents, and compensation schemes, if available.
- Protection monitoring of voluntary return and the protection issues related to return.

International Rescue Committee budget (\$)

Staff/Support Costs 300,000

Inputs/Activity Costs 1,515,000

Administration/Agency Costs 165,000

Total 1,980,000

5. Integrated women protection initiative through capacity building and enhancement of livelihood opportunities in district Swat

Proposing agency

Peace and Development Organization (PADO)

Objectives:

To minimize the risks and vulnerabilities of flood affected women, girls, boys and elderly, to prevent and respond to GBV (Gender Based Violence) and to build the capacity of vulnerable women for economic empowerment in the flood affected areas of Swat

Beneficiaries 5,600, of whom 3,600 women and 1,500 (750 girls, 750 boys) children, and 500 men.

Project Duration Aug 2010 - Jan 2011
Current Funds Requested \$140,000.00
Location KHYBER-PUKHTUNKHWA
Priority RELIEF

Activities

PADO decided to establish, women centers (WCs) which will function as hubs of services for the flood affected most vulnerable groups.

- Gender based violence, exploitation and abuse of women is prevented through support mechanisms at district to promote their secured and dignified status
- On the job training of Gender Protection Monitors, NGOs representatives and Government officials on identification, registration, monitoring, reporting and responding to the Gender issues
- Mapping of existing social assistance services
- Coordination with Govt. line departments and other service providers to take vulnerable women on board to avail services
- Develop a referral system to manage gender violation cases
- Code of conduct signed by all staff members working with women.
- Register gender violation cases including early marriages, trafficking, sexual abuse, women with psychosocial problems, women needing legal support.
- Link identified and registered to identified and mapped recovery, rehabilitation and re-integration services using gender protection referral and follow up system
- Providing emotional support to women through psycho- social counseling
- Providing psychosocial and counseling support to women and children.
- Conducting sessions with women, adolescent girls and boys on different issues including ways and how to protect themselves.
- Mobilize religious leaders to deliver Friday Sermons and Model Khutbas on women rights (i.e. inheritance rights) and protection in Islam.
- Gender Protection Monitors, Psychologists trained on psychosocial support in emergencies, counseling, case management and documentation of cases through training sessions.
- Women and men capacitated with

increased livelihood opportunities through vocational skills development initiative;

- Selection of area/village based on mapping exercise;
- Establishment and maintenance of women centers for the most vulnerable women in targeted Ucs
- Hiring of vocational instructor;
- Procurement of sewing machines and other materials/equipment to strengthen women centers;
- Purchasing of training kit for participants
- Regular sessions in the WC;
- Organize an exhibition of vocational centre' production (Facilitate access to market);-
- Devise exist strategy in close consultation with social welfare department in order to sustain vocational centre after project end;
- Regular follow up and mentoring visits to WC;
- Establish community-based protection networks/supervisory groups for timely interventions to prevent sexual abuse and violence
- Identification and capacity building of different stakeholders in the community to act to ensure protection of women.
- Identification and selection of potential and willing community members on pre-designed criteria for gender protection committees;
- Orientation on their role and responsibilities and functioning
- Ensure regular community visits to build liaison with affected community people
- Organize coordination meeting between committee members and project staff once a month
- Develop linkages of gender Protection Committees with SWD and other service providing organizations working in targeted UCs of district Swat

Peace and Development Organization budget (\$)

Staff 11,000
 Activity Cost 120,000
 Administration 9,000
 Total 140,000

6. Strengthening the protective environment of women, children and elderly in flood-affected areas

Proposing agency

Save the Children (SC)

Objectives

To establish 40 new Community Welfare Centers and consolidate the functioning of 60 already established CWC in districts during a 12 month period of time, so that they become a key element of the protective environment for women, children and elderly at the district level. Areas of focus would be DG Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur districts in Punjab Province, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Jacobabad districts in Sindh Province and Jhal Magsi, Nasirabad and Jaffarabad districts in Balochistan Province.

Beneficiaries: 500,000 extremely vulnerable flood affected individuals mainly women and children (Children: 300,000, Women: 100,000 and 100,000 Elderly)

Current Funds Requested \$3,409,764.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Establishment of 100 community welfare centers in flood affected districts for most vulnerable segments.
- Using PRA tools, active members of the community welfare centers (CWCs) are trained on problem identification, prioritization, and identification of a solution using local resources and capacities. This emphasizes the importance of beneficiaries of the CWCs to take greater responsibility for the good functioning of these centers and to be able to find solutions on their own would the CWCs face any difficulty. It is also conducive to the rebuilding of a sense of social cohesiveness and solidarity that was disrupted as a result of the floods.
- Community-based psychosocial support activities for children such as recreational and learning activities, art and play therapies are given on a regular basis and reviewed according to the needs and expectations of

children. Additionally, children who do not have access to school or who need educational support will be able to attend basic literacy and numeracy classes. This will allow girls, who usually have limited access to education compared to boys, to benefit from quality basic informal education.

- Activities for elderly will still focus on the provision of life skills and social and recreational activities. Interaction between children and elderly will be encouraged so that children benefit from life experience of the elderly and the elderly gain a greater sense of value in their communities.
- Vocational and social skills trainings for women will be strengthened, focusing at the most vulnerable ones (widows, women-headed households etc.). In addition to that they will also benefit from basic literacy and numeracy classes which are essential skills for them to be able to run their own income-generating activities. In order to facilitate this process and encourage share of knowledge and experience, self-help groups will be set up.
- Awareness raising sessions for women, children and elderly will be conducted on human rights, addressing gender-based issues and protection issues. Active and committed beneficiaries /social workers from the Department of Social Welfare will be selected on a voluntary basis to be trained as trainers on these issues.
- Women, children and elderly will be empowered through the organization of trainings on leadership skills, mediation skills, non violent conflict resolution so that they are able to play an active role in their communities.
- Health mobile teams will conduct weekly visits in each CWCs to give information related to basic healthcare and adequate hygiene practices. In order to make this activity sustainable, they will train local community members on these issues for them to be able to take over this activity. Additional sensitization sessions will be provided on reproductive health (including the issue of early marriage) and parenting skills for women and adolescents.
- Referral networks will be established and/or

strengthened and the capacities of service providers will be increased if deemed necessary. These referral networks will be established with the support and recommendations of the Protection cluster members, taking into account the already existing referral systems. Service providers of the referral networks will meet on a bi-monthly basis to review their practice and share information.

- Teams of the CWCs will organize exchange visits to share experiences, skills and promote joint activities. In order to encourage cooperation and pay tribute to the work that has been accomplished, celebration gatherings will be organized with teams of the CWCs every three months at the district level.
- Meetings with representatives of Dept. of Social Welfare to work in close collaboration with CWCs and take over responsibilities of functioning the CWCs. Save the Children will gradually withdraw from supervision of CWCs but will provide technical support to Dept. of Social Welfare to ensure a smooth transition towards self-sustained CWCs.

Save the Children budget (\$)

Staff Salaries/Support Costs 244,711

Activity Costs 2,714,293

Management and Agency costs 450,760

Total 3,409,764

7. Providing rights based information for IDPs protections, assisting with access to legal identity documents (CNIC) for relief claims, facilitating referrals for legal aid assistance and counseling for flood affected people particularly for rural women.

Proposing agency

Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy (PODA)

Objectives

This protection intervention has four inter connected objectives:

- Provision of rights based information in simple language for IDPs especially women to ensure

that the victims, stakeholders, local authorities and rural communities know IDPs protection standards

- Identification of flood affectees who have lost their ID cards or those especially women who never had a National Computerized Identity Card (CNIC) and providing assistance to them in filling of forms, paper work and logistics to get CNIC from NADRA.
- Facilitating referrals for legal aid assistance and legal counseling for flood affected people with land and property claims cases.
- Advocating for the rights of IDPs especially women in relief phase by setting up Women Friendly Spaces to provide protection education.

Beneficiaries 15,000 Vulnerable flood affected Women, Children and Male. Children: 1,000 , Women: 10,000 , Other group: 4,000 Male
Current Funds Requested \$200,000.00

Location Punjab

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Providing rights based information and IDPs protections information to IDPs especially by visiting camps and host communities and reaching out to IDPs.
- Mobilizing local women councilors, Lady Health workers and lady health visitors, teachers, local community leaders to identify IDPs who do not have CNICs
- Collecting data from IDPs directly through visits to camps and host communities, road sides and other places where IDPs are taking refuge especially most vulnerable.
- Working with district government, NADRA and other relevant line agencies to facilitate registration of IDPs especially women who do not have CNICs to get assistance.
- Organizing local volunteers such as Mobilizing local women councilors, Lady Health workers and lady health visitors, teachers and briefing them about IDPs rights and mobilizing them to assist in verifications and other processes to help IDPs get CNICs.
- Provide transportation and other logistical

support to IDPs to get to NADRA office if NADRA mobile teams can not get to the IDPs while also advocating for NADRA mobile teams to visit the IDPs areas as much as possible.

- Facilitate Registration of flood affected communities by linking them with other services and by making referrals to relevant departments and other locations.
- Establish information counseling services to address vulnerable people 's access to assistance and services, reliable information about their options, resolution on document recovery.
- Establishment/strengthening of 21 Women Friendly Spaces, seven in each district by providing trained staff and supplies to ensure women get the legal support they need.
- Provide women's rights and information about protection from violence to women participating in activities of WFS and link them with supporting services.
- Identify cases that need legal aid and provide legal aid for minor cases.
- Identify legal assistance cases for land and property issues and make referrals to other organizations and institutions that provide such services at a larger scale.
- Work with local bar councils to mobilize district lawyers to support IDP rights.
- Advocate for the rights of IDPs especially women at local and national level.
- Document cases of abuses and report them to the concerned authorize for redress.
- Facilitate the inclusion of the voices of IDP women in decision making in camps
- Ensure provision of protection services without any discrimination on the basis of gender, race, religion, caste /class or disability.

Program/Activity Costs 160,000
 Staff Salaries/Support Cost: 20,000
 Management and Agency Cost 20,000
 Total 200,000

8. Providing awareness about and facilitating protection from Gender Based Violence for women and girls in IDP camps and host families in 4 flood affected Districts.

Proposing agency

Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy (PODA)

Objectives

To provide information about two new laws that protect women from sexual harassment and laws that women can use to protect themselves from violence in Pakistan so that IDP women can learn how to protect themselves if they face harassment or violence.

- establish 40 Women Friendly Spaces in four districts (two in Balochistan and two in Sindh) so that flood affected women can meet and organize in small groups to learn about Gender Based Violence (GBV) protections and also engage in some useful activities related to women's reproductive health such as making sanitary napkins.
- To sensitize district government, camp officials, medical professionals, lady health workers, lady health visitors, teachers, women councilors, social workers and other relevant stakeholders about their due diligence duty to protect women and girls from sexual harassment and GBV at all times even in disaster.
- To facilitate women to document and analyze "harmful traditional practices" that promotes GBV against women and girls in society and suggest responses that are pro women's rights.
- To sensitize men in camps and host communities about the disadvantages of GBV on women's health, children's personality and confidence and how men can participate to end GBV.

Beneficiaries: 20,000 Vulnerable flood affected individuals including Women: 15,000
Current Funds Requested \$250,000.00

Activities

- Set up 40 Women Friendly Spaces in four districts, 10 in each district to provide assistance about GBV prevention to IDP women and girls living in camps and host communities or on the roads.
- Prepare information in local language and present through audio visual tools to IDPs women and girls about various forms of sexual harassment and violence against women so that women can identify them as wrong acts of abusers not women's fault.
- Conduct Focus Groups Discussion (FDGs) and very low profile versions of role plays to encourage women to speak and share their understanding of and experiences about GBV.
- Educate women and their families about Anti sexual harassment laws newly passed by the government of Pakistan in 2010 to protect women from violence.
- Establishment of four woman economic development center (one in each district) for rotating women in camps and host communities (kitchen gardening, stitching, toy making or sanitary pads making) as tools to facilitate collective activities that will help women to relax psychologically and also provide a sense of accomplishment that is critical to build women's confidence that they can take care of themselves and their children.
- To sensitize district government, camp officials, police officials and other relevant stakeholders about their due diligence duty and legal obligation to protect women and girls from sexual harassment and GBV at all times even in disaster.
- To facilitate women to document and analyze "harmful traditional practices" that promotes GBV against women and girls in Pakistani society and to help them to come up with responses for alternative traditions that are peaceful and pro women's rights.
- Conduct weekly meetings in camps and host families for a group of 20 + men and boys to sensitize them about the disadvantages of GBV on women's health, children's personality and confidence for how men can participate to end GBV.
- To document GBV cases in camps and host communities and report in confidence to the

concerned authorities and to the UN without endangering the women victims.

- To promote elimination of GBV and provide information to health officials and camp authorities about "Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Displaced Settings" and "A guide to the development of protocols for use in refugee and internally displaced person situations" (WHO) and other useful documents for use. PODA will work closely with the National Commission on the Status of Women for advocacy initiatives for women's rights projects.
- PODA will build the capacity of the District Peace Committees by providing IT training; rights based workshops, trainings about UN resolution 1325, CRC, CEDAW and the Standard for IDPs.

Target Locations:

Sindh: Sukkur, and Jacobabad

Balochistan: Sibi and Jafarabad

Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy budget (\$)

Program/Activity Costs 200,000

Staff Salaries/Support Cost: 25,000

Management and Agency Cost 25,000

Total 250,000

8. Living Protection: CFS as protection enhancement in flood affected communities

Proposing agencies

Intersos

Objectives

Contribute to reduce the gap of protection-oriented actions in the flood-affected communities in Pakistan.

Districts of intervention Nowshera and Charsadda.

Beneficiaries 31,429 overall no. of children in Agra UC, Charsadda district and Akbar Pura UC, Nowshera district, out of which est. 10,000 participating to CFS activities

Current Funds Requested \$402,320.00

Location Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Identification of the most vulnerable and at risk children at village level: Intersos will first conduct a child protection monitoring survey at village level, complemented with focus group discussions. The survey will be based on two relevant elements of methodology, AGDM and Participatory assessment, based on the inclusiveness principle.
- Referral of the identified cases to the already existing service on the ground; vulnerable children, including girls and boys separated, unaccompanied, missing and orphans, physical and mentally disable children will be identified to prevent abuse/exploitation and being them excluded from assistance, will be identify among the return villages of the motorway IDPs. In this regard Intersos has already identified a critical element in the Welfare Home for Female Children of Nowshera town, usually hosting 38 girls who were sent back to their relatives due to the impossibility of the administration to continue delivering assistance to the children because of the severe damage that affected the structure. Intersos intends to identify the 38 girls at their hosting houses in order to assess their condition and general situation, providing assistance according to the needs.
- Establishment of 10 Community based CFSs, to provide age and gender sensitive child protection services (psychosocial support, life skills, recreational and educational activities, referral to relevant services): Close links will be made with the local education facilities to ensure that where possible children will be able to access school and the teachers will be encouraged to attend the child protection training offered in the community. Two animators (one male and one female) will be deployed in each CFS and will be in charge to organize the activities on daily basis. Intersos will provide material and tools. Intersos believes that the community itself has the potential to create a capillary protection monitoring mechanism through the youth mobilization. By identifying individuals and

groups Intersos proposes to actively involve the youth creating a network of groups distributed in the communities . Once sensitized on the importance of concrete activities to support vulnerable children such as volunteering as animator in the CFSs, these groups will become a 'living tool' for the protection monitoring, and improvement of the community copying mechanisms.

- Strict Coordination with the Protection Cluster and the Child Protection and GBV Sub Clusters for a coordinated effort to respond to Child Protection and GBV issues.

INTERSOS

Current BUDGET items \$
Staff salaries/support cost 54,000
Activity Cost 322,000
Management and Agency cost 26,320
Total 402,320

10. Recovery programs and interventions to protect vulnerable children and women affected by the floods and ensure access to appropriate social benefits and services

Proposing agency

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Focus: EARLY RECOVERY

Objectives

To protect vulnerable children and women against the risk of harm, violence, abuse, exploitation, recruitment, abduction, trafficking, discrimination, and gender-based violence including trafficking and sexual violence, forced and child marriages and to ensure that vulnerable children and families have equally access to basic recovery benefits and transfers as well as to social services and public goods.

Areas:

KPK: Charsadda, Nowshera, Swat, Tank, DI Khan, Dir Upper and Dir Lower, Kohistan, Shangla
Punjab: Rahim Yar Khan, Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, Layyah, D.G Khan, Mianwali, Bhakkar, Multan,

Sargodha, Khushab, Jhang
 Sindh: Sukkar, Shikarpur, Kashmore, Shahdadkot,
 Karachi, Jamshoro, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Thatta,
 Dadu
 Balochistan: Sibi, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi,
 Benazirabad, TM Khan, Tando Allah Yar, Mattiari
 AJK: Neelum, Muzaffarabad, Hattian, Bagh and
 Haveli
 Gilgit-Baltistan: Skardu, Ghizer, Diamir, Ghanche

Beneficiaries: 4,860,800 Children: 4,710,800,
 Women: 150,000
Current Funds Requested \$8,800,000.00

Implementing Partners:

MSWSE, SWWDDs, Police, Justice, FIA, NADRA,
 NDMA, PDMA, Child
 Ombudsman, BISP, CERD, JCDS, HAASHAR, IRC,
 Lodhran, Sudhaar Society, Pachaan, GVO, HF,
 BLCC, TRD, SC, HI

Activities

- Set up institutionalized child protection information management and monitoring systems at district and provincial levels
- Identify, register, and document new and secondary separation, and missing girls and boys.
- Identification, reporting, registration and documentation of grave violations of child's rights
- Child Complaint Offices accessible to girls, boys, and their caretakers
- Trace, verify, and reunify separated children with their families.
- Legal Aid and Birth Registration and Birth certificates issuance
- Legal aid to vulnerable families to secure documentation especially for custody of girls and boys (succession certificates, and landownership/tenancy agreements/legal representation).
- Strengthen the components or sub systems of the Child Protection System
- Advocate approval and implementation of the National Child Protection Policy/legislative reform
- Establish/ strengthen Child Protection governing bodies at provincial, district and Union Council

- Build the capacity of the Social Welfare departments at provincial and district levels/service providers/care professionals
- Map services and establish/ strengthen strong referral system
- Introduce, facilitate Diversion of juvenile in conflict with the law
- Assist NDMA, PDMA and other governmental bodies to incorporate and mitigate the emergency responses with regard to child protection
- Establish Help Lines in Swat, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Quetta, Multan, Rajanpur, Rahym Yar Khan and strengthen existing ones in Karachi and Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa
- Raise awareness of the existence of the Help Lines and the services they provide
- Set up Child Protection Centers/Day Care Centers and strengthen the capacity welfare and protection services:
- Child Friendly Space, in partnership with the district authorities and NGOs,
- Provide temporary/transit shelter, safe spaces and other services including psychosocial support to vulnerable girls, boys and families.
- Establish / strengthen child protection committees
- Follow up with referral partners to ensure that vulnerable women, girls, and boys are provided with the required services.
- Provide and support family based care for unaccompanied and separated children
- Provide welfare and protective services for children without parental care (orphans, abandoned, abused)
- Mapping of existing services, assess and develop the minimum standards of care, accreditation and inspection of services by the district governments
- Facilitate the creation of community self help groups to generate income and provide protection for children.
- Facilitate community based participatory planning of priorities of general interest and community management of welfare and protective services for children
- Initiate community based food for work/cash program for the poor and vulnerable families, in partnership with governmental authorities, WFP, CBOs

- Referring and linking families living in poverty to federal and provincial safety net programs
- Communication for Child Protection:
- Plan information, education and communication campaigns with messages on child protection
- Risk Education: Conduct audience specific mine risk education

United Nations Children's Fund budget (\$)

Staff Salaries/Support Costs 968,000

Activity Costs 7,040,000

Management/Agency Costs 792,000

Total 8,800,000

11. Reducing economic vulnerability of women created as result of floods

Proposing agency

Society for Sustainable Development (SSD)

Objectives

To reduce the economic vulnerability of 1000 women affected by floods through providing psycho-social support, skill development and micro-credit for small business enterprises in four union councils (Prova, Lunda, Malwana and Naiwala) of Tehsil Prova of District Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Beneficiaries: 1,000 Women and girls

Current Funds Requested \$51,857.00

Priority RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Establishment of community based support groups of women
- Startup activities (Hiring staff, office set up coordination meetings and linkages development etc.)
- Participatory needs assessment
- Training of community organizers in women rights, gender and development and enhanced vulnerability of women in the aftermath of disasters
- Training of community organizers in IPC and counseling
- Community group identification

- Formation of ten women groups in every union council
- Refer those women and children who have been severely traumatized for necessary counseling services
- Capacity Development of women groups
- Training of 40 women groups established
- Economic skills programme will be set up, which will include training on: village group development and management, stages of group development; leadership; income generating activities; functional literacy and numeracy; small enterprise planning; record-keeping; reproductive health and rights and savings.
- Small seed funds of 25,000 PKRs will be given to each woman's group comprising of five women each, when they have demonstrated the capacity to function well as a group and have developed a plan for reducing the economic vulnerability of women. The Community Organiser will determine when this point has been reached, and the funds will be provided to enable the group to carry out some collective action, putting their financial management and planning skills into practice.
- Establishment of Community committees as part of community based monitoring CBM mechanism
- Training of community committees in CBM
- Establishment of Steering committee

Society for Sustainable Development

Staff salaries & support cost 5,000

Activity Cost 42,000

Management and Agency Cost 4,857

Total 51,857

12. Capacity building of the relief workers on identification and response to gender-based violence

Proposing agency

International Medical Corps (IMC)

Objectives

- To enable the NGOs and Government Agencies, engaged in flood relief, to identify and respond to the cases of GBV

- To provide awareness on GBV through community education in targeted districts

Beneficiaries: 600,000 Flood Affected Individuals
Current Funds Requested \$600,000.00
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Train the staff of NGOs and government agencies, engaged in flood relief, on prevention and response to GBV. The training will focus on identification, management and referral of GBV cases. IMC will in collaboration with GBV sub cluster, identify the healthcare staff of other humanitarian organizations and government and will provide them 3-5 day training on human rights, definition of gender and sex, definition and types of GBV, prevention and consequences of GBV, counseling and medical management (for doctor) of GBV and case identification. IMC will its own use qualified trainers to deliver the training.
- Provide awareness sessions on GBV and its prevention to communities in targeted districts
- IMC will closely coordinate all activities, especially the identification of trainees with GBV sub cluster and will also share the training curriculum with the sub cluster for further improvement.
- IMC will implement the proposed activities in Nowshera, Peshawar and Charsadda districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, Sukkur, Larkana, Shikarpur and Nawabshah districts of Sindh and Layyah, Multan, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh districts in Punjab.

International Medical Corps
 Current BUDGET items \$
 Staff Salaries / Support Cost 78,000
 Activities Cost 480,000
 Management and Agency Cost 42,000
 Total 600,000

13. Protection for all

Proposing agency

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Objectives: Provide appropriate direct protection interventions to the vulnerable families affected by the floods.

KPK districts: Lakki Marwat, Bannu, Abbottabad, Battagram, Mardan, Chitral, Karak, Kohat, Malakand, Mansehra, Swabi, Buner, Hangu, Haripur, Tank, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohistan, Peshawar, Charsada, Nowshera, Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Shangla, Swat,
 Balochistan: Quetta, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Sibi, Jhal Magsi, Mastung, Zhob, Loralai, Kalat, Khuzdar, Kholu, Harnai and Barakhan
 Sindh: Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jaccobabad, Larkana, Shadadkot, Thatta, Dadu and Jamshoro, Sukkur, Khairpur, Noshero Feroze, Ghotki , S. Benazirabad, Hyderabad, TM Khan, Larkana, Tando Allah Yar
 Punjab: Rahimyar Khan, DG Khan, Rajanpur, Layyah, Muzaffargarh

Beneficiaries: 3,000,000 men, women and children affected by the current crises Children: 525,300 , Women: 1,530,000

Current Funds Requested \$10,004,920.00
Priority RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

Implementing Partners

Provincial Social Welfare Departments, RIPORT, Taraqee Foundation, WESS, SEHR, SHARP, Sharp, Youth Action for Pakistan, Mehran Welfare Trust, Safe the Children, HANDS, SRSO, Indus Resource Center, Plan International and IRC, Intersos, NRC, CMDO.

Activities

- Participation in inter cluster assessments for the emergency protection response to identify villages that have been affected by the flooding and locations where IDPs are presently residing, including schools, spontaneous camps and hosting communities.
- Protection monitoring and interventions will directly contribute and provide significant

baseline protection information relevant for the distributions of shelter material and non food items, and facilitate distribution of food, water and medicines to respond to the immediate needs.

- With the Provincial Protection Clusters and district social welfare officers, establish protection monitoring, registration and a response mechanism for vulnerable groups and individuals in communities and camp like settings where IDPs are located.
- Social welfare offices will be supported to undertake registration of vulnerable persons in all provinces to ensure adequate protection needs are identified and a response is provided, including SGBV.
- Support the expansion of welfare referral centers in districts where large numbers of IDPs are living with host families .The protection focus will be to ensure that safe places for women and children are provided in their place of displacement and in a location they can easily access and obtain immediate and necessary support during displacement, including an SGBV response and legal counseling.
- Support information counseling and legal aid services in social welfare centers and independent locations to address issuance and/or loss of documentation, access to compensation and registration, resolution of land and property disputes and other impediments to vulnerable people for accessing assistance and being able to return or relocate.
- At all stages of displacement and return, there will be the provision of information through mass communication.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 Current BUDGET items \$
 Staff salaries/support costs 950,417
 Activity costs 8,354,159
 Management and agency costs 700,344
 Total 10,004,920

8.2 Mainstreamed Projects

SECTOR/ CLUSTER AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural Recovery and livestock support for flood-affected communities in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Proposing agency

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Objectives

The overall goal of CRS' flood response is that flood-affected households rebuild their lives and their communities. The proposed project will enable vulnerable farming households displaced and affected by the floods to re-start productive agricultural and livestock activities. This will contribute to their livelihoods recovery, food security, and self-reliance. The proposed project will target female-headed, orphan-headed, landless and sharecropper households, as well as others as prioritized by communities. The project has two strategic objectives: 1) 20,000 households have immediate live-saving support for their livestock and 2) 36,000 targeted farming households have resumed their livelihood activities by the end of the project.

Project areas:

Sindh (Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur Districts); Balochistan (Jaffarabad and Nasirabad Districts); and Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa Province (Shangla, Kohistan, and Swat Districts).

Beneficiaries: 448,000 56000 Flood Affected Households

Current Funds Requested \$6,020,714.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

In the emergency phase, this project will prevent further loss of households' essential productive assets. CRS will provide emergency feed rations for one large and two small ruminants per household and supply households with materials to build transitional livestock shelters. If necessary CRS will assist in transporting government

extension agents to reach targeted households to provide veterinary services. Within communities, CRS will target the most vulnerable households, including female-headed households. In the medium-term, the project will protect and restore agricultural livelihoods through a package of interventions that CRS has successfully implemented over the past year in Swat District: Cash-For-Work (CFW), vouchers, and cash grants.

CRS will work with the targeted communities to identify 18,000 vulnerable flood-affected, agriculture-dependent households. CRS facilitators will encourage community members to prioritize female-headed, orphan-headed, landless, and/or sharecropper households, as well as those with elderly or displaced people. Wherever possible, these households will overlap with CRS' shelter and WASH project beneficiaries. Households will receive cash grants and vouchers, and will be involved in CFW.

Cash grants and vouchers: CRS will use a combined cash and voucher approach to enable 18,000 target households to access critical agricultural inputs and restore assets. This approach allows households to make informed choices about their needs for recovery, while furthering the economic recovery of the larger community, as preference is given to goods and services available in target area.

Households will receive cash grants (\$50) to buy assets of their choosing. By timing these grants with the agricultural calendar, CRS increases the likelihood they are used on agricultural items.

Beneficiary consultations with men and women will be used to identify a voucher "shopping list". For example, in crop-growing areas, households may choose to include fertiliser, tools, and seeds on the list, while in pastoral areas, the list may include fodder, small livestock, animal shelter materials and/or medication.

Catholic Relief Services
 Current BUDGET items \$
 Activity Costs 4,782,250
 Staff Salaries/Support Costs 319,500
 Management and Agency Costs 918,964

Total 6,020,714

2. Early recovery of agriculture based livelihoods and food security of vulnerable households through provision of critical agricultural and livestock inputs and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure

Proposing agency

Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Objectives

- To provide critical agriculture inputs (seed and fertilizer) for Rabi 2010 and Kharif 2011 field crops to enable flood affected vulnerable men and women headed farming households to resume their farming activities.
- To avert additional livestock losses, protection and restoration of productive assets, restock small ruminants and poultry, and ensure that draught animals are available for land preparation.
- To restore basic irrigation infrastructure for immediate availability of irrigation water for early recovery/enhancement of farm production.

Balochistan: Barkhan, Jaffarabad, Kachi, Qila Saifullah, Kohlu, Loralai, Musakhel, Nasirabad, Sibi, Jhal Magsi;
 GB: Astore, Diamir, Ghanche, Ghizer, Gilgit, Hunza Nagar, Skardu;
 Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa: Bannu, Batagram, Buner, Charsadda, Chitral, DI Khan, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Hangu, Haripur Karak, Kohat, Kohistan, Lakki Marwat, Malakand PA, Mansehra, Mardan, Nowshera, Peshawar, Shangla, Swabi, Swat, Tank;
 Punjab: Bhakkar, DG Khan, Jhang, Khushab, Layyah, Mianwali, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur;
 Sindh: Dadu, Ghotki, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Kashmore, Khairpur, Larkana, Matiari, Naushero Feroze, Qambar Shahdad Kot, S. Benazirabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Tando Muhammad Khan, Thatta, Umerkot
 AJK: Muzaffarabad and Neelum

Implementing Partners Agency for Technical Cooperation (ACTED), AKRSP, Church World Service, Relief International (RI), EPS, NRSP, BRSP, PRSP, VEER, CMDO, TWF, Taraqee Foundation, Indus Resource Center, Solidarités, Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO), World Vision
Beneficiaries 689,050 Households (Children: 3,307,440 Women: 1,102,480)
Current Funds Requested \$81,000,000.00
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Finalization of target district selection, based on assessments, 3W mapping, discussions with other Cluster members and relevant Government authorities; for Rabi 2010 and Kharif 2011 inputs, selection will also be a function of water recession and return of flood affectees to their places of origin;
- Identification of implementing partners (IPs); development of beneficiary selection criteria in consultation with key partners and stakeholders, including gender needs analysis; participatory identification of neediest and most vulnerable groups (with support for distribution from Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Livestock and Dairy Development (L&DD) Department/District and Provincial Livestock Authorities;
- Procurement, transportation and distribution of critical agriculture packages for the Rabi 2010 (50kg wheat seed, 100kg Urea/DAP fertilizer, mixed vegetable seed kit, 4 variety mixed vegetable seed kit,) and Kharif 2011 (25kg maize or rice seed, 100kg Urea/DAP fertilizer, 8 variety mixed vegetable seed kit, 4kg mung/mash seed) cropping seasons to 380 000 households in the severely affected districts.
- Procurement, transportation and distribution of supplementary animal feed for a total duration of three months (60 kg is sufficient for one large ruminant or two small ruminants per month), and veterinary support for large and small ruminants and fodder seed to 82 500 vulnerable livestock households for immediate feed shortages over the stress period until green fodder becomes available;
- Procurement, transportation and distribution of transitional animal shelter material to 40

000 households and construction of permanent animal shelters for 2 500 most vulnerable farmers' households for winterization;

- Provision of poultry and small ruminants to 30 000 most vulnerable livestock farming families, particularly targeting women and landless tenants, to restore lost livelihood assets and provide household level nutritional support;
- Investigate mechanisms (e.g. vouchers) for vulnerable livestock farming families to obtain veterinary services and veterinary supplies (e.g. vaccines and medications);
- Support public veterinary and veterinary public health services to minimize the risk of animal and zoonotic disease transmission. This may include support for disease surveillance, disease control intervention strategies and public awareness campaigns;
- De-silting and rehabilitation of 2 862 irrigation schemes/water harvesting structures, and clearing of tubewells, via Cash for Work (CFW) schemes employing local men and boys, to ensure irrigation water availability for critical staple rabi and kharif crops production, benefiting at least 71 550 households;
- Technical assistance and capacity development to beneficiaries, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), government institutions and Implementing Partners to ensure both effective beneficiary selection and optimum use of inputs provided;
- Support to the coordination of all actors working on ongoing emergency relief and early recovery operations on crop, irrigation and livestock related matters in flood affected areas and ensuring wider beneficiaries coverage.

Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Current BUDGET items \$

Staff 4,570,000

Inputs 60,430,000

Administration and Contractual services

16,000,000

Total 81,000,000

3. Recovery of on-farm livelihoods in flood affected areas of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa through a community based approach

Proposing agency

Rural Development Project (RDP)

Objectives

To provide support to the most vulnerable farming household to recover agriculture based livelihoods in flood affected areas through a community based approach contributing to food security in district Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsada of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa.

Union Council Mohib Bandah of Nowshera, Mirza Dher, Aagrah and Nissatta of Charsadda and Nahqi of Peshawar district of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Beneficiaries 256,000 vulnerable and poor farmers, extremely vulnerable families, tenants, small land holders, women headed households, minorities and sharecroppers. Inclusion of women will be made mandatory in the project. Children: 76,800 , Women: 52,224 , Other group: 50,176 Men

Current Funds Requested \$2,248,975.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Provision of agriculture implements/debris clearance tools
- Provision of agriculture inputs for wheat crop (seed, fertilizer etc) to 10,000 farmers for Rabi 2010 and Kharif 2011 - Total 5000 farmers each season.
- Execution of 60 cash for work projects for Land Leveling, irrigation, farm to market roads etc
- Provision of inputs to for kitchen gardening through females to 3000 HH ((each HH receive 400 grams seed of 20 vegetables for two seasons to plant 1/2, 2 and 2 marlas of land)
- Provision of 3000 small animals (goats and sheep) to 3,000 HH

- Provision of inputs for fodder (seed and fertilizer) to 3,000 farmers (each HH will receive 10 kg of fodder seed and 25 kg of urea to plant 0.5 to 1 acre land)
- Provision of 3,000 poultry package for women (each HH will receive a unit of 6 birds)
- Training in agriculture (improved farm practices) to 3,500 farmers
- Livestock Field Days for vaccination of 10,000 animals (animals will be vaccinated in both seasons against HSV, HS, BQ, CCPV)
- Provision of feed supplements and minerals to ,3000 farmers (each HH receive 1 kg minerals and 250 ml of dewormers for 1 large or 2 small ruminants)
- Linkages development and restoration of social safety nets

Rural Development Project BUDGET items \$

- 1) Staff salaries / Project Staff Cost 188,892
 - 2) Activity cost / direct project inputs 1,897,313
 - 3) Management cost and Agency cost(includes capital cost, recurring expenditure etc) 162,770
- Total 2,248,975

4. Support to agriculture and livelihoods activities in flood affected districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh through distribution of tool kits

Proposing agency

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Objectives

Provision of agriculture hand tools for crop management to farming households displaced and affected by floods to enable the revival and resumption of productive agricultural activities, contributing to livelihood recovery, food security and self reliance.

Target districts will include: Nowshera, Charsadda, Swat, Upper Dir, Lower Dir and Malakand in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, Layyah, DG Khan, Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur in Punjab, Dadu, Ghokti, Kashmore, Khairpur, Sukkur and Thatta in Sindh

Beneficiaries Total: 35,000 35,000 flood affected

farmers with prioritization of female headed households involved in agriculture in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Current Funds Requested \$2,000,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

An all purpose livelihoods toolkit comprising of basic home tools and vital agricultural implements will be provided to facilitate livelihoods and early recovery activities, in coordination with and to complement seed distribution by the Food and Agriculture Organization. The contents of the tool kits will be finalized in consultation with the Agriculture Cluster and will potentially include basic agricultural tools and netting. Procurement of tools will be done with in Pakistan.

The distribution of these tool kits will be coordinated with the district administration and provincial administration, the Food, Agriculture, Logistics and Early Recovery Clusters. The identification and selection of the beneficiaries in each district will be made with the support from the office of DCO. IOM will prioritize vulnerable populations, such as women, female-headed households, the elderly and the disabled in the distribution of toolkits.

IOM will deploy four mobile monitoring teams to oversee quality control, distribution and collect and disseminate humanitarian information. The teams will be led by trained monitoring and evaluation professionals who have worked on other IOM emergency programming within Pakistan.

International Organization for Migration

BUDGET items \$

Staff/Support Cost 140,000

Activities/Operations 1,619,762

Management and Agency Cost 240,238

Total 2,000,000

5. Restore livelihood through provision of livestock and agri support in Rajanpur District

Proposing agency

Paiman Alumni Trust (PAIMAN)

Objectives

To assist in recovery of the flood victims by provision of animal fodders, animal health services to livestock and short term essential seed and urea inputs for affected farmers in the affected villages.

Five UCs of Rajanpur District (Kotla Naseer, Kotla Easan, Kot Mithun, Fatehpur and Jehanpur)

Beneficiaries: 48,000 Children: 28,000 Women:

9,500 & 10,500 Men including poor & elderly

Current Funds Requested \$1,173,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

Conduct of RSA in the target UCs of and conduct beneficiaries target identification and registration, ensuring preference to female headed households, Widows, elderly, minorities, disabled/handicapped and poor

- Establish Coordination Mechanism involving, Livestock and Agriculture Department, UC staff and community elders in the target UCs
- To ensure community participation and women involvement, within the cultural and social norms, establish Local Community Structure at UCs/Village level with 50 percent women membership mandatory to ensure women participation in planning, identification, distribution, implementation, monitoring etc)
- Develop plans for distribution involving full complement of women (50 percent) and announce program details and beneficiaries lists throughout the target UCs.
- Implementation Plan to include:
- Distribution of agriculture implements Kits for 1,000 marginalized households.
- Distribution of essential to 1,000 households including immediate vegetable seeds
- Distribution of wheat seeds (irrigated and rain-fed mix based on one Acre kits) and

fertilizer packages (half urea and half DAP) for 2,000 households with area coverage of 4,000 Acres

- Distribution of cash voucher for live stock for most vulnerable identified 500 HH at the rate of 200 US\$ each based on merit criteria.
- Distribution of Livestock feed and for most vulnerable 2,000 households through participatory decision making
- Animal medicines, de wormers and mineral supplements for 1,000 households based on set criteria.
- Material for 500 temporary livestock shelters *8'x12' for those who lost maximum assets

PAIMAN Alumni Trust

BUDGET items \$

Staff salaries /support costs 108,000

Activity Costs 990,000

Management and Agency Costs 75,000

Total 1,173,000

6. Reviving agriculture and livelihoods restoration in flood affected areas

Proposing agency

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Objectives

Restore rural livelihoods for improved food security of affected population (including small landholders, landless and tenant farming communities, women headed households) through recovery and replacement of agricultural assets damaged by the floods.

Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa: Swat, Peshawar and Nowshera districts

Punjab: Sargodha, Jhang, Mianwali and Muzafargarh of Punjab

Balochistan: Loralai and Nasirabad

Beneficiaries: 670,533 Direct and Indirect

Children: 383,162, Women: 143,686

Current Funds Requested \$20,000,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Implementing Partners KPK: Sarhad Rural Support Programme, Special Development Unit, Departments of Agriculture, Livestock, On Farm

Management. Punjab: Department of Agriculture. Balochistan: Planning and Development Department & Microfinance Network

Activities

- Provision wheat packages (50 kg each wheat seed, urea and DAP for one acre) for Rabi season 2010 and Sugarcane package (360 kg seed, 150 kg urea, 100 kg DAP and 150 kg potash for one acre) for Kharif season 2011
- Cotton package for kharif 2011 (8 kg seed, 50 kg DAP+100 kg urea for one acre)
- Winter vegetables (405 gm / 2 USD per household, 6.25 kg each urea and DAP for 0.125 acre)
- Summer vegetables (405 gm / 2 USD per household, 6.25 kg each urea and DAP for .125 acre)
- Rehabilitation of orchards, provision of inputs and where needed, post harvest support-package includes grant \$ 2,353 per acre and pesticide spray pump
- Land preparation / re-leveling - package includes \$ 200 grant per acre
- Repair and reconstruction/ de-siltation of water channels (cash for work activities, repair / reconstruction materials) - package includes average \$ 5,882 cost per scheme
- Rehabilitating / reconstructing water harvesting structures (protection bunds, Gabion structures) - average cost \$ 9,412 per schemes (KPK and Balochistan only)
- Repair / reconstruction of check dams - average cost \$ 2,353 per scheme (KPK and Balochistan only)
- Restocking of livestock units (two sheep / goats @ \$ 200) to the affected women (in kind /cash)
- Provision of five poultry units per woman (one unit @4+1)
- Fish Farms restoration / establishment of fish farms - grant \$ 2,500 per hectare (max. one hectare per household)

United Nations Development Program

Current BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries / Support Cost 1,400,000

Activity Cost 16,200,000

Management and Agency Costs 2,400,000

Total 20,000,000

7. Ensuring food for vulnerable food insecure women and men farmers through provision of green houses for agri activities in harsh winter of Baltistan

Proposing agency

Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Program (CHIP)

Objectives

To support flood affected communities specifically vulnerable farming families and female headed households of (District Skardu and District Ghanche) of Gilgit-Baltistan province in enabling them to revive and resume the agricultural activities and ensure food leading to livelihood recovery during harsh winter.

Beneficiaries: 3,020 250 Households Children:

1,240, Women: 960 & 820 men

Current Funds Requested \$ 118,236.00

Location GILGIT-BALTISTAN

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Provision of vegetable seeds: The vegetable seeds will include those including needed quantities of seeds Spinach, onion, lady finger, turnip, bengal, sugar beet, cabbage, chilies, coriander and others. The quantities of seeds will be very small sufficient to produce vegetable needed for a household.
- Provision of basic relevant equipments to vulnerable farming families including Female Headed farming Households. The equipments will include pitchfork, garden hoe, wheel barrow, shovel and lopper, sickle, small garden spade and water pipes etc. Tools specifically will be purchased from Skardu and Gilgit while seeds will also be purchased locally.
- Provision of green houses material to vulnerable farmers and FHH to establish green houses ensuring production in winter. This will specifically comprise of plastic sheets for walking tunnel and the skeletal pipes to help erect the green house. The quantity of sheet will be 4500 sq-ft per farmer, while the stands and pipes will be provided accordingly.

- Training of vulnerable farmers, farming women, and FHH. The trainings will focus on enabling the farmers to effectively recover their livelihood means using green houses as a source of food and income. CHIP will deliver 10 trainings to 250 farmers (i.e. 25 farmers per training). Special women focused trainings will also be delivered to make sure women have equal opportunities to learn and earn.
- Training of local men and specifically women on kitchen gardening and vegetable preservation in winter. The trainings will focus on making sure the farmers and specifically women learn the skills to preserve vegetables in winter ensuring their usage for longer period.

Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Program

Current BUDGET items \$

Staff costs 4,500

Activity costs 107,736

Organizational and management costs 6,000

Total 118,236

SECTOR/ CLUSTER CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

I. Enhancing humanitarian support and information to camp and settlement-based populations through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Proposing agency

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Objectives

Displacement Tracking Matrix used to map and monitor population and humanitarian assistance in camps, collective centers and spontaneous settlements inhabited by up to 1,691,000 flood affected people in Sindh and Punjab provinces in the following districts:

Sindh: S. Benazirabad, Kashmore, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Matiari, Jacobabad, TM Khan, Larkana, Tando Allah Yar, Shahdad Kot, Sukkur, Thatta, Khairpur, Dadu, Noshero Feroze, Jamshoro,

Ghotki.

Punjab: Multan, Muzaffargarh, Sargodha Rajanpur, Khushab, Mianwali, Jhang, Rahimyar Khan, Layyah, D.G. Khan, Bhakkar

Beneficiaries: 1,691,000 Up to 1,691,000 persons reported to be displaced in camps/settlements within the provinces of Sindh and Punjab, Children: 422,750 , Women: 862,410

Current Funds Requested \$1,773,450.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Provide the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix and methodology to the CCCM cluster for country -specific input and contextual revision.
- Establish 15 data collection teams for the systematic collection of data, with the target of 300 sites visited on a weekly basis within Sindh and Punjab (15 teams x 20 sites each), and any new sites that may emerge within the data collection period. This target may be re-evaluated based on population movements, encampment consolidation, or other changes related to the camp/settlement situation
- In coordination with UNHCR mechanisms of support to settlement -based populations, train PDMA's and other local partners that wish to be part of the DTM network and data collection on the standardized form, information, and techniques to be utilized in the field. This capacity will be increasingly strengthened to ensure a proper exit strategy from IOM direct implementation to a PDMA-led process of data collection and response to gaps in the needs of displaced populations.
- Analyze data on a weekly basis according to indicators and produce quantitative reports of camp /settlement-based needs.
- Provide systematic reports to government, cluster, and other humanitarian stakeholders on population figures, site locations and conditions (including information related to consolidation of encampments or relocation), assistance provision and gaps within the CCCM cluster guidelines and priorities, and other special concerns
- Establish two-way communication channels with camp/settlement-based populations

(camp leaders, committees, and vulnerable groups such as women, female-headed households, the elderly, and disabled) that will identify and respond to gaps in communication.

- Ensure identified information gaps are raised in cluster and humanitarian forums for relevant message development and communication response planning
- Create visual information products for camp-based populations to respond to information needs, in coordination with appropriate cluster mechanisms

International Organization for Migration BUDGET items \$

Staff/Support Cost 63,000

Activities/Operations 1,626,000

Management and Agency Costs 84,450

Total 1,773,450

SECTOR/ CLUSTER COMMUNITY RESTORATION

I. Promoting cultural industries for livelihood recovery in flood affected areas

Proposing agency

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Objectives

To use local crafts as a vehicle of economic growth and rehabilitation of the flood affected communities especially women through skill enhancement and technical/financial support.

Project Area: KPK, Punjab and Sindh – Swat, DG Khan, Multan, Matiari, Shikarpur, Severely affected UCs of five districts: KPK-Swat: Islampur, Landikus, Miandam, Fatehpur, Tirat, Madyan, Beshigram. Punjab-DG Khan: Shaha Saddardin, Peer Aadil, Samina, Haji Gazi, More Jangi, Nari Shumali, Fateh Khan Punjab-Multan: Khan Bela, Lutafabad, Boson, Binda Shandila, Jalalpur Khaki, Khaki Punjani, Sindh-Matiari: Hala, Saeedabad, Sekhat Sindh-Shikarpur: Nim, Waryaso, Bambrial, Jahan Wah, Sultan Kot, Jagan

Beneficiaries: 12,500. 2,500 Men and Women and 10,000 Children

Current Funds Requested \$478,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Implementing Partners Heritage Foundation, PVA, THAAP, Department of Tourism Sindh

Activities

- Identifying most affected families through close collaboration with local community.
- Mobilize the affected communities to take initiative and participate in the proposed activities for their socio-economic revival.
- Conduct trainings of affected people specially women in local handicraft skills (Embroidery, loom products, spinning & weaving, carpet/dari weaving, palm leaf crafts, wooden products, Khusa making, Patch-work, Ajrak etc).
- Engage local craftsmen and artisans for imparting trainings and making /repairing tools (CFW). Distribute stipends to men and women attending trainings.
- Trained men and women provided with Tools and Assets to initiate home-based income generating activities.
- Tools and Assets replaced for affected micro businesses engaged in handicrafts activities.
- Promotional and marketing activities including organizing exhibitions of local handicrafts in other cities and identifying outlets for sales of products.
- Technical/financial support to artisans and handicraft centers, including supply of toolkits, linkages with market and identifying credit facilities in collaboration with partner institutions.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

BUDGET items \$

1. Staff salaries/Support 54,000

2. Activity Costs 390,000

3. Management & Agency Costs 34,000

Total 478,000

2. Development-oriented emergency and transitional aid for the flood affected population of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa and Sindh

Proposing agency

Care International

Objectives

The aim of this concept note is to restore access, support income generation through lessening of hazardous environmental issues and provision of initial livelihoods opportunities to the flood affected people. The immediate objectives are:

- Flood affected households are able to recover from the floods and to meet their basic daily needs
- Flood affected families have access to improved social infrastructure like roads, water channels, community service facilities/centers etc
- Livelihood opportunities created for households to meet their basic needs

Sindh districts: Sukkur, Shikarpur, Kashmore, Shadadkot, Ghotki and Jacobabad.

KPK districts: Nowshera and Charsadda

Flood-affected households. Most vulnerable groups, especially women and orphans, women headed households, elderly and people with disabilities and those who have lost all their resources and are regarded as income poor. Number: 56,000 persons, or 8,000 families, Total: 56,000 flood affected persons Children: 17,360 & Women: 19,600

Implementing Partners IDEA, CRDO, SPO, Pirbhat Women development Society Sindh,

Current Funds Requested \$2,602,300.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Community Infrastructure: Restoration of link roads, bridges, drains, small riverine dams (bunds), culverts, small-scale water channels and other community social infrastructure such as community centers, children's playgrounds, parks, etc

- Environment: Removal of flood water/rubble/mud and other hazardous waste through dewatering
- Non-farm livelihoods: Restoration of physical infrastructure at community level
- Disaster Risk Reduction through emergency education
- Social Cohesion: Psycho-social and counseling support

Cash for work activities, including:

- Formation of 280 women groups and 400 men groups in target districts for identification of needs in sectors to be recovered and rebuilt through CfW. Sectors are likely to include men and women as per culturally appropriate and agreed upon mechanisms, involving 8000 men and 2000 women
- Cleaning of streets, roads, market places, water channels and community identified priority infrastructure for early recovery which can engage women in sorting and sifting of debris and material for resale or reuse for rebuilding infrastructure.
- Cleaning of village infrastructure from clay and sand including non -farm water channels, street pavement, building small river bands (dams), culverts all to be prioritized through community participatory identification in target districts.
- Restoration of physical infrastructure at community level will include rebuilding and repair of school boundary walls, playgrounds, parks, etc involving women community groups to ensure women advantage from CfW in the rebuilding of their communities.
- Tools for repair and reconstruction will be distributed prioritizing the most vulnerable. Approximately 4000 men and 2800 women will receive tools for reviving their income generation. Tools will include sewing machines for women as well and agricultural implements, carpentry, masonry, builder and other professional tools as per needs expressed in community groups assessments.
- Women groups will also be facilitated to receive cash for small enterprise development. 800 Most vulnerable women will be targeted to receive cash in keeping with government

recommendation, to jump start small enterprise like embroidery, tailoring and others

- Environmental restoration and emergency education for target population for disaster risk reduction, including planting of trees, maintenance of water channels and removal of hazardous material.
- All activities will include leadership training for men and women groups creating linkages with existing government line departments to ensure extension of government services like livestock and poultry vaccinations their recovery and rehabilitation needs.
- Men and women community groups will participate in the following training to ensure quick recovery of morale and improved empowerment to hold government administration accountable to community rehabilitation needs.
- Trainings include psychosocial training for men and women groups and especially for target district children
- Leadership training for sustained social cohesion and conflict resolution among groups while ensuring linkages with government departments

CARE International

BUDGET items \$

Staff 170,000

Cash for work activities, transport, small enterprise development and Psycho-social and leadership 2,285,000

Administration (<=7%) 147,300

Total 2,602,300

3. Restoration of non-farm livelihoods and community infrastructure in the flood affected districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan, Pakistan

Proposing agency

Concern Worldwide (CW)

Objectives

To revive the livelihoods of 196,000 flood-affected persons (men/women) through provision of income generation/employment opportunities and

restore their access to essential services through revitalization of basic/critical infrastructure in Kohistan, Shangla (KPK), Muzaffargarh, Layyah (Punjab), Dadu, Thatta (Sindh) and Jafferabad (Baluchistan)

Beneficiaries: 196,000 Direct beneficiaries will be the worst flood-affected persons Children: 85,064 , Women: 94,005 and 101,995 men
Current Funds Requested \$4,835,459.00
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Implementing Partners Concern will work through its existing local NGO partners - Saiban & Environmental Protection Society in KPK , Doaba Foundation & Awaz Foundation in Punjab, SMART in Baluchistan, Indus Resource Centre & Root Work Foundation in Sindh

Activities

- Provision of productive tools to skilled artisans (men/women): Trade specific toolkits would be provided to 2,200 those already skilled artisans like carpenters, masons, cobblers, potters, tailors and daily wagers, who lost their tools during the flooding. Both men and women will benefit from this activity whereas provision of toolkits to women will enable them to restore their in-house income generation activities like stitching, embroidery, weaving etc.
- Provision of enterprise grants for restoration of damaged/affected small businesses/ enterprises: for 3,200 vulnerable rural entrepreneurs whose businesses have been destroyed. Target enterprises will include small grocery shops (including home-based shops run by women), vegetable stalls, tailoring shops, fruit shops/stalls, small poultry farms, etc. Each beneficiary will be provided with \$ 275 for revitalizing his/her business. The size of cash grant will be further refined based on the actual needs assessment. Both men and women will benefit from this activity, preference will be given to female entrepreneurs.
- Provision of vocational/employable skill development trainings to women/men: 3,700 (approx.) flood affected women/men will be provided skill trainings to enable them access

better income generating opportunities. Training in suitable trades will be carefully selected after training need assessment and market /value chain analysis. Length of different trainings will range from 1-4 month. In recognition that the majority of trainees are poor and vulnerable, they will be provided with cash for training/stipend. The amount of the stipend will be adjusted in consultation with other stakeholders providing similar trainings in the target districts (also keeping in mind government stipend rates). Upon successful completion of courses, the trainees will be awarded certificates and will be provided with trade specific toolkits required to begin working.

- Restoration of damaged/affected essential communal physical infrastructure 324 small damaged community infrastructure schemes will be restored. This include restoration of 120 pathways, link roads & pedestrian trails, 42 flood protection bunds & gabions & 162 culverts/small bridges. The project will ensure that vulnerable households particularly women benefit from the schemes. Cash-for-work for skilled/unskilled labor is also part of this activity. Project committees will be formed to take care, monitor the scheme implementation /cash for work activities.
- Involve beneficiaries (men/women) at all stages of the project cycle using participatory methodologies.

Concern Worldwide
 BUDGET items \$
 Staff Salaries/Support Costs 456,831
 Activity costs 4,055,452
 Management and Agency costs 323,176
 Total 4,835,459

4. Community restoration of small bridges, pathways, culverts and water channels in district Thatta

Proposing agency

Paiman Alumni Trust (PAIMAN)

Objectives

To reduce the vulnerability of the affected people, (Women, Girls, and Men and Women) while ensuring the livelihoods' early recovery of 60,000 people through repair and rehabilitation of the destroyed Bridges, Pathways, Culverts and Water Channels in five Union Councils, Thatta district.

Beneficiaries: 60,000 Including minorities Children: 26,000 Women: 17,000 & 17,000 Men

Current Funds Requested \$877,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Conduct Rapid Need Assessment of the targeted UCs.
- Community mobilization and formation of community project committees (both male and female representation) to create ownership and support from community. These community committees would implement the project in their areas.
- Consultation with district governments in allocation of resources to avoid duplication and overlapping.
- Contract local construction companies through proper selection process with the involvement of community project committees.
- Projects will be identified in consultation with PaRRSA, district authorities and local communities.
- Repair of 4 KMs streets/paths in each targeted UCs.
- Repair 8 small bridges in the UCs.
- Repair 4 KMs water streams in each targeted UCs
- Trainings for project staff and volunteers on Community Management Skills (CMS), Disaster Management and community based project management so that they can be involved at every stage of the project and can

respond in future calamities.

- Seven members will be nominated from the Village Committee for monitoring and implementing of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects.
- Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) would be conducted to analyze the situation on ground.
- Involvement of stakeholders in target criteria, identification and distribution with 50 percent women.

PAIMAN Alumni Trust

BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support Costs 95,000

Activities Costs 725,000

Management and Agency Costs 57,000

Total 877,000

5. Livelihood support to 8,000 vulnerable flood affected women home based workers/entrepreneurs by provision of raw material and tools lost in the recent floods

Proposing agency

AAGAH

Objectives

Livelihoods support to 8000 vulnerable women home based workers / entrepreneurs in 50 UCs of Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajan Pur, Rahim Yar Khan, Jhang & Mian Wali districts taking 10 UCs from each dist. ensuring an immediate source of income for the affected families, to ensure women empowerment and reduce their dependence

Beneficiaries: 8,000 HH/ Families (around 64000 individuals) Women: 8,000

Current Funds Requested \$1,479,064

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- To support livelihoods of the most vulnerable and worst flood affected 8,000 women home based workers/ women
- Entrepreneurs in the above mentioned 50 UCs of five targeted flood- affected districts of Punjab by provision of raw material, tools/implements/machines that they have lost

due to floods. The composition of these beneficiaries will be; around 160 beneficiaries will be taken from each UC. In this way around 1,600 women workers/entrepreneurs will be taken from each district.

- Mobilization and registration of 8,000 women home based workers/entrepreneurs in the targeted UCs of the districts, who have lost their tools and material. Priority will be given to women headed households, elderly and people with disabilities.
- Formation of five Project Implementation Committees (comprising five members in each committee), one in each district with significant involvement of targeted beneficiaries to facilitate process of registration and livelihoods support process in order to ensure the active participation of local community.
- Livelihoods support to 8,000 women home based workers/entrepreneurs through provision of lost working tools/implements/machines enabling them to start their livelihood activities.
- Development of better linkages and access to new/profitable markets for the 8,000 targeted women home based workers/entrepreneurs.
- Establishment of a common facilitation centre to train the targeted beneficiaries in product design, innovative strategies, planning, quality management, costing & pricing, marketing techniques
- Impart trainings in life skills, women rights and health/hygiene.
- Provision of psychosocial assistance in the common facilitation centre
- Organization has a coordination hub at Multan District and will operate in all targeted districts

AAGAH
 BUDGET items \$
 Staff (Salaries & Travelling) 225,790
 Inputs/Activities 1,185,906
 Administration 67,368
 Total 1,479,064

6. Repairing community infrastructure and revitalizing critical livelihoods in 60 peri-urban villages across flood affected areas

Proposing agency

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Objectives

To catalyze the recovery process with restoration of community infrastructure and livelihoods that enable or support the return of flood victims to peri-urban communities, in close coordination with humanitarian mechanisms.

Target districts will include flood affected areas in Punjab, Sindh, KPK, Gilgit Baltistan, and Pakistan Administered Kashmir. Peri-urban areas within the following Districts will be prioritized: Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Swat, Bunir, Malakand, Charsadda, Nowshera, Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, Dera Ghaza Khan, Leyyah, Rahaimyar Khan, Kashmore, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Sukker, Thatta, Dadu

Beneficiaries: 300,000 Additionally, 60,000 women will benefit from small grants provided to female community groups to address special needs such as those noted in the McRAM

Current Funds Requested \$15,227,913.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Based on the process of return, identify the peri-urban areas of 60 Tehsil capitals within the identified districts the following criteria 1) flood impact 2) population density and 3) economic status, with the intention to address the needs of those most affected by the natural disaster
- Within the Community Restoration cluster- as well as WASH, Health, Shelter, Agriculture, Logistics, Education, and other relevant clusters to ensure there is no overlap or duplication of efforts with identified project areas, as well as complementarities with restoration activities of other agencies (such as adherence to guidelines set by the cluster for cash-for-work initiatives)
- Establishment of community advisory boards

consisting of line ministries, local authorities, community

- representatives and elders, and PDMA as applicable to engage in the joint prioritization of infrastructure projects, beneficiaries for cash-for-work initiatives, and grants to small businesses and NGOs.
- Through NGO partners, conduct parallel focus group discussions with communities, including female -only groups, to ensure community input into the decision-making processes of community advisory boards
- Restore and repair key infrastructure through local private contractors, with a labor-intensive approach that will provide cash-for-work benefits to the most vulnerable sectors of the population
- Mainstream disaster risk reduction techniques into infrastructure repair
- Administer a small grants fund to restore assets of key businesses and civil society organizations that are critical to the revitalization of the economic and social structures of the peri-urban area targeted
- Administer small grants to groups of female community members (e.g. schoolteachers) to address some of their identity priority needs in the recovery process, such as those that advance their economic and social well -being, privacy, protection and dignity.
- Maintain monitoring and evaluation of project implementation in 60 project sites through IOM field staff and dedicated monitoring teams

International Organization for Migration
Current BUDGET items \$
Staff/Support Cost 360,000
Activities/Operations 13,698,913
Management and Agency Cost 1,169,000
Total 15,227,913

7. Restoration of non-farm livelihoods of the most vulnerable population in flood affected districts

Proposing agency
Help in Need (HIN)

Objectives

The prime objective of the project is the restoration and provision of initial livelihoods opportunities to the most vulnerable flood affected people in the following provinces and districts.

Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa Province (Nowsehra, Charsadda, Kohistan, Shangla and Swat
Punjab Province (Rahim Yar Khan and Muzaffar Gadh)
Pakistan Administered Kashmir (Neelum)

Beneficiaries: 21,000 Individuals Children: 9,030
Women: 10,096 & 3,000 Families
Current Funds Requested \$534,499.00
Priority RELIEF

Activities:

- Formation of community groups comprised of people from different walks of life (including volunteers too) and detailed assessment of small business damages, to select the most vulnerable individuals according to the well defined vulnerability gauge (analysis of income generating assets/other sources, elderly headed families, family size and age of children, women headed households and the ratio of females over males) in the target districts. This includes assessment for women in the same procedure
- Provision of enterprises grants according to the purification of the livelihood need among small ruined businessmen (Rs. 25,000 per enterprise). In each district 125 most deserved small entrepreneurs would be identified targeted and supported with such grants. The target population will only include those who severely affected by the flood in order to revitalize/restore their capability for livelihood again.
- To conduct motivational, business workshops

on monthly basis to the target population. 4 hours workshop to the groups (32 people in each group). Thus monthly covering 125 people in each district. Each group would complete four workshops in four months.

- Distribution of 2,000 sewing machines amongst the most vulnerable women (women headed households and the poorest among poor) followed by short term training (30 days) on sewing. These trainings would be managed in groups at village level set up in each district.

Help In Need

BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support costs 68,571

Activity costs 440,476

Management/Agency costs 25,452

Total 534,499

8. Integrated settlement restoration in the least served flood affected union councils in 21 districts

Proposing agency

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)

Objectives

The objective of this program is to enhance sustainable community recovery and return through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and cash for work programs targeting debris removal.

KPK: Swat (1150 families), Shangla (700 families), Kohistan (150 families), Tank (560 families), Mardan (240 families), Swabi (200 families), Charsadda (1,000 families)

Baluchistan Province: Naseerabad (1,800 families), Jaffarabad (3,200 families)

Punjab: Layyah (2,000 families), Multan (1,000 families), Muzaffargah (4000 families), Rahim Yar Khan (3,000 families)

Sindh: Khairpur (1,500 families), Noushero Feroz (1,200 families), Shikarpur (4400 families), Sukkur (600 families) Kamber-Shahdadkot (1,500 families)

AJK: Bagh (30 families), Muzaffarbad (470 families)

Beneficiaries: 225,000 individuals. Children: 45,000, Women: 99,450

Current Funds Requested \$9,444,884.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

UN-HABITAT will undertake “cash for work” (CFW) for clearing rubble, mud and standing water. The CFW program will contribute to community recovery by supporting settlement clean up, recycling of building materials, and improving access to public facilities, injecting cash into local communities as well as helping with the psychological trauma through the provision of earning opportunities for women and men. It will also help facilitate return to displaced women, girls, men and boys to their areas of origin. UN-HABITAT will ensure that women will have equal opportunities to be part of and benefit from the CFW activities.

In rural areas, community members, women and men, will receive appropriate instruction in site clearing and disposal sites for debris. UN-HABITAT will coordinate with local government to ensure that disposal sites are hazard free and will facilitate liaison between communities and local authorities to ensure that activities are appropriately coordinated. UN HABITAT will monitor the process.

In urban and semi urban communities, UN HABITAT will work closely with the local and municipal governments to ensure appropriate coordination with local communities' efforts to conduct debris removal.

The program will also assist men and women in the rehabilitation of existing community infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the flood. The program will support the communities' efforts by facilitating a process of community action planning (CAP) to determine communities' priorities for infrastructures repair and to mainstream DDR into community decision making.

Safe space for children and women will be a priority in Balochistan. The proposed assistance is debris clearance with cash for work and repair of

community infrastructure in 11 affected villages where UN-HABITAT is planning to expand debris clearing assistance to currently assisted 3,000 households (integrated shelter and WASH assistance) with additional 6,300 households for new activities in a total of 30 most affected villages in Sibi, Jaffarabad and Naseerabad districts. In Sindh the proposed assistance is debris clearance with cash for work and repair of community

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

UDGET items \$

Activity -Cash for work for debris removal and

Community infrastructure repair 7,552,604

Staff salaries / support cost 1,274,390

Management / agency cost 7% 617,890

Total 9,444,884

9. Emergency utilities assistance grants and cash for work opportunities to extremely vulnerable flood affected women and women headed

Proposing agency

Save the Children (SC)

Objectives

To enable extremely vulnerable flood affected women, women headed and extremely vulnerable households to meet their essential and immediate needs through emergency utility assistance grants and cash for work opportunities in Shangla, Dir and DI Khan in KPK, Rajanpur, D G Khan and Muzaffargarh in Punjab and Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Ghotki in Sindh.

Beneficiaries: 36,000 extremely vulnerable households Children: 123,840 Women: 80,439

Current Funds Requested \$5,667,191.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Emergency Utilities Assistance Grant: A total of 20,000 flood affected vulnerable women and women headed households will get one time emergency utilities assistance grant

worth \$120 (translated into Pak Rupees). The value of the proposed grant has been based on the average cost of utilities of an average household in the selected areas. For this initiative a comprehensive assessment, verification and registration will be conducted. Selection criteria for cash grant beneficiaries is as follows:

- Vulnerable flood-affected women and women headed households whose houses have been swept away, are completely destroyed, or are currently unliveable (inundated with high levels of water, etc)
- Vulnerable flood-affected women and women headed households with more than two children under 12
- Vulnerable flood-affected women and women headed poor households caring for orphans or disabled
- Among these households, families which have not yet been reached with significant assistance Cash for Work (Debris & Rubble Removal) interventions will help 16,000 Household to remove debris and rubble in the flood affected areas in order to accelerate the reconstruction and rehabilitation activities. Save the Children 's team will assess and identify the most vulnerable villages in the selected UCs, visit each of the targeted villages, and consult with the communities to remove debris and rubble.
- The proposed emergency assistance will specifically address the vulnerable women and women headed household utility needs. Where culture permits, women will also be engaged as laborers and get direct assistance.

Save the Children

BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support Costs 484,800

Activity Costs 4,415,720

Management & Agency Costs 766,671

Total 5,667,191

10. Support 1,500 workers (70 percent female workers, 30 percent male workers) for livelihood by providing productive tools and assets, and to build their capacity on business development services and disaster risk management to uplift their socio-economic and psychosocial conditions, at two UCs of Muzaffargarh district

Proposing agency

Initiative For Change (IFC)

Objectives

- The project aims to provide livelihood support to 1500 workers (1050 female workers & 450 male workers) by providing productive Tools and Assets (Machinery & Raw materials like: sewing machines, tools kits to beautician shops, Embroidery workers, carpet weavers, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, Auto workshop mechanics, barbers, Tailors, electricians, Welders, etc)
- To build the capacity of 1500 workers on Business Development Services and Disaster Risk Management for their psychosocial rehabilitation
- To develop linkages of 1500 workers with value chain actors

Beneficiaries: 9,000 1050 female workers, 450 male workers directly, and 600 children, 1500 elderly

People. The project will be implemented in UC Rangpur and UC Chak Frazi of District Muzaffargarh

Current Funds Requested \$313,648.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- 70 percent of total staff will be female including surveyors and trainers will be hired for the implementation of this project at grass root level, keeping in view the conflict sensitivity, local socio-economic & cultural conditions.
- Baseline survey will be conducted for identification of workers (female and males) who have lost their productive tools and assets in two Union Councils of Tehsil and

District Muzaffargarh.

- Formation of seven-member Village Project Committees (VPCs) comprising three local community members, two members of local bodies, and two representatives from IFC. Out of seven, at least three members will be from women and /or disabled groups of the population.
- Screening of 1,500 workers from the available data in consultation with VPCs. Priority will be given to women headed households, elderly and people with disabilities
- Arrangement of Events for the distribution of Tool Kits (i.e. productive tools and assets), Raw Material at village level by involving VPCs
- Culturally, socially and linguistically relevant curricula will be prepared on Business Development Services, and Disaster Risk Management
- 1,500 workers will be divided in 50 groups (each group will consist on 30 workers). Each group will be provided two days training on Business Development Services and Disaster Risk Management.
- The training methodology will be participatory and learner-centered.
- Appropriate methods will be used to evaluate and validate learning outcomes
- Rebuilding of linkages of these 1,500 workers with value chain actors will be a continuing activity
- VPCs will be overall responsible for project monitoring and monthly progress reports will be submitted to donor agencies and all other stakeholders
- At the end of the project, VPC will generate evaluation report which will be circulated to donors, local communities, authorities and stakeholders

BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support Cost 8,471

Activity Cost 294,118

Management & Agency Cost 11,059

Total 313,648

11. Early livelihoods recovery in the flood-affected provinces of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa and Sindh

Proposing agency
Oxfam GB

Objectives

To support livelihoods recovery through cash transfers for community work, support to small-scale businesses and income-generating activities targeting women.

Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa: Shangla district.
Sindh: Displacement camps in Shikarpur and Larkana with possible return to Jacobabad and Qambar-Shahdadkot Districts.

Beneficiaries 21,000 of which women: 10,500
Current Funds Requested \$2,253,981.00
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis, (already funded by ECHO), and assessment/consultation at community level, (overlapping with immediate relief).
- Support through Cash for Work schemes for community work + to small -scale businesses.
- Discuss/agree on income-generating activities for women. Where applicable, design basic business plans.

OXFAM GB

Current BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries/Support Costs 100,000
Activity Costs 1,971,176
Management and Agency Costs (Including Logistics) 182,805
Total 2,253,981

12. Community basic infrastructure response to flood affected Sibi district

Proposing agency
Balochistan Rural Development Society (BRDS)

Objectives

To ensure early recovery needs of the flood affected vulnerable people by providing inputs in

the field of Community Basic Infrastructure through social cohesion in Sibi district.

Beneficiaries: 4,500 Vulnerable flood affected people including Women: 1,837 and 2,663 men
Current Funds Requested \$91,528.00
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Formation and inclusion of community organizations
- Distribution of repair and construction toolkits to the communities
- Repair of water supply schemes in the target areas
- Provision of small scale water supply schemes in the target areas
- Repair and pavement of streets in the flood affected areas
- Construction of drainage systems in streets
- Construction of protection walls in the villages prone to floods
- Provision of culverts in the target areas
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activities

Balochistan Rural Development Society
Current BUDGET items \$
Staff 6,635
Inputs 83,720
Administration 1,173
Total 91,528

SECTOR/ CLUSTER: EDUCATION

1. Provision of basic education services for all boys and girls in community schools destroyed in flood affected area in Pakistan

Proposing agency
Rural Support Programs Network (RSPN)

Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to re-establish basic education services for all 75,000 school going children including 35,000 boys and 40,000 girls in community schools destroyed in 15 flood affected districts of Pakistan.

Scope: Muzaffargarh, Layyah, DG Khan, Rajanpur, Rahi Yar Khan, Kashmore, Jaccobabad, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Thatta, Dadu, Jamshoro, Jaffarabad, Diamer & Neelum

Beneficiaries: 226,500 School going Children

75000, Women: 75,000, Teachers 1500

Implementing Partners NRSP, PRSP, SRSO, BRSP, TRDP, SGA, AKRSP & AJKRSP

Current Funds Requested \$9,718,435.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Conduct a detailed technical assessment of the school infrastructure including WASH facilities which includes 350 girls' and 150 boys' schools;
- Reactivate and strengthen the 350 PTCs/ SMCs of girls schools & 150 boys schools;
- In the affected school locations to do oversight of school rehabilitation, proper use of gender sensitive teaching and learning materials; delivery of supplies; monitoring of educational activities; increased enrolment and retention of learners; post emergency education and health needs; and safety and maintenance of school structure. 75,000 mothers & 75,000 fathers will be encouraged to have active participation in the school activities through PTCs /SMCs. Mothers will be encouraged to participate and have voice in the school management affairs equal to the male counterpart;
- Provide transitional disaster resilient school structures with clean drinking water and gender sensitive sanitation facilities in 350 girls' and 150 boys' schools;
- Provision of contextual gender sensitive teaching & learning supplies for quality education including school in a box and recreational kits etc in 350 girls' and 150 boys' schools. Local material if available should be encouraged;
- Inclusion and access of vulnerable groups including previously out -of-school children especially girls to learning sites;
- Facilitate 1,500 affected teachers (1,050 women & 450 men) of community schools in resuming their teaching duties;
- Training of total 1,500 community teachers

(1,050 women & 450 Men) on psycho-social recovery and well being of affected children, adolescent, multi-grade teaching and classroom management; gender specific protective and safety measures for children/adolescents/adults; dissemination of gender sensitive health education, protection and disaster prevention messages etc;

- Enhancement of life skills and emergency preparedness/DRR skills by using participatory, gender and learner centered approaches;
- Support 150,000 parents including 75,000 mothers & 75,000 fathers to the development of local /community accountability mechanisms;

Rural Support Programs Network

BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries / Support Cost 474,117

Activity Costs 8,360,824

Management & Agency Cost 883,494

Total 9,718,435

2. Education through alternate means for flood affected children in IDP camps and damaged schools

Proposing agency

National Commission for Human Development (NCHD)

Objectives

The project aims engaging flood affected internally displaced children in positive learning and recreational activities as well as providing alternate opportunities to the children where schools are damaged due to flood till the schools are re-constructed in 67 flood affected districts across seven Provinces/Areas of Pakistan.

Beneficiaries: 798,146 Flood affected population,

Children: 391,091, Women: 407,054

Current Funds Requested \$7,329,479.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Scope: Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, Mianwali, Rahimyar Khan, Layyah, D.G. Khan, Bhakkar, Multan,

Sargodha, Khushab, Jhang, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jaccobabad, Larkana, Shahdad Kot, Thatta, Dadu, Jamshoro, S. Benazirabad, Hyderabad, Matiari, T.M. Khan, Tandu Allah Yar, Sukkur, Khairpur, Noshero, Feroze, Ghotki, Tank, D.I. Khan, Kohistan, Peshawar, Charsada, Nowshera, Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Shangla, Swat, Lakki Marwat, Bannu, Battagram, Mardan, Chitral, Karak, Malakand, Mansehra, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Sibi, Kachi, Killasaifullah, Lorlai, Mussakhail, Sherani, Hamai, Jhal Magsi, Kohlu, Barkhan, Diامر, Ghizer, Ghanche, Neelam, Hatian, Bhimber, Bagh, Haveli, Muzaffarabad

Activities

- Temporary Learning Sites will be established for providing the children an opportunity to engage in positive learning activities for addressing the psycho social needs of the children in post flood trauma scenario. Transitional schools will be established where school buildings are not useable.
- Training of teachers, on continual basis; to address the psycho-social needs of the flood affected children and other issues of education in emergencies. Experts from department of education will be made to design and deliver the training programs for the purpose of capacity building for sustainable development.
- Social mobilization through a cadre of social organizers will ensure maximum participation of children by way of participation of communities and SMC/PTAs at all stages of implementation.
- School in a Box and recreational kits will be provided to each school.
- The learning sites will be regularly monitored to maintain the highest possible level of efficiency.
- At locations where children would have lost the text books, provincial governments will be providing the text books on priority basis.
- Capacity of the staff of education department, teaching and
- non-teaching, will be built for managing the education in emergencies.

National Commission for Human Development
BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries / Support Cost 1,131,659

Inputs / Activities Cost 5,848,797
Management / Agency cost 349,023
Total 7,329,479

3. Reviving and strengthening education systems in the flood affected areas of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Proposing agency

Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP)

Objectives

The project will aim at the revival, improving and strengthening of the education systems to meet the aspiration of girls and boys in the flood affected districts of KPK. Integral to this will enabling safe access, a protective environment, improved quality education for all.

Target Locations: District Swat, Lower and Upper Dir and Buner

Beneficiaries: 23,550 girls and boys, women and men teachers and men and women community members and education departments, Children: 23,000, Adult Women: 504

Current Funds Requested \$3,135,913.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Provision of Transitional School Structures for completely damaged schools (which are resilient to disasters) and Rehabilitation of partially damaged schools, to ensure continuation of education during the transition period from tents/shelters to permanent structures;
- Provision of furniture to the affected schools;
- Provision of Safe Drinking Water and Gender Sensitive Sanitation to functioning Schools;
- Training to Teachers in supporting the psycho-social recovery and well-being of affected children; protective and safety measures for children and multi-grade teaching and class room management- Active Learning Techniques.
- Adequate and contextual Gender Sensitive Teaching and Learning Supplies to support quality teaching and learning;

- Reactivation and Strengthening of Parent Teacher Councils (PTC) and training in Disaster Management with a focus on; increased enrolment and retention of learners, especially girls; monitoring of educational activities and safety and maintenance of school structures. PTC will be engaged in identifying immediate needs of the schools through preparation of the School Improvement Plans (SIP), rehabilitation of schools and in delivery and proper use of the teaching and learning supplies to the schools;
- Support to the development of local /community accountability mechanisms and to district education offices for improved monitoring outreach of the educational activities at the school level.

Sarhad Rural Support Program BUDGET items \$
 Staff Salaries/Support Costs 224,876
 Inputs/Activity Costs 2,506,360
 Administration/Management Costs 404,677
 Total 3,135,913

4. Welcome to School campaign in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa (KPK) and FATA

Proposing agency
 Philanthrope

Objectives

The main objective of the proposed project is to contribute to increase access to Emergency education for all girls and boys especially the most vulnerable, in targeted government primary schools in the KPK and FATA through the creation of child friendly learning schools with a community based approach, while improving the quality of education with teacher trainings and follow up support; reviving and strengthening of PTCs/PTAs along with SMCs and trainings to learners regarding life skills and DRR strategies to cope with emergencies.

Scope: Charsadda, Nowshera, Mardan, Peshawar, Swat, Khyber and Mohmand.

Beneficiaries: 60,000 Girls and boys students

Implementing Partners Philanthrope, SYS

Foundation, PDSP

Current Funds Requested \$1,985,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Distribute and erect tents or transitional structures for all schools and ensuring that ground is raised and trenches are dug.
- Distribute and monitor teaching and learning materials to ensure that they are being properly used.
- Conduct teachers training sessions along with mentoring sessions to gain skills and produce experienced teachers.
- Learners are mentored with Life skills and DRR strategies to cope with emergencies and disasters
- Conduct survey of catchment area of each school to identify the number of out of school children, followed by enrolment drives and Welcome to School Campaigns.
- Organize extra-curricular activities for the school children including sports, drama, and debates.
- Monitoring of schools to ensure target enrolment is achieved.
- Mobilize communities by reactivating and strengthening PTAs/PTCs through training the community on their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the school, and through regular follow up meetings.
- Meetings with community regarding project orientation.
- Focus group meetings
- Debate competitions- regarding personal hygiene
- Submission of progress Reports.

BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support Costs 170,500

Activity Costs 1,743,000

Management/Agency Costs 71,500

Total 1,985,000

SECTOR/ CLUSTER: FOOD SECURITY

1. Emergency food assistance to victims of the Pakistan floods in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa and Sindh

Proposing agency

Trocaire

Objectives

The objective of the project is to reduce human suffering and meet the essential food needs of flood-affected families and individuals, including men, women and children.

Scope: KPK (Districts: Peshawar & Charsadah, UCs: Nahqi & Aagra) and Sindh (Districts: Jamshoro & Dadu, Talukas: Kotri, KN Shah, Dadu, Johi, UCs: Mounder, Siyal, Allah Abad, Pippri, Gozo and Mitho Babar, Kamal Khan, Allah Bachayo Shoro, Kotri, Manjho Shoro, Sindh University, Jamshoro) , with a special focus on the most vulnerable.

Beneficiaries: 73,901 Flood affected individuals, Children: 44,103, Women: 16,809, 21,931 Girls

Implementing Partners Rural Development Project, Indus Resource Centre, Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum

Current Funds Requested \$707,000.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Through the reactivation of village level committees, identify beneficiaries and develop beneficiary lists, disaggregated by gender and age.
- Identification of appropriate food ration and non-food items in consultation with the targeted beneficiaries and relevant clusters, and procurement of items is conducted
- Procurement of food and non-food items is conducted
- Dissemination of distribution procedures is provided to the targeted communities
- Distribution of non-food items is conducted
- Distribution of food ration packages is conducted

- Monitoring of distributions is conducted with beneficiary participation
- Specific actions under this project to address access issues for women and socially isolated persons (PLWHA, bonded persons, disabled persons and the elderly) will be to conduct the vast majority of distributions at the home or closer neighborhood level.
- Identify beneficiaries and compile distribution lists disaggregated by gender and age with a specific focus on the most vulnerable for targeted distribution
- Identification of appropriate food ration & non-food items in consultation with the targeted beneficiaries and in coordination with relief centers' distribution system
- Dissemination of distribution points and procedures is provided to beneficiaries identified for distribution outside of the relief centers
- Procurement of food and non-food items is conducted
- Distribution of non-food items is conducted
- Distribution of food ration packages is conducted
- Monitoring of distributions conducted with beneficiary participation

Trocaire BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support Costs 26,500

Activity Costs 664,000

Management and Agency Costs 16,500

Total 707,000

2. Relief operation for flood affected population - food aid (ERF funded project)

Proposing agency

Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)

Objectives

To save lives and improve essential nutritional and health status of women, children and other vulnerable individuals through emergency food intervention in district Layyah and Mianwali

Beneficiaries: 35,040 individuals of which Women number 16,520

Current Funds Requested \$251,125.00
Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Staff recruitment
- Survey and identification of most deserving families for distribution of food packs
- Starting procurement process of food items.
- Packing and labeling of food packs
- Establishment of warehouses in the districts
- Transportation of food packs to target districts
- Distribution of food pack to most vulnerable families
- End of project reporting and evaluation

Strengthening Participatory Organization
BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries and Fringe Benefits 7,288
Activity Cost (direct input cost) 216,000
Management and Agency Cost 27,837
Total 251,125

SECTOR/CLUSTER HEALTH

I. Provision of primary and reproductive health services to flood affected populations in six BHUs and two RHCs of Sukkur and Jacobabad districts in Sindh and six BHUs and two RHCs in Jaffarabad districts in Balochistan

Proposing agency

American Refugee Committee (ARC)

Objectives

To reduce the mortality and morbidity among the flood affected men, women and children by provision of life saving, comprehensive primary health care services with special focus on children and women of child bearing ages for their reproductive healthcare.

Target Districts: Jacobabad, Sukkur in Sindh; Jaffarabad in Balochistan

Beneficiaries: 268,404 men women and children with Women: 128,834

Current Funds Requested \$485,900.00
Priority RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Provision of Primary Healthcare and its components including Family planning, Ante - natal and post natal care and emergency obstetric care
- Sexually Transmitted infection and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment
- Support to ensure and sustain presence of health staffs (male, female medical officers, LHVs, Out Reach Workers) at health facilities.
- Provision of essential medicines, medical equipment and supplies; clear reporting and oversight of stocks
- Strengthen Maternal, Neonatal Child Health (MNCH) services
- Prevention and infection control through health education, distribution of hygiene and safe delivery kits
- Psychosocial support to survivors of trauma, violence including sexual violence, medical management of rape, post exposure prophylaxis and training staff on maintaining confidentiality and use of GBV protocols
- Community awareness and capacity building regarding reproductive health to decrease the maternal mortality rate through LHWs Primary Healthcare program
- Ambulance repair and maintenance
- Immunization (cold chain maintenance and support EPI district program)
- Health promotion through different health education programs.
- Vector control and prevention of Malaria through Malaria control program
- Safe drinking water, and sanitation
- Basic repair and maintenance of health facilities to make it functional
- Establishment of disease surveillance system
- Age appropriate health education targeted at boys and girls about RH, GBV, hygiene, nutrition, and personal and family health

American Refugee Committee
BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries/Support Costs 43,900

Activity Costs 389,000
Management and Agency Costs 53,000
Total 485,900

2. Restoration and rehabilitation of basic and comprehensive reproductive health services for flood affected populations

Proposing agency

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Objectives

To contribute to the prevention and reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity among the affected populations through the rehabilitation and restoration of basic and comprehensive reproductive health services in 27 most affected districts

Scope: in KPK (Lower Dir, Swat, Kohistan, Shangla, Charsadda, Nowshera, Tank and DI Khan), AJK (Muzaffarabad), Punjab (Muzafar'garh, Mianwali, Rajanpur, D.G Khan, Layyah, and Rahim Yar Khan), Sindh (Kashmore, Ghotki, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Kahirpur, Dadu, Quambar -Shahdad kot, Jamshoro, Thatta) and Balochistan (Nassirabad, Jaffarabad)

Beneficiaries: 8,000,000 most-vulnerable especially women and girls of reproductive age (1.8 million)

Implementing Partners MoH/DoH, MoPW/PWD, INGOs, local NGOs

Current Funds Requested \$15,434,322.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- In close partnership with the Ministry of Health and Provincial Departments of Health (MoH/DoH), lead the Reproductive Health Task Force within the Health Cluster and GBV sub-cluster (with UNICEF) within the Protection Cluster to ensure coordination of interventions, avoid overlapping and ensure timely, needs-based and appropriate assistance to the affected population.
- In partnership develop plans for the restoration of comprehensive reproductive health services in each targeted district in

consultation with all stakeholders, including MNCH and provincial departments of health, health care providers, and affected communities. District plans will:

- Identify existing local capacities and capacity building priorities
- Map ongoing development initiatives that can be built upon or re-oriented for early recovery
- Provide an understanding of the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls, and identify their capacities to engage in the recovery process.
- Prioritize BHUs and RHCs to be refurbished based on their accessibility, utilization and catchment population for early recovery and refurbishment/repair.
- Refurbish and repair identified BHUs, RHCs and referral hospitals (1 per district), including through the establishment of pre-fabricated units for the provision of services, particularly in areas where flood waters are expected to remain stagnant for a prolonged period of time (Punjab, Sindh).
- Establish Mobile Service Units (MSUs) to strengthen and increase coverage of reproductive health care services, particularly in hard to reach areas of KPK, and districts where flood waters are expected to remain stagnant for a prolonged period of time (Punjab, Sindh).
- Equip BHUs, RHCs and hospitals as well as MSUs to facilitate the provision of comprehensive RH services, including through procurement of RH kits and other essential equipment for community level, primary health care centers and referral level hospitals.
- In coordination with provincial departments of health and other partners within the Health and WASH Clusters, locate, mobilize and support health care providers, including Lady Health Workers (LHWs), to help resume their duties.
- Mobilize communities for their participation in the restoration of reproductive health services at district level, ensuring the participation of most vulnerable groups including women and girls, the elderly, disabled and young people, through focus group

discussions, peer networks, interviews, meetings with community leaders, etc.

United Nations Population Fund
BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries/Support costs 4,890,890
Activity Costs 9,000,000
Management and agency costs 1,543,432
Total 15,434,322

3. Provision of psychosocial support and medical camps for the flood affectees in Swat (UCs Madyan, Kalam, Bahrain)

Proposing agency

Bright Future Organization (BFO)

Objectives

- To provide free health services through 120 mobile health camps to flood affectees in the target union councils and
- To provide psychosocial support to (45000 families) men, women & children in the aftermath trauma of floods.

Beneficiaries: 315,000 people, including Women: 52,300

Current Funds Requested \$120,000.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Resource mobilization, staffing and offices furnishing
- Staff capacities building for field & orientation trainings
- Ensuring coordination with stakeholders including cluster members
- Logistics
- Mapping out Target UCs for better staff deployment and structuring
- Formation of 24 VCs (12 male and 12 Female)
- Psychosocial support & counseling to the affected families & individuals.
- Psychosocial session at different public place for men & women, i.e., schools, madrassas, mosques, Hujras and other public places.
- Arranged 120 medical camps in the different localities of the target UCs.
- Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting on daily and weekly basis

- Sharing project outputs with donors and other cluster members.

Bright Future Organization
BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries/Support Costs 15,000
Activity Costs 97,158
Management and Agency costs 7,842
Total 120,000

4. Emergency Health Units for Flood Affectees in Kachi, Balochistan

Relief International (RI)

Objectives

To meet immediate basic health needs and reduce morbidity and mortality, particularly among the vulnerable groups of flood affected communities in Kachi, Balochistan

Beneficiaries Total: 36,000 individuals including 9,000 women

Current Funds Requested \$60,000.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Establish health clinic in Dhadar District Headquarters, Hospital Kachi, Balochistan to serve the official IDP camp in Dhadar, where at least 2,500 families reside after having fled from Sindh Province.
- Conduct daily health outreach sessions to ensure that the IDPs health is monitored and patients are aware of RI's services and sick patients are able to access the services.
- Clinic will operate 24 hours a day with qualified medical staff and be stocked with basic medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, fluids, and an ambulance to run a full service medical clinic.
- Training of project health facilities' staff on community based management of water/ vector borne illness, acute malnutrition, and of alert/ reporting measures for cases of acute watery diarrhea and malaria.
- Screening of at least 60 percent eligible children (6-59 months) and women (pregnant/ lactating) in the community using MUAC and

- in facility using weight and height.
- All health care providers and community workers trained in nutrition and use of growth monitoring to identify malnourished children in the community, and managing care and early referral (when necessary). This training will be linked with awareness on infant feeding practices to PLWs.
- Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), consisting of health education sessions on diarrheal diseases, ORS training for mothers, instructions on when to seek care for diarrhea (mothers will leave program knowing when to seek help and at least two critical signs of dehydration and diarrhea).
- Reproductive health services for women; Establishment of breast feeding corners (safe heavens) in the target health facilities for promotion of exclusive breastfeeding up to six months of age and appropriate complementary feeding and encouraging/helping mothers for re lactation.
- Health, Nutrition and Hygiene Promotion sessions for adopting hygiene and health practices
- Support the Ministry of Health's monitoring systems including disease and nutrition surveillance to monitor progress and to serve as an early warning of any deterioration in the situation.
- Submit daily disease and nutrition surveillance reports to WHO and the government.

Relief International BUDGET items \$
 Staff Salaries/Support Costs 12,000
 Activity Costs 42,000
 Management and Agency costs 6,000
 Total 60,000

5. Provision of specialized care of physical and mental health/ psychiatric illnesses at tertiary level care health facilities in Nowshera, Charsadda, Muzaffargarh and Thatta

Bilal Foundation (BF)

Objectives

To provide medical treatment and support to the flood affected people having mental health

problems including Mental Disorder, Anxiety Disorders, Sleep Disorders etc.

Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 Whole population of the selected districts including 400,000 Women
Current Funds Requested \$152,400.00
Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Deployment of Psychiatrist/Medical Specialist with Medical Officers (including feamel doctors) at the District Headquarter Hospitals of the target districts
- Provision and installation of necessary equipment
- Provision of medicines and supplies

Bilal Foundation Current BUDGET items \$
 Staff Salaries/Support Costs 27,430
 Activity Costs 115,000
 Management and Agency costs 9,970
 Total 152,400

6. Provision of primary and reproductive health services to flood affected populations in one civil hospital, two BHUs and three civil dispensaries in Kalam in District Swat in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Proposing agency

American Refugee Committee (ARC)

Objectives

Decreasing mortality and morbidity among the flood affected population of Kalam Swat district in KPK, by provision of life saving, comprehensive primary health care services with special focus on children and women of child bearing ages for their reproductive healthcare. To also fill the gaps in health facilities in equipment, supplies, and human resource, ensure a referral system, and to provide psychosocial support and counseling.

Beneficiaries: 79,200 children, and 38,016 women
Current Funds Requested \$443,314.00
Priority RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Provision of Primary Healthcare and its components including Family planning, Ante - natal and post natal care and emergency obstetric care
- Sexually Transmitted infection and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment
- Support to ensure and sustain presence of health staffs (male, female medical officers, LHVs, Out Reach Workers) at health facilities.
- Provision of essential medicines, medical equipment and supplies; clear reporting and oversight of stocks
- Strengthen Maternal, Neonatal Child Health (MNCH) services
- Prevention and infection control through health education, distribution of hygiene and safe delivery kits
- Psychosocial support to survivors of trauma, violence including sexual violence, medical management of rape, post exposure prophylaxis and training staff on maintaining confidentiality and use of GBV protocols
- Community awareness and capacity building regarding reproductive health to decrease the maternal mortality rate through LHWs Primary Healthcare program
- Ambulance repair and maintenance
- Immunization (cold chain maintenance and support EPI district program)
- Health promotion through different health education programs.
- Vector control and prevention of Malaria through Malaria control program
- Safe drinking water, and sanitation
- Basic repair and maintenance of health facilities to make it functional
- Establishment of disease surveillance system

American Refugee Committee BUDGET items \$
Staff 64,714

Inputs 356,140

Administration 22,460

Total 443,314

7. Efficiently delivering essential reproductive health services and products and essential primary health care to flood affected populations in 15 districts in all four provinces of Pakistan.

Proposing agency

Marie Stopes International (MSI)

Objectives

To provide emergency access to primary health care services, including reproductive health services for populations affected by the floods in Pakistan in order to reduce excess mortality and morbidity.

Scope: Sindh: Jacobabad, Kandhkot, Thatta, Sukkar, Shikarpur, Punjab: Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Layyah, DG Khan, Balochistan: Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, KPK: Nowshera, Charsada, Swat, DI Khan

Beneficiaries: 72,000 men, women and children

Current Funds Requested \$250,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Setting up of Rehydration Therapy Units within MSS Static camps. These units will be able to identify serious cases (dysentery, Cholera severe dehydration) and either receive referrals from the mobile camps of serious cases or refer to tertiary or secondary health facilities that have not been damaged by the floods
- Oral rehydration salts (ORS), IV Fluids and information will be provided on an outpatient basis.
- Treat all infections through prescription of broad spectrum antibiotics
- Provide Anti-malarial drugs
- Treat trauma and minor injuries
- Provide Nutritional supplements
- Clean delivery kits for visibly pregnant women and skilled providers
- Contraceptives
- Referral for Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC)
- Treatment of Septic and Incomplete

- Abortion and Post Abortion Care
- Antenatal Postnatal Care
- RTI Treatment
- Conduct health and hygiene awareness raising sessions in the community on health promotional activities to prevent diarrhoeal diseases and other infectious diseases in selected areas.
- 450 static and mobile camps (5 camps per district per month/6 months) providing emergency relief services and FP/RH services:
- 33,750 emergency relief services will be provided over a 6 month period
- 19,350 FP (3600 IUCDs, 2250 pills, 2250 injections, 11250 condoms) services will be provided over a 6 month period
- 720 (8 sessions per district per month) Health Education Sessions will be conducted.
- 300 (20 TBAs per district) TBA/LHVs will be trained in the use of the clean delivery kits.

Marie Stopes International

BUDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support 80,000

Activity Cost 140,000

Management and Agency Costs 30,000

Total 250,000

8. Restoration of initial package of essential healthcare services for flood affected populations in Nowshera, Charsadda, Swat, and Shangla districts of Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Proposing agency

Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN)

Objectives

The aim is to prevent excess morbidities and mortalities through provision of life saving and emergency healthcare interventions and restoration of public health system in the flood affected population in the targeted areas of KPK. Specific Objectives include:

- To sustain access and availability to integrated primary healthcare (including Reproductive health and referral services) at community and facility level for flood affected populations.

- To restore/revitalize health service delivery in the flood affected areas through supporting the local health authorities/system and engaging with key national programs including restoration of LHW network in the affected districts
- To strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity in targeted districts/UCs.

Scope:

- 1) Swat: UC – Bahrain, Bashigram, Kalam, Mankyal, Miandham, Shamoza, Utroor, Kota, Kokarai, Fathi Pur, Bara Bandai, Ber Abakhel, Durishkhela, Asharai, Darmai, Sakhra Khawazakhela, Matta, Madyan, Islampur, Madyan, Bashigram, Balakot
- 2) Nowshera - Jalozai, Pir Sabak, Khashgi Bala, Aakbur Pura GHS Aabbbzai, Mazara, Tarnan, Mirzadher, Hisar, Yasinzai, Mirza Dher, Utmanzai
- 3) Charsadda – Tehsil Tangi, UC Abbazai, Mazara, Tarnab, Mirzadher, Hisar Yasinzai. The Mobile team sites depend on area and will be jointly identified with the concerned EDO (H).
- 4) Shangla – Pir Kana, Pir Abad, Shahpur, Damorai. The mobile team sites depend on area and will be jointly identified with the concerned EDO (H) due to the evolving needs on the ground.

Beneficiaries Indirect Beneficiaries (total catchment population in the project impact areas)=

940,000

Implementing Partners District health authorities

Current Funds Requested \$800,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Improved access to integrated primary and secondary healthcare including RH and referral services at community and facility levels through:
- Close 25 mobile clinics ensuring service provision to the populations through services by Merlin and national partners, MoH/ local NGO static clinics, coordinate and support at district level.
- Provide integrated primary healthcare 21 static health facilities with a focus on:
- Providing child healthcare interventions - childhood immunization, IMCI and referrals.

- Providing maternal and newborn healthcare including BEOC services and referral for CEOC, based on MISP package
- Managing communicable diseases with a focus on tracking outbreaks through early warning and response system including prompt and coordinated control measures
- Providing general clinical services and establishing referral linkages with secondary and tertiary hospitals
- Providing emotional health and psycho social support services
- Provide medicines, medical supplies, equipment and human resources necessary for the delivery of the standardized package
- Implement infection control measures including healthcare waste management in supported HFs to avoid cross contamination.
- Provide water purification tablets to the families in contact with mobile teams and /or during community awareness sessions
- Provide training and support to staff to provide primary care for mental illness, counselling and to support active listening groups.
- Promote healthier key family practices through targeted health education and awareness through re -activation of the LHWs network and linking them within the health system
- Address the emerging public health threats and strengthen the emergency preparedness and response in targeted districts through:
 - Support DEWS in all supported HF including training of MOH and Merlin staff on DEWS data compilation, analysis and feedback
 - Provide the necessary tools for the recording and reporting the DEWS data, and adequate communication means to enable regular transmission to EDOH, and WHO
 - Compile and disseminate weekly (and when necessary daily) DEWS reports to the EDHO and WHO
 - Conduct jointly with EDOH and WHO timely investigation of epidemic alarms and the implementation of control measures along with the WASH and Nutrition Clusters
 - Train LHWs on health and hygiene promotion and communication methodologies.
 - Initiate establishment of UCs Health Committees with the support of re-activated LHWs, community leaders, and health promoters.
- Participate in the development of Health Contingency Plan at the district level
- Restore/revitalize health services through capacity building and enhanced linkages with national programs including LHWs network through:
 - Build the capacity of first level healthcare providers on standard protocols including MISP package for RH services
 - Conduct joint (EDOH/Merlin) supervisions to reinforce the adherence to MOH/WHO protocols
 - Support the re-activation of the LHW system in areas of intervention through building their capacities, provision of work kits and linking them into the health system
 - Strengthen the referral system so that the staff follows the standard referral criteria and stabilization and transport of severely ill patients
 - Develop cross linkages with WASH and Nutrition sectors and integrate the nutrition services in the PHC through evidence based advocacy
 - Maintain a close coordination with all stakeholders (Provincial Government, local administration/DRU, EDO (H), PDMA, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and NGOs)

Medical Emergency Relief International
 Current BUDGET items \$
 Staff salary and support costs 200,000
 Activity costs 544,000
 Management/admin costs (7%) 56,000
 Total 800,000

SECTOR/CLUSTER: SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

I. Transitional shelter assistance to flood affected families in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan, Pakistan

Proposing agency

Concern Worldwide (CW)

Objectives

To provide transitional shelter support to 15,000 vulnerable families whose houses have been destroyed due to the floods in district Muzaffargarh (2,500 families), Dadu (6,000 families), Thatta (4,000 families) and Jafferabad (2,500 families), as per the Sphere standards.

Target Locations/districts: District Muzaffargarh (Punjab), Districts Dadu & Thatta (Sindh) and District Jafferabad (Baluchistan) - all the proposed districts are severely affected as per NDMA list

Beneficiaries Total: 105,000 Direct beneficiaries, Children: 45,570, Women: 50,360 and 54,640 men

Implementing Partners Concern will work through its existing local NGO partners - Doaba Foundation & Participatory Welfare Society in Punjab, SMART in Baluchistan, Indus Resource Centre & Root work Foundation in Sindh

Current Funds Requested \$4,361,674.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Provision of roofing materials & toolkit for transitional shelter construction: 15,000 families will benefit from transitional shelter assistance. Concern will provide only the roofing materials to build one safe room to ensure sufficient covered area for a family of 7 members as per Sphere standards. Families will be expected to build walls from locally available materials & re-use salvaged materials (door, windows, wood) from their destroyed homes, adhering to local workmanship standards. Families whose houses have been fully damaged will be given priority - within that group, extremely vulnerable
- Households (headed by women, elders or disabled persons & households with limited

economic assets) will be prioritized for assistance. In each of the targeted village, local project committees will be formed to monitor the progress of transitional shelter construction with project staff. Transitional shelter support provided by Concern will adhere to Sphere standards as:

- It will enable the beneficiaries build a safe & durable refuge at the site of their original dwellings, minimizing further displacement
- It will enable the target families to have sufficient covered space for a dignified accommodation, with covered floor area of 26.7m² for a family of 7 persons (this is a little more than 3.5m² per person defined by Sphere Standards), enabling families to undertake essential household/livelihood activities.
- It will be designed according to the local culture & to provide sufficient protection from climate & ensure health /well being.
- It will enable the beneficiaries to re-use the salvaged materials from their damaged houses.
- Locally sourced materials such as mud, bamboos & wild leaves/straw will be used for the construction (as per local practices) which can easily be arranged by the people.
- It will adhere to the locally defined standards of workmanship.
- Concern will provide durable roofing materials, appropriate to the local conditions/culture
- Provision of Cash for work for raising homesteads: The above-mentioned extremely vulnerable 15,000 households receiving transitional shelter assistance will also be provided Cash for Work to raise their homesteads (a standard minimum area of 16x18 ft - one room) to save from future low to medium level of flooding. Currently, the houses are situated on low lying grounds with a potential risk of being damaged from even low level flooding. This will be a risk reduction measure to reduce damage in the event of future floods. Project committees will be formed to monitor CFW activities. CFW wages will be set in consultation with other agencies working in the area and keeping in view the local wage rates.
- Orientation sessions on Emergency

Preparedness & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Assessments have informed that communities in flood prone areas have limited knowledge of emergency preparedness and DRR. Community level sessions (with men/women) will be conducted to orient them on disaster risks and how these risks can be mitigated. Concern will work through its long standing emergency partners to implement the project. Concern will fully involve beneficiaries (men/women) at all stages of the project cycle using participatory methodologies. Concern will strive to “do no harm” & will ensure that assistance does not become part of the local conflict dynamics. An appropriate mechanism will be established for beneficiaries to put forward their complaints without fear of reprisal. Regular monitoring (against the

- stated outputs/results and indicators) will be carried out to ensure that the project achieves the stated results.
- Concern & its partners will coordinate with Shelter, Protection, Early Recovery & WASH clusters & government departments at federal, provincial & local level, to avoid duplication of efforts & ensure harmonization of approaches. For procurement, preference will be given to goods/services available in country.

Concern Worldwide BUDGET items \$
 Activity costs 3,771,913
 Staff costs 296,448
 Management costs 293,313
 Total 4,361,674

2. To provide adequate shelter material in local environs to flood affected families

Proposing agency

Pattan Development Organization (PATTAN)

Objectives

To provide most needy families adequate shelter and privacy in their local environs.

Scope: South Punjab. District Muzaffargarh: Tehsils: Kot Addu, Alipur, Jatoi and Muzaffargarh; District Rajanpur: Tehsil Jampur and Tehsil Rojhan; District

DG Khan: Tehsils: Taunsa and DG Khan.
 Sindh: District Shikarpur: Taulka Khanpur, Lakhi; District Kashmore: Taulka Kandhkot & Tangwani
Beneficiaries: 35,000 individuals, Children: 18,000, Women: 8,500 and 8,500 Men
Implementing Partners Women Councilors Network (WCN)
Current Funds Requested \$498,404.00
Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Preparedness and planning for project implementation
- Mobilization and deployment of volunteers' teams
- Local market search for required items (shelter material)
- Agreements with suppliers
- Community contact and finalization of beneficiaries with the consultation of affected population
- Formation of community committees for self help
- Discussion with beneficiaries about timing and points of distribution of shelter material
- Distribution of shelter material
- Documentation and accounts keeping

Pattan Development Organization BUDGET items \$
 Staff Salaries & Support Cost 20,949
 Activity Cost 427,500
 Management & Agency Cost 49,955
 Total 498,404

3. Providing NFI kits for flood affected in Muzaffargarh and Rahim Yar Khan and installation of shelter and temporary toilets for most vulnerable

Proposing agency

Oriental Women Organization (OWO)

Objectives

- To provide the kitchen sets and blankets to 300 effected families of District Rajanpur, 300 of Muzafargarh and 300 of District Rahim yar

Khan to protect the families from unhygienic issues;

- To provide the appropriate shelter and private temporary toilets near the shelter places for hygiene and safety of women of affected 180 families of Rajanpur and 180 of Muzafargarh District.
- To protect the most vulnerable households from theft of their belongings and to save them from the hardness of winter season till they go back to their homes.

Beneficiaries: 10,080 vulnerable people Children: 2,080 Women: 5,000 and 1,000 old age people
Current Funds Requested \$250,000.00
Priority RELIEF

Activities

- We will collect the data of 480 most vulnerable families of Muzafargarh, 480 of Rajanpur district and 300 of District Rahim Yar Khan with their CNICs and will coordinate with the DCO office of respective districts to avoid from replication.
- Will establish 6 camps villages with 60 shelters in two districts and will provide sanitation facilities near to their settlement in both districts
- We will install the temporary shelter places, designed by our technical team. These shelters of 13 X 13 feet with the 8 feet height and straight roof made by water proof wood and pipe frame will save them from the hardness of every season even winter.
- Logistics the Items to the distribution point and distribute the items and monitor the distribution.
- We will construct the 3 private toilets for the women and 3 sprats for the men and will also 1 specially designed for disabled and elders by keeping in mind the gender equality and specific needs of women and old age people nearer to their settlements.

Oriental Women Organization

BUDGET items \$

Activity Cost 213,500

Staff Salaries/Support Cost 12,500

Management and Agency cost 24,000

Total 250,000

4. Providing winterized shelter and NFIs to flood affected families in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Proposing agency

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Objectives

The project aims at improving the living conditions of the flood affected families by bridging the gap between the emergency phase and the proper reconstruction.

Beneficiaries: 6,000 Flood affected families

Current Funds Requested \$2,140,014.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Assessment and prioritization of target areas: NRC Emergency Response Team will conduct needs assessment in the targeted areas according to recognized assessment methodology. The main steps will be: (a) Definition of criteria for the assessment (b) Focus Group Discussions held through including the use of a semi open questionnaire - House to house assessment based on beneficiaries lists
- Liaison with provincial and local authorities and community representatives: Coordination with the local authorities will be continuous. DCOs, Union Council Secretaries, IDPs representatives will be contacted since the first FGDs.
- Coordination with other actors through clusters, as well as bilaterally. Of particular relevance is the coordination that NRC has with its own ICLA team (Information Counseling and Legal Assistance).
- Developed of an appropriate transitional shelter solution: With the aim to provide adequate living conditions which can bridge the gap between the emergency phase and reconstruction, NRC, together with the cluster members is developing a transitional shelter design.
- Community mobilization and distribution of items, involving women and men. Not only the beneficiaries but also the hosting community, the social activist, elders, and the religious

leaders will be involved in the process. Beneficiaries will participate providing labors and, when possible, spaces where to conduct the distributions.

- Construction of Transitional Shelters assembled in one or more sites and later on distributed to the field. With a combination of beneficiaries participation and skilled labor provided by the project. At the same time NFIs will be distributed to the identified families

Norwegian Refugee Council
 BUDGET items \$
 Staff & Running Costs 278,202
 Activity & Project Costs 1,712,011
 HQ Admin 149,801
 Total 2,140,014

SECTOR/CLUSTER WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

I. Relief WASH Interventions for the flood-affected populations

Proposing agency
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Objective: Relief WASH Interventions for the flood-affected population

Scope: Districts Nowshera, Charsadda, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Swat, Hangu, Shangla, Tank, DIKhan, Buner, Kohat, Peshawar, Mardan, Swabi (KPK); Muzaffargarh, Rajanpur, Mianwali, Rahimyar Khan, Layyah, D.G. Khan, Bhakkar, Khushab (Punjab); Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Shahdak Kot, Thatta, Dadu, Jamshoro, Sukkur, Khairpur (Sindh); Ghizer, Hunza Nagar, Astore, Skardu (G-B); Muzaffarabad, Neelam (AJK); Barkhan, Kohlu, Sibi, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Quetta (Balochistan)

Beneficiaries: 2,500,000; Children: 1,000,000
 Women: 1,500,000 in 360,000 Households
Implementing: PVDP, BEST, SSD, HRDS, SABAA, RID, RAHBAR, EPS, CORDAID, Handicap International, ACTED, Lodhran Pilot Project, Sudhaar, NRSP, PRSP, BLCC, Hayat Foundation, Qatar Charity, TVO, TRDP, Save the Children,

GOAL, Solidarite
Current Funds Requested \$50,000,000.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Life-saving WASH interventions aimed at ensuring the use of safe drinking water, safe disposal of human excreta and good hygiene practices, will, be implemented. A minimum of 40 percent of supplies required for this project will be procured locally.
- Provision of safe drinking water through: Water tankering of approximately 8,000,000 liters of water; fuel for generators, installation of 800 hand pumps, supply of 20 storage tanks and use of 600 drums of chlorine powder for water disinfection;
- Immediate restoration and / or disinfection of 1,200 damaged or destroyed water supply schemes;
- Water quality testing of water sources for bacterial contamination and associated water treatment;
- Distribution of WASH NFIs, including approximately 60,000 buckets with lids and jerry cans
- Distribution and orientation on use of household water treatment options, of 5 million water purification tablets and 1 million chlor-flocculant sachets.
- Provision of basic sanitation facilities, ensuring culturally appropriate and separate gender facilities that address the specific needs of women and girls, through:
- Installation and maintenance of 3,000 temporary latrines and associated hand washing facilities;
- Restoration of damaged facilities in camps housed in 700 schools or other public buildings;
- Decommissioning of facilities upon camp closure in an environmentally appropriate manner in close coordination with CCM;
- Support solid waste management through provision of 600 sanitary workers and 34 trolleys;
- De-sludging of sanitation facilities and de-watering of stagnant water ponds.
- Promotion of safe hygiene practices:
- Through hygiene education focusing on hand-washing and latrine usage totaling

approximately 10,000 sessions. Methods include community level hygiene sessions as well as public service announcements using mass media. This will focus on 4-5 key practices for survival.

- Distribution of over 100,000 extended family hygiene kits catering to women and girls.
- Response to any outbreak of WASH related disease as part of the joint health -nutrition-food survival response. This includes:
- Ensuring safe drinking water through chlorination of water at source, in transport and at home.
- Safe disposal of excreta and intensive promotion of hand washing with soap.

United Nations Children's Fund
 Current BUDGET items \$
 Salary/support cost 3,500,000
 Activity cost 42,000,000
 Management Cost 4,500,000
 Total 50,000,000

2. Emergency WASH assistance to flood affectees of Kohistan, Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Proposing agency

Pak Rural Development Program (PRDP)

Objectives To enhance personal hygiene practices especially through women and children focused interventions and communities to reduce water borne diseases in District Kohistan; To rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities in affected communities at District Kohistan to at least pre-disaster levels and as per Sphere standards ; To ensure minimum accessibility standards are promoted and used by affectees of District Kohistan

Scope: 6 Union Councils of District Kohistan including UC Dubair Khas, Dubair Pain, Dubair Bala, Ranolia and Pattan, as per needs assessment

Beneficiaries Total: 32,000 Men= 6272, Women= 6528, Boys= 9408, Girls = 9792

Current Funds Requested \$460,000.00

Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Conduct KAP survey at the start of the project.
- Provide WASH NFIs, hygiene kits, soap, rehabilitate/ repair WSS and start hygiene promotion
- Provision of tool kits for debris removal
- Provide Shelter and NFIs on immediate basis for those who lost their houses (Kitchen items, Bedding and clothing, lighting, Water collection and storage)
- CFW activities for debris/waste removal, repair of link roads as well as finding other solution of access and repair of basic infrastructure
- Organize mobile health camps for health assistance.
- Formation of WASH committees at each village for ensuring community participation
- Repair of priority damaged DWSS and hand pumps, dug wells
- Provision of water purification tablets (aqua tabs) at the household level
- Provide Family hygiene kits focusing on Soap that meets the specific needs of women and children
- Provide Jerry cans, pitchers and buckets for water collection (pitchers are used to collect water traditionally by women in the area)
- Provide water storage containers to store water at home
- Distribute aqua tabs for water disinfection
- Organize and conduct Hygiene Promotion sessions with women, children (C2C) and men separately
- Construct bathing facilities and Provide latrines to discourage open defecation
- Start debris removal campaign and distribute tool kits
- Regular monitoring and reporting
- End of project KAP
- All activities and WASH facilities will be ensured to meet Sphere standards

Pak Rural Development Program

UDGET items \$

Staff Salaries/Support Costs 40,000

Activity Cost 400,000

Management and Agency costs 20,000

Total 460,000

3. Providing access to water sanitation and hygiene for healthy survival in flood affected districts of Nowshera, Charsadda and Swat in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa

Proposing agency
Care International

Objectives:

- Flood affected households are able to recover from the floods and to meet their basic daily needs through revived incomes
- Flood affected families have access to improved water and sanitation facilities in transition and upon return to their restored home
- Target population has enhanced awareness about WASH practices and are able to incorporate them in their lives as an improvement to their pre-crisis practices.
- Revival of livelihoods through support income generation through cash-for-work for debris clearance.

Beneficiaries: 3,000 flood affected HHs, including 10,850 children and 12,250 women, 2,100 elderly and persons with disabilities in KPK, in flood affected populations Total: 21,000 flood affected persons

Implementing Partners IDEA and CRDO
Current Funds Requested \$1,000,000
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities:

- Providing water purification mechanisms: CARE will supply Pur Sachets which are the better practice in cleaning turbid water for access to clean water.
- Water Storage Mechanisms: CARE will include water jerry cans to households for storing water.
- Latrine: Restoration of physical infrastructure at community level and at Camp site in the initial phase of the flood recovery period where communities are in camps. CARE and partner 's engineers will determine the ideal solution for latrines as the topography of the affected areas is different and sub -soil and

water table analysis will determine the mechanism for latrines.

- Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene education, with particular focus on ensuring access for women and girls that adequately addresses their specific needs.
- Cleaning of water channels and well and hand pumps as is recommended at the WASH Cluster technical groups
- Establishing latrines in homes where communities have returned
- Latrines at Camps and schools in affected areas
- Supply of sanitary napkins at specific women friendly sources in camps and at village level for communities returning to homes
- Water storage and purification facility in the shape of jerry cans and Pur Sachets
- Awareness raising sessions with communities in camps and those returning to their homes
- Formation of WASH focal groups in camps and in communities returned to their homes for sustained linkages

CARE International

BUDGET items \$

WASH awareness and hygiene promotion including survival activities (Affected communities, Host Comm 100,000

Sanitation including survival activities (Affected communities, Host Communities,

Spontaneous Settle 776,000

Program Support costs (20%) (Staffing costs, administrative, operations, security,

headquarter rec | 24,000

Total 1,000,000

4. Ensuring availability of safe drinking water to the flood affected population of Sanawa, Tehsil Kot Adu, Muzafargarh

Proposing agency

Helping Hand for Relief and Development (HHRD)

Objectives

Provision of safe drinking water to the flood affected population of Sanawa, Muzafargarh, Punjab

Beneficiaries: 9,000 Targeted families approx. 1286,
Children: 3,819 , Women: 2,084
Current Funds Requested \$141,145.00
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Water Trucking in the area to provide safe drinking water
- Installation of water purification plant in the area

Helping Hand for Relief & Development

Current BUDGET items \$

Staff 5,012

Inputs 129,412

Administration 6,721

Total 141,145

5. WASH facilities for flood affected in district Rahim Yar Khan (ERF funded project)

Proposing agency

Human Appeal International (HAI)

Objectives

To reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases, and vulnerabilities associated with sanitation and hygiene among 500 flood affected families

Scope: Four union councils Jahok Gulab Shah, Ahmed Ali Laar, Gul Mohammad Langah, and Noor Wala of District RY Khan as per the international humanitarian standards

Beneficiaries: 3,500 vulnerable, women headed families, children including 1,300 boys and 1,200 girls and Women: 500

Current Funds Requested \$215,946.00

Priority RELIEF

Activities

- Installation of 500 Latrines (ventilation improved pit)
- Distributing 500 Water storage tanks (300 gallons capacity) among 500 families @ 01 per family
- 1000 Jerry Cans distribution (2 per family)
- Construction of 500 washing Pads (01 per family to facilitate washing utensils/ clothes)

- 7940 Water purifier aqua tabs distribution @ 3 per family a day with a capacity of 5 lit water purification;
- Hygiene promotion sessions and material dissemination for 500 HHs
- Piped water supply (bathing places, kitchen, washing pads) for 500 HHs
- Identifying solid waste dumping sites for 500 families in 10 villages and encouraging them to frequent hand washing.
- GENDER Balance: Each component of the project will take in account and address gender issues to ensure that needs of both men and women are equally met. Gender awareness, participation and protection will be a premier concern of the project. The facilities and supplies like kitchen set, location of toilets, etc. shall be decided with the consultation of women beneficiaries.

Human Appeal International

BUDGET items \$

Staff salaries & support cost 13,325

Activity Cost 183,940

Management & Agency Cost 10,375

contingency @ 4% 8,306

Total 215,946

6. Recovery – provision of improved sanitation facilities & safe drinking water in flood affected areas of districts Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, Bhakkar, Rahim Yar Khan and Layyah (Punjab)

Proposing agency

Community Social Welfare Council (CSWC)

Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to provide Improved sanitation facilities & safe drinking water to 87,000 women, 87,000 men and 68,000 children of affected districts of Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, Bhakkar, Rahim Yar Khan and Layyah (Punjab Province)

Implementing Partners Community Social Welfare Council (itself) & Community Groups formed by CSWC

Current Funds Requested \$3,400,608.00
Priority EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- To save the affected population from water born diseases there is a dire need to orient / educate the affected population male, female and adolescent specially.
- A special education campaign against diarrhea among children (0-5 years) who are at risk is the basic need of the population to save about 55,000 affected children
- Assessments of the WASH situation in five affected districts
- Community mobilization on importance of hygiene, sanitation, hand washing & safe water through 400 men and 400 women volunteers.
- Sensitization of 87,000 men, 87,000 women and 140,000 adolescents on importance of hygiene, sanitation, hand washing and safe water
- Distribution of NFIs including jerry cans, hygiene kits, soaps, Coolers and other items, also catering for the particular needs of women and girls to 56,000 families
- Delivery of hygiene promotion messages & basic open defecation free messages to 87,000 women, 87,000 men and 140,000 adolescents.
- Construction of latrines for 20 percent poor of the poorest families
- Installation of 900 hand pumps for the provision of safe water
- Rehabilitation of existing 450 water systems in public buildings

Community Social Welfare Council
BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries / Support Cost 229,374
Activity Costs 2,948,764
Management & Agency Cost 222,470
Total 3,400,608

SECTOR/ CLUSTER: SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

I. Emergency shelter and NFIs provision to most vulnerable flood affected households in Sukkur and Jacobabad districts in Sindh

Proposing agency

American Refugee Committee (ARC)

Objectives

Improve the privacy, dignity, and protection of women and men and support the resettlement of the most vulnerable households including female headed households of Jacobabad and Sukkur through the provision of shelter materials and household kits

Beneficiaries: 484 Households

Current Funds Requested \$401,000.00

Priority RELIEF/EARLY RECOVERY

Activities

- Beneficiary selection: 484 families will be selected based on vulnerability criteria and eligibility criteria (e.g. level of house damage, income, women headed households, having access to a plot of land and being without housing alternative such as hosting families)
- Provision of shelter items: Items provided will be in line with the Cluster's recommendations and adequate to local particularities and taking into consideration gender needs. Coming from the most vulnerable households, ARC will provide them direct support in kind.
- Provision of full NFIs kits: ARC will complement shelter NFIs kits with WASH and Health NFIs items including mosquito nets, jerry cans, water purification items and hygiene kits (separate for men and women)
- Shelter Support Team: In each targeted area, ARC will set up team of local laborers whose tasks will be to help the beneficiaries to either clean up their house or to set up their shelter. Where acceptable and safe, women will be included in the work teams. Teams will be selected among the poorest and most

vulnerable families whose homes and livelihoods have been damaged. They will be supported by shelter /NFI and small financial incentive. When necessary, ARC will provide needed tools for the removal of mud and debris. In cases where families are not able to conduct this task, teams will be sought to assist in the intervention where required.

- **Technical support:** To ensure the best usage of items provided a number of steps will be carried out. This includes consultation with the women, provision of notice leaflet, building up of one shelter for demonstration purposes, visit of beneficiary and advice on the spot
- **Monitoring, reporting, evaluation:** ARC technical and monitoring staff will regularly visit beneficiaries to provide oversight to Support Team work and ensure project's achievements are in line with qualitative and

quantitative indicators and assess if needs of women are addressed.

- **Coordination:** ARC's shelter staff will report to ARC WASH, Protection and Health team or to other actors any situation requiring urgent intervention beyond shelter activities. This holistic approach will allow ARC to propose to the most vulnerable families a comprehensive emergency response to their lifesaving needs. In addition, ARC will report plans and achievements to the humanitarian forum, clusters and authorities at local and central levels as appropriate.

American Refugee Committee BUDGET items \$
Staff Salaries/Support Costs 33,000
Activity Costs (Shelter & NFIs Kits) 353,000
Management and Agency Costs 15,000
Total 401,000

8.3 Flood-Related Reconstruction Projects of Government of Pakistan

Punjab

Restoration and renovation of water supply and sanitation schemes	765
Restoration and renovation of school facilities	7,905
Restoration and renovation of health facilities	170
Restoration and renovation of transport infrastructure	33,150
Restoration and renovation of 5,002 educational institutes	5,739
Total	47,729

Sindh

Rehabilitation of flood-damaged health facilities	
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of 4,069 flood-damaged educational institutes	
Rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure in affected villages and semi-urban settlements	
Restoration/ consolidation and renovation of school facilities in seven northern districts	
Reconstruction/ rehabilitation of affected district roads	
Reconstruction/ rehabilitation of affected provincial roads	
Remodeling of river bunds/ Manchhar Lake and rehabilitation of canals	
Total	

Balochistan

Rehabilitation / reconstruction of flood - damaged government infrastructure	755
Restoration of irrigation infrastructure	4,037
Restoration of fisheries sector	1,200
Restoration of roadworks, bridges and allied roads	6,614
Rehabilitation of damaged educational institutes	503
Livestock rehabilitation for Naseerabad, Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi districts	50
Reconstruction of water supply schemes damaged by floods	272
Renovation of health facilities damaged by floods	885
Restoration of on-farm water management infrastructure	157
Total	14,473

Gilgit - Baltistan

Rehabilitation of hydel power stations	727
Rehabilitation of water channel infrastructure	316
Reconstruction of damaged educational institutions	111
Restoration of bridges and roads	1,439
Irrigation/ flood protection works affected	462
Physical planning and housing (water supply, sanitation)	63
Physical planning and housing (governance infrastructure)	35
Total	3,153

FATA

Rehabilitation of 176 flood-damaged educational institutes	36
Total	36

Khyber - Pukhtunkhwa

Reconstruction of 246 government schools	3,825
Reconstruction of government colleges	00
Reconstruction of damaged health facilities	269
Restoration of damages to civil channels	2,000
Rehabilitation of 850 educational institutes	3383
Establishment of directorate of flood damages	20
Restoration of irrigation to Lower Swat Canal and revival of Munda headworks	154
Restoration of flood damages in Project Directorate	25
Restoration of damages on Provincial Highway	260
Procurement of wheat seed	251
Restoration of Tangi Lift Scheme	35
Restoration of Division Peshawar canals	206
Consultancy services for detailed engineer designs	314
Restoration of roads in Buner	191
Restoration of roads in Dera Ismail Khan	100
Restoration of roads in Malakand	13
Restoration of roads in Karak	49
Feasibility study on construction of bridges	83
Restoration of flood damages on highways	271
Restoration of Peshawar-Charsadda roads and bridges	80
Restoration of roads bridges and R wall	260
Restoration of roads in Mansehra	16
Restoration of roads in Nowshera	147
Improvements in canal system in Swat	69
Restoration of Peshawar water channels	67
Construction of cross damages works in Dera Ismail Khan	24
Total	12,560

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