

Government of Pakistan

United Nations Development Programme

Conflict induced displacement in Northwest Frontier Province, Federally Administered Tribal Area and Balochistan Early Recovery Coordination Support

In the wake of the earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale that affected mainly Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai districts in Balochistan province on 29 October 2008, and on going conflict induced displacement crisis in NWFP and FATA, which has reached 270,000. UNDP is committed to providing coordination and assessment support to the UN and the Government. As the focus will shift from relief to recovery needs after completion of the relief operation, UNDP intends to provide support to the government to coordinate recovery activities which would be initiated under the Early Recovery Plans. This support would be provided both at the Provincial and district levels. The institutional structure for the joint coordination of these activities will be the Disaster Management Team, co-chaired by UNRC and Chairman NDMA. The purpose of this proposal is to provide support to the UNRC Office for strengthening of the UNDMT Platform so that it can effectively contribute to this humanitarian effort in the conflict-hit zone and flood/earthquake affected areas of the NWFP and Balochistan.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Pakistan

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):
(Link to UNDAF outcome., if no UNDAF, leave blank)

Efficient and effective response capability of the UN Disaster Management Team

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
(CP outcomes linked to the SRP/MYFF goal and service line)

- Provided effective coordination support to the Government and implementing partners during relief and recovery phases.

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:
(CP outputs linked to the above CP outcome)

- Providing assessment and coordination support to the government for recovery efforts.

Implementing partner:
(designated institution/ executing entity)

UNDP Pakistan

Responsible parties:
(implementing entities)

UNDP Pakistan

Programme Period: 2004-2010
 Programme Component: Early Recovery Coordination Support
 Project ID:
 Project Duration: February– December2009
 Management Arrangement: DEX

Budget
 General Management Support Fee _____
 Total budget: US\$ 100,000
 Allocated resources: _____
 • Government _____
 • Regular _____
 • Other:
 ○ TRAC 3 US\$ 100,000
 ○ Donor _____
 ○ Donor _____
 • In kind contributions _____
 Unfunded budget: _____

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

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1 Situation Analysis:

The Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) approved the formation of Disaster Management Team (DMT) as the institutional interface between the Government of Pakistan and IASC in 2008. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) also endorsed the decision. Due to reluctance on the part of NDMA based in political complexities, this forum could not be mobilized so far. A working paper presented by UNDP to IASC and NDMA as an explanation of this approach is annexed with this Project Document.

The month of August 2008 saw Pakistan suffer from a series of overlapping crises, leaving hundreds of thousands in need of humanitarian assistance. Counter-terrorism operations and inter-tribal violence in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Swat District in NWFP has caused significant displacement. An estimated 270,000 people have fled to NWFP in the recent months from Swat, Bajaur, South and North Waziristan, Kurram, Khyber and Hangu Agencies in FATA. Many families have moved from areas that have suffered from repeated incidents and protracted insecurity and relocated mainly into the urban areas. The traditional hospitality of friends, families and tribal networks helped to absorb most of the displaced since the conflict worsened. However, absorption capacity is now exhausted, with host families themselves badly affected by the overall economic crisis, and with the availability of living space in settled areas limited and expensive. At the request of the provincial government, in consultation with the Inter Agency Standing Committee, UNDP conducted an Early Recovery Needs Assessment in the Disaster and conflict affected regions. An outcome of the assessment was a clear need to strengthen ER coordination and the establishment of institutional interface between the government and humanitarian community at the national and sub-national levels, with active involvement of NDMA and its local counterparts. The 129 m USD revised Humanitarian Response Plan for North West Frontier Province(NWFP) and Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) has been launched and it includes early recovery proposals worth USD6.9 m based on the early Recovery Needs Assessment.

In Balochistan the affected population is recovering from an earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter Scale that hit the province on 29 October, 2008 causing the deaths of more than 125 people. The earthquake had its epicenter 60 km NNE of Quetta in the Chiltan mountains. Ziarat, Pishin, Qila Abdullah, Chaman, Loralai, Sibbi, Mastung and Harnai districts have been affected. The worst affected are the towns of Khanozai, Ziarat, Kuwas, Zandra, Harnai, Nakus and Khost. Except the towns of Khanozai and Ziarat, the remaining places have a housing stock made of dry stone masonry which has been severely affected due to the earthquake. According to official verified estimates 121,000 people have been affected by the earthquake. The government and the humanitarian community has provided relief in terms of transitional shelters, food and non food items. The Relief phase will be officially over this month and the recovery phase will start with some residual relief.

With the increasing displacement resulting from the conflict turning into complex political emergency and the end of Balochistan Earthquake throwing Early Recovery Challenges, the coordination responsibility of the RC/HC office and that of the CPRU is colossal. The challenge for supporting the Disaster Management Teams at all levels to avoid friction between the various stakeholders, especially the ones from government and humanitarian community has given rise to the need for a dedicated Recovery Coordination capacity in the RC/HC office in line with the CWGER guidelines.

2 Strategy:

The project aims at providing coordination support to government and IASC interface for Early Recovery phase of natural disaster and complex emergency situations with the following TORs and deliverables:

- Establishment of a secretariat for Disaster Management Team
- Development of an information management system to support Early Recovery strategy for natural disasters and complex emergencies.
- Establish transition framework between relief phase and early recovery, while providing sufficient linkages to Disaster Risk Management One UN program.
- Support to Government-IASC interface at sub national level in the Provincial Disaster Management Authority Balochistan and Quetta UN field office and strengthening coordination.
- Facilitate necessary coordination linkages between ER network and clusters.
- Build capacity of the government at the provincial level specifically for ER phase.
- Strengthening of Government-IASC interface at the national level to support field level coordination.
- Establish ER assessment tools in consultation with other clusters for current and other emergencies in the country.
- Establish coherent coordination approach of ER through the Government-IASC interface (DMT) in Pakistan
- Assist and support HC in coordinating the Early Recovery phase in emergency situations.

3 Project Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:				
National Disaster Reduction and Response System Operational				
Applicable MYFF Service Line: Sector-specific, national and/or regional expertise developed covering disaster preparedness planning and/or mitigation of risks and vulnerabilities.				
Partnership Strategy: The project would be undertaken in cooperation with EAD and NDMA. Close liaison would also be maintained with the IASC members as well as the other concerned National/International NGOs.				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Conflict induced Displacement of NWFP and FATA and Balochistan Earthquake Early Recovery Coordination Support				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
Provision of support to DMT for Early Recovery coordination	Support to the Government (NDMA/PDMA), HC, Early Recovery Network and Clusters in coordination of Early Recovery phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in development of Early Recovery strategy for natural disasters and complex emergencies. Establish transition framework between relief phase and early recovery, while providing sufficient linkages to Disaster Risk Management One UN program. Establish ER assessment tool in consultation with other clusters and NDMA/PDMA for current and other emergencies in the country. Establish coherent coordination approach of ER through the clusters in Pakistan Assist and support HC in coordinating the Early Recovery phase in emergency 	These activities would be implemented by United Nations Resident Coordinator Office, Pakistan under the Direct Execution Modality.	Personnel 60,000 Travel and communication 10,000
Establishment of early recovery clusters at sub national level and strengthening of early recovery coordination at national level	3 sub national ER clusters established in Balochistan, Quetta and Peshawar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of Government-IASC interface for ER coordination needs at the sub national level and at the national level Recruitment and deployment of personnel to establish and coordinate DMT Augmenting RC office capacities to provide support to DMT coordination at sub national level 	These activities would be implemented by UNDP Pakistan under the Direct Execution Modality.	Personnel 25,000 Travel and communication 5,000
Total Budget				US\$ 100,000

4 Management Arrangements:

The project would be undertaken in cooperation with EAD and the National Disaster Management Authority. Close liaison would also be maintained with the UN Sister Agencies as well as the concerned National/International NGOs. The project would be implemented by UNDP Country Office by using DEX modality.

5 Legal Context:

The legal context for UNDP-assisted programmes and projects in Pakistan is established by two major agreements: 1) the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, given effect by Act XX of 1948 of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly (Legislative) and assented to 16 June, 1948; and 2) the agreement between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 25th February 1960.

This Project Document shall be the instrument (therein referred to as a Plan of Operation) envisaged in article 1, paragraph 2, of the agreement between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Programme.

UNDP-assisted programmes and projects for Pakistan are planned and executed in accordance with the global UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations and the Project Cycle Operations Manual for Pakistan.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document;*
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of a project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and*
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.*

This project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document which are available on file