

## Early Recovery Priorities: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### **Rising from the Inundation**

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



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## 1 The 2010 Flood

The July and August floods have surpassed the physical destructions ever caused by all the disasters in Pakistan. Around 300,000 houses have been damaged, more than 1,445 deaths, thousands injured and missing, and millions displaced and stranded in the flood water. The catastrophe has impacted a wide population in Indus river basin starting from North in Gilgit-Baltistan crossing Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab and hitting down the Sindh Province, where the magnitude of its impact is still assessed.

The unprecedented natural disaster of late July and early August 2010, heavy torrential rains and flash floods have severely hit the human lives, livestock, infrastructure, crops and livelihoods particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The dynamics of this disaster was such that life losses were less but the damaged to public and community infrastructure were beyond imagination.

Though the Natural Disaster of 2010 has claimed relatively lower number of human lives (1,015) from life as compared to the 2005 Earthquake in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa according to the currently available statistics, however a large number of population and particularly the women and children are left in high risk since the basic public services are simply unavailable owing to the destruction of infrastructure at the mass scale throughout in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Details of the worst, medium and least affected districts are given in the following table:

Worst Affected		Medium Affected		Least Affected	
1	Charsadda	1	Bannu	1	Bunner
2	D.I. Khan	2	Battagram	2	Hangu
3	Dir Lower	3	Chitral	3	Haripur
4	Dir Upper	4	Karak	4	Mardan
5	Nowshera	5	Kohat	5	Abbottabad
6	Peshawar	6	Lakki Marwat		
7	Shangla	7	Malakand		
8	Swat	8	Mansehra		
9	Tank	9	Swabi		
10	Kohistan				

The magnitude of the disaster in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa can be visualized from the fact that the annual rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 962 mm, whereas the rainfall received during 28<sup>th</sup> July to 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2010 was 3462 mm. This has resulted the highest ever water discharge flow in the following head works and river:

Area	Design Capacity Head Works (Cusecs)	Earlier Record (Cusec)	This Time (Cusec)	Comparison with Earlier Record (Ratio)	Comparison with Design Capacity (Ratio)
Amandra	50,000	170,000	260,000	1.53	5.20
Munda	50,000	119,000	302,000	2.53	6.05
Kabal River (Nowshera)	180,000	169,000	450,000	2.65	2.50

As a result, on average, the flood water was between 15 to 25 feet in many parts of Nowshera, Charsadda, D.I. Khan, etc. severely damage infrastructure, private property and crops.

The initial statistics collected by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in collaboration with the District Governments reveals that more than 3.8 million people affected by the flood to varying extent.

In terms of affected household, approximately 545,739 households are affected by the rains and floods, whereas 180,000 houses are completely and 40,000 are partially damaged.

More than 466,626 acres of crops destroyed reported so far, whereas more than 10,000 livestock destroyed damages to livestock and agriculture sector are expected to rise after detailed assessment.

Looking at the damages to infrastructure; some 2000 km of major and link roads, 40 major bridges, 40 minor bridges and 90 foot bridges destroyed, whereas about 700 educational and 150 health facilities besides 158 government buildings damaged due to flood.

Some parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are still in darkness as 596 transformers, 305 poles and 5 grid stations are damaged or completely destroyed.

While responding to the calamity, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has rescued more than 40,000 individuals in various parts of the province through helicopter, boat and other operations.

In its response to the needs of displaced and trapped communities, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was able to provide temporary shelters to 18,271 families where as 105,603 tents, 51,955 blankets & quilts, 28,475 tons of dry and mix ration, drinking water for 247,980 families, 814,000 individuals vaccinated against different diseases, 10,800 hygiene kits and 16,480 water storage tanks/ buckets distributed among affected population. Health coverage was further extended to 62,210 individuals by establishing 232 mobile camps

## **2 Early Recovery Priorities**

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is well aware of the early recovery needs and priorities of the affected population, particularly the vulnerable including women and children in order to save and put back their lives on the track of prosperity.

It is intended that during the early recovery phase, the mid and long-term development strategies will be prepared to facilitate the transition from relief to recovery to reconstruction to development in order to ensure sustainability of efforts.

The objectives of the early recovery phase are:

- Carryout early recovery needs assessment
- Prepare early recovery strategic framework and programmes/plans
- Float flash and consolidated appeals
- Pool funds
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of early recovery interventions
- Deliver early recovery results

Taking a prompt initiative towards early recovery, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has directed the District Administrations to divert the uncommitted funds of District Development Funds for the rehabilitation of small infrastructure schemes. More than 18,000 families are being hosted by the Government in 905 educational institutes.

Floods have brought havoc to all parts of the Province and the Government is making hectic efforts to rebuild the destroyed infrastructure. In this regard, a housing survey has started with the registration of victims along with the first installment of Rupees 20,000/- to be given the flood hit people.

The main focus of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the early recovery phase is on the following sectors apart from restoring the capacity of the administration and communities to recover from the disaster, enter transition, build back better and avoid further deterioration in collaboration with the United Nations in a participatory and mutually accountable manner:

- 2.1 Transition Shelter, Camps and Housing
- 2.2 Food Security
- 2.3 Community Infrastructure
- 2.4 Livelihood and Economic Recovery
- 2.5 Water Security
- 2.6 Health
- 2.7 Education
- 2.8 Protection
- 2.9 Environment
- 2.10 Disaster Risk Reduction

## **2.1 Transition Shelter, Camps and Housing**

The calamity, as mentioned earlier, has left severe, medium and minor affects on 3.8 million populations respectively. In terms of affected household, approximately 545,739 households are affected by the rains and floods, whereas 180,000 houses are completely and 40,000 are partially damaged.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa utilizing its resources (helicopter, boat and others) in the worst weather and floods was able to rescue more than 40,000 human lives



and provide temporary shelters to more than 18,000 families.

For the early recovery phase, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa can clearly see the following priorities to provide shelter and housing besides camps in the immediate need to the affected population to facilitate stabilization of their lives:

- Carryout a comprehensive housing/shelter damage and needs assessment
- Provide transition shelter to most vulnerable population
- Initiate environmentally safe removal of debris
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for repair and reconstruction of partially and completely damaged houses
- Design disaster resilient structures and material
- Review and improve codes and regulations, and implementation
- Build capacity of local artisanship in disaster resistant building techniques

## **2.2 Food Security**

The continuous severe rains and floods during July and August 2010 left more than 3.8 million people stranded without food and water owing to inaccessibility of many parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, power outage and flood water in the warehouses and shops.

While a large part of the population did their own efforts to get food and water, the trapped and most vulnerable were provided with food and water by the rescue and relief services of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



The flood in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has normalized to a major extent in the Province still the flood water and mud is present in the fields where crops to a major extent have been destroyed. In order to provide food, water and nutrition till the next crop particularly to the most vulnerable who cannot afford, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa intends to provide the following on priority basis in order to save many lives, which otherwise will die:

- Carryout a comprehensive food and nutrition needs assessment
- Provide adequate food at least to the vulnerable population till next crop
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for food and nutrition in case the next yield takes more time than expected
- Devise customized solutions land reclamation (terracing and re-marking of fields)
- Provision of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, certified seeds, etc.)
- Design disaster resilient systems and structures to ensure food security for the future

## 2.3 Community Infrastructure

One of the worst hit sectors during the devastation of torrential rains and floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is infrastructure, where some 2000 km of roads, 40 major, 40 medium and 90 foot bridges, whereas about 700 educational and 150 health facilities besides 158 government buildings are whipped off the face of earth.



It is a well know fact that the communication infrastructure i.e. roads, bridges and culverts play the role of backbone in any economy when it comes to sustaining human lives. With its damage, as can be seen in the paragraph mentioned above, if not restored on time even many healthy human lives are at high risk of being perished away as the food, water and medical aid may not be available.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa keeping in view the damage caused to the infrastructure will work on the following priorities to reach as many as in need of lifeline assistance:

- Carryout a comprehensive infrastructure damage needs assessment (including environmental impact assessments for major infrastructure at an appropriate time)
- Make temporary needs-based infrastructure arrangements / Immediately restore critical minor infrastructure
- Rebuild small community infrastructures (street pavement, foot bridges, street lights, water supply restoration, sewage, private water channels, etc.)
- Initiate environmentally safe removal of debris
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for repair and reconstruction of partially and completely damaged infrastructure
- Design disaster resilient infrastructure (roads, bridges and culverts) structures and material
- Review and improve codes and regulations, and implementation
- Build capacity of local artisanship and technical capacity in disaster resistant infrastructure techniques

## 2.4 Livelihood and Economic Recovery

The destructive rains and floods have directly affected more than 3.8 million people alone in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in need of immediate restoration of livelihoods to restart the journey towards life. The affected population includes large number peasants/farmers, shop



owners/workers, transport workers, dairy farmers, etc. right in the middle of nowhere.

To facilitate the quick revival of the livelihoods and economic recovery of the intended population, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has three aspects in mind namely (a) reconstruction on priority basis, (b) placement of unemployed and (c) involvement of women in livelihood and income generation activities.

The objective here is to contribute towards sustainable restoration of the livelihoods and income generation of affected population and particularly of vulnerable i.e. women and disabled.

The following are the priority areas of livelihoods and income recovery:

- Carryout a comprehensive livelihoods damage assessment, economic needs assessment, agriculture needs assessment and local market analysis
- Focus both on agriculture and non-agriculture sectors
- Inject quick money or inputs in local economy through:
  - Cash for work (community infrastructure, environmentally safe rubble/dead animal removal, etc.)
  - High and quick yield seeds
  - Fertilizers
  - Livestock
  - Certified seeds
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for restoration of livelihoods and economic activities
- Build local capacities in relevant skills and trades

## **2.5 Water and Sanitation**

The mud, dirt and sand brought by the rains and floods have contaminated water sources and choked sanitary system many parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa putting the lives of those who survived during the devastation at high risk, which requires immediate attention.

It was simply impossible for the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to provide water and sanitation services during the flood except provision of bottled water to the trapped and rescued population.



With limited resource in comparison to the magnitude of the disaster, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has initiated restoration of water and sanitation systems in areas where flood water has receded.

The following are the priority areas for the early recovery phase:

- Carryout a comprehensive water and sanitation damage and needs assessment
- Provide transitional water and sanitation services to most vulnerable population
- Initiate environmentally and health-wise safe restoration of water and sanitation services
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for repair and reconstruction of partially and completely systems
- Design disaster resilient structures and material
- Build capacity of local artisanship in disaster resistant systems

## 2.6 Health

With more than 150 damaged health facilities, as per the initial statistics, the capacity of districts to respond to the immediate health needs of the affected population has further gone down the required level. Thus, many are in need of medical assistance.



During the rescue and relief operations, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was able to provide medical assistance to 814,000 individuals. However, in the aftermath many diseases such as diaherra, cholera, skin, etc. are feared to outbreak, which put the children in particular to high risk.

To reach them immediately, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa intends to provide the following on priority basis:

- Carryout a comprehensive health facilities damage and needs assessment
- Provide immediate medical assistance to those in need through transitional health facilities
- Restoration of immunization/vaccination chain
- Fumigation to avoid spread of diseases
- Prevention of outbreaks
- Provision of basic medical equipment
- Carryout minor civil/repair works
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for repair and reconstruction of partially and completely damaged health facilities

## 2.7 Education

More than 700 education facilities have been destroyed by the unprecedented rains and floods resulting in the discontinuation of education especially of children, which needs immediate attention in order to put back the children in schools.

Since the summer vacations were on, the children did not as such needed immediate educational services during the rains and flood. However, when the summer vacations are almost finished concentrated efforts are required to extended educational services to those whose schools have been damaged by the flood.



The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be able repair and reconstruct the damaged schools in a short span of time; however it intends to initiate the following on priority basis for the future of children:

- Carryout a comprehensive educational facilities damage and needs assessment
- Provide transitional education to target population
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for repair and reconstruction of partially and completely damaged houses
- Provision of text books and class consumables
- Carryout minor civil/repair works including schools used as camps

## 2.8 Protection

The estimates of children affected by the calamity are being worked out at the moment. However, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a fair idea of the issues of children related to their protection.

Following are the priority areas during the early recovery phase:

- Carryout a comprehensive children's education, health and wellbeing assessments of marginalized and vulnerable groups
- Provide transition shelter, education, health, livelihoods and psycho-social support services to children



- Provision of cash grants and cash for work
- Assistance for legal issues and documentation
- Support to people with special needs

## 2.9 Environment

One of the severely hit sectors during the torrential rains and flash floods is the environment, where besides direct damages to trees and plantation, the mud, dirt and sand deposited in the drainage system have posed threat to the ecosystem inhabited by human, animal, fish, plants and other species.



During the rains and floods, it was not possible to pay more attention except to rescuing and providing relief services to human beings. However, with the receding flood water the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is rethinking its environmental strategies on following priorities:

- Carryout a comprehensive environment damage assessment
- Initiate environmentally safe removal of debris and dead animal
- Workout efficient and cost effective alternatives for repair and reconstruction of partially and completely damaged drainage systems and structures
- Aforestation
- Soil conservation and check dams
- Awareness campaign

## 2.10 Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction is one of the underdeveloped sectors, where the Government and UNDP at the national, provincial and district levels are working together to strengthen the national, provincial and district capacities in the four phases of disaster risk reduction:



- Preparedness
- Mitigation
- Response
- Recovery

However, with the receding flood water the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is rethinking to move fast on following priorities:

- Carryout a comprehensive review of the causes and reasons of floods in order to know that (1) why this phenomenon occurred, (2) whether it will occur on regular pattern every year or (3) after every few decades, (4) was it because of greenhouse affect or (5) larger environmental changes, or (6) something else?
- Develop early warning system both for community and government
- Capacity building of DDMA's
- Coordination of different agencies in DRR and response