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| Title | Support Landslide IDPs in Hunza Nagar and Gilgit Districts |
| Document Language | English |
| Responsible Unit | Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU) |
| Approver | |
| Creator (individual) | CPRU - team |
| Contributors | Community Restoration cluster members |
| Subject (Taxonomy) | Crisis prevention |
| Date approved | |
| Audience | UNDP staff |
| Applicability | |
| Replaces | |
| Is part of | |
| Conforms to | |
| Related documents | |
| Document Location | |

**United Nations Development Programme
Country: Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Project Document**

Project Title: "Support Landslide IDPs in Hunza Nagar and Gilgit Districts".

UNDAF Outcome(s): Effective system for disaster risk management areas and communities affected by prolonged emergencies

Expected CP Outcome(s): Disaster risk management

(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)

Expected Output(s): **Output 1:** Damage and early recovery needs assessment carried out

Output 2: GBDMA, DDMA and NGOs equipped to carry out early recovery activities,

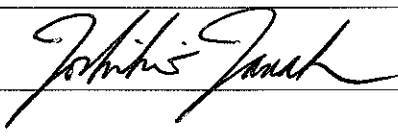
Output 3: Early warning System strengthened and Hazard Vulnerability Assessment carried out to reduce risk to the downstream population

Implementing Partner: GBDMA, AKDN, FOCUS, PRCS, WWF – Pakistan, DDMA, NGOs, local universities

Responsible Parties: UNDP , Pakistan

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Programme Period: | June 2010 - June 2011 |
| Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): | _____ |
| Atlas Award ID: | _____ |
| Start date: | _____ |
| End Date | _____ |
| PAC Meeting Date | _____ |
| Management Arrangements | |

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| YYYY AWP budget: | \$ 100,000 _____ |
| Total resources required | _\$100,000__ |
| Total allocated resources: | _____ |
| • Regular | _____ |
| • Other: | _____ |
| o Donor | _____ |
| o Donor | _____ |
| o Donor | _____ |
| o Government | _____ |
| Unfunded budget: | \$100,000 _____ |
| In-kind Contributions | |

Agreed by UNDP: 

I. Brief Description on Attabad Disaster in Gilgit Baltistan:

The Hunza Valley is a mountainous valley in Gilgit in the Gilgit-Baltistan autonomous region in Pakistan. The valley is situated to the north of the Hunza River, at an elevation of around 2,500 metres (8,200 ft). Hunza River is the main river in Hunza, in the Northern Areas of Pakistan. Several high peaks rise above 6,000 metres (20,000 ft) in the surroundings of Hunza valley. As much as the valley is famous for its beauty, the people of Hunza are also noted for their friendliness and hospitality. The local languages spoken are Burushaski, Wakhi and Shina. The literacy rate of the Hunza valley is believed to be more than 90%.

Attabad Lake is a recently created natural lake in the Hunza Valley of Northern Pakistan. The lake was formed due to a massive landslide at Attabad village on January 4, 2010.¹ The landslide killed nineteen people, damaged the Karakoram Highway, blocked the flow of the Hunza River, damaged 43 houses and displaced 1,652 people.

Soon after the blockage of the Hunza River, the second phase of catastrophe started when the river began transforming into a natural lake in the upstream called Gojal valley. This again affected many other settlements and took the toll of the displaced people to 2,200.

According to the latest updates, the flooding caused by this incident has displaced 6,000 people from upstream villages, stranded a further 25,000 and damaged further 16 miles (26 km) of the Karakoram Highway including 310 m long KKH Bridge. This has cut-off the communication link with population living in the upper Gojal area (the valleys of Shimshal, Sust, Chupurson and Misghar). On the May 23, 2010, the dimensions of the lake were 28 km in length and 400 feet in depth. Please note that the dimensions are also changing on daily bases. With the risk of flooding down-stream of the Hunza river, around 7,130 people have been evacuated and living in the various camps. Around 4,742 individuals are living with the host families. Please note this figure only includes the registered individuals.

To assess the Early Recovery needs of the affected communities, an assessment (third week of May 2010) was conducted by the Community Restoration (CR) Cluster of UNDP Pakistan along with other UN Agencies. The assessment (technical and administrative) was conducted by applying different tools such as secondary sources of information, detailed discussions with the key informants (representatives from the civil administration and civil society), group discussions with the community members in the IDP camps (IDP status attached as Annexure1) and random informal interviews with the few shopkeepers in the Karimabad (Hunza) bazaar. Different stakeholders were involved such as FOCUS, SPARCO, WWF – Pakistan and NESPAK etc particularly for the technical analysis.

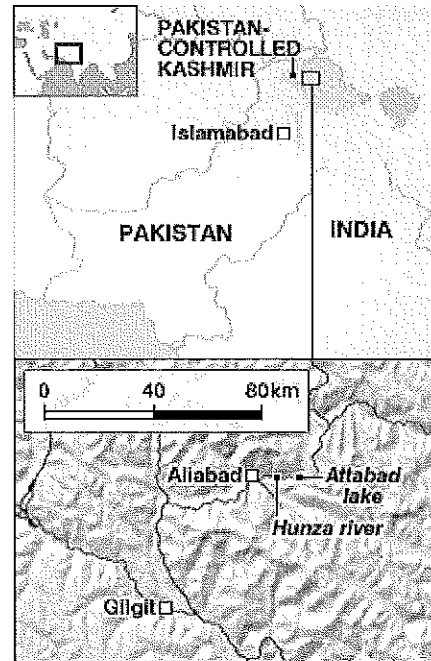
On the request of Gilgit Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA), UNDP Pakistan intends to support the IDPs emerging from the recent incident in Hunza, Gilgit Baltistan District by implementing a project entitled as "Support Landslide IDPs in Hunza Nagar and Gilgit Districts". The target sites include Upper Gojal Hunza Nagar District, and Gilgit District, The total beneficiaries of the project will be more than 5000 individuals. The project will start from mid June and will come to full circle in June 2011.

Gilgit Baltistan has just entered into a new governance system. Although, Gilgit Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA) has been operational but is still in the infancy stage. The strengthening of GBDMA is need of the hour. In order to cater the needs of the affected populace in Hunza, it is quintessential to support the Authority.

The affected population is divided into the following groups (details attached as Annexure 2)

Group A: Permanently displaced from Attabad Area due to landslide and Gojal valley whose houses and crop lands inundated (District Hunza-Nagar),

¹ On the January 4, 2010, the Hunza River was blocked by a 2km wide and 380 feet high landslide debris from Sarat village at Attabad (lower Gojal, Hunza-Nagar).



- Group B: Stranded population in Gojal (Hunza Nagar district)
- Group C: Down-Stream population at risk in Hunza-Nagar District ,
- Group D: Down-stream population at risk in Gilgit District.

I. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2010-11

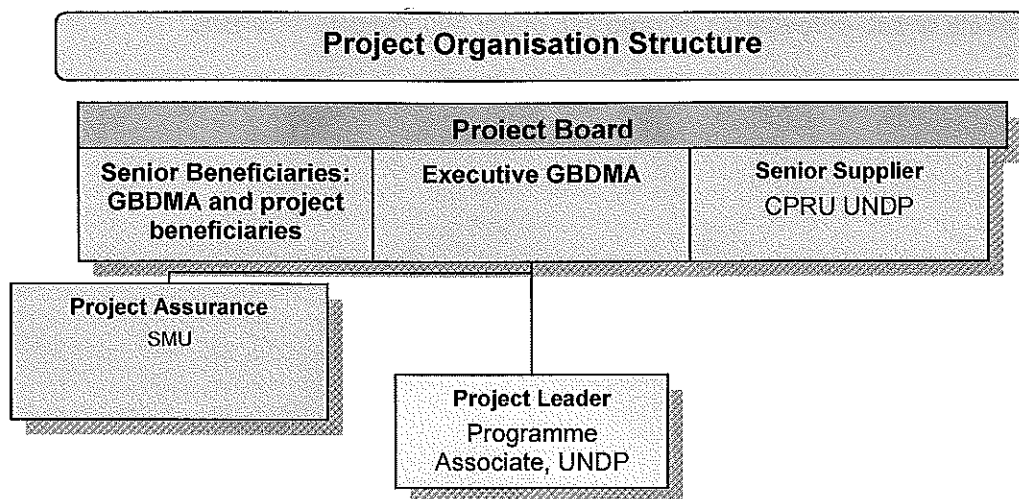
| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | PLANNED BUDGET | | |
|--|--|-----------|----|----|----|--|----------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| Output 1: Damage and early recovery needs assessment carried out | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Conduct joint multi cluster damage and early recovery needs assessment | | X | | | WFP, FAO, UNHabitat, AKRSP, Consultants, govt orgs, NGOs | | | 20,000 |
| | 2. Based on the findings of the assessment, prepare early recovery frame work/strategy and plan of action. | | X | | | | | | 5,000 |
| | 3. A review/assessment of rehabilitation of permanent IDP's and provide a strategic framework for resource mobilization | | X | | | | | | 5,000 |
| Output 2: GBDMA, DDMA and NGOs equipped to coordinate early recovery activities | | | | | | | | | |
| | Develop "Post Disaster Early Recovery Strategy" and assist the early recovery team to pilot some initiatives such as solar geysers etc | | | | | AKRSP, GBDMA, Consultants, govt orgs, NGOs | | | 10000 |

| Output 3: Early warning System strengthened and Hazard Vulnerability Assessment carried out to reduce risk to the downstream population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|
| | Provide assistance to the Gilgit- Baltistan Disaster Management Authority (GBDMA) and the District Disaster Management authorities to effectively coordinate the early recovery activities relating to the displaced communities. | | | | | | 40,000 |
| | 1. Conduct hazard vulnerability assessment which will highlight the landslide, and dam outbreak issues and preparedness for the approaching winter season. | | | | FOCUS, PRCS Consultants, govt orgs, NGOs | | 10,000 |
| | 2. Build the capacity of GBDMA and its partners to carry out rapid/risk assessments | | | | consultants | | 10,000 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 100,000 |

I. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Country Office would implement this project in cooperation with GBDMA and other partner organizations working in the affected areas of Hunza, Gilgit Baltistan District. The project would be implemented by UNDP Country Office in Islamabad through the DEX modality.

Following organizational structure will be applied for the project:



II. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Following Means of Verification will be recorded and disseminated to monitor the activities under the project:

- Monthly and quarterly reports
- Pre Post training evaluation forms
- Modules: trainings
- Success story / fact sheet on the incident
- Completion report of the trainings
- Review of various other plans
- Monitoring visits
- Achievement against pre-set targets
- Cross checking and verification with the beneficiaries in field / pictures

III. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Annexure 1:

According to Hunza Lake Humanitarian Sitrep – 27 May the IDP Statistics is as follows:

- Total: 20,685
- Gilgit distt: 12,927
- Hunza-Nagar: 6125
- Diamir: 1513
- Source : GB DMA sitrep of 26 May .

Annexure 2:

Various Segments of the (Probable) Vulnerable Population

According to the geographical location and level of exposure, the affected population can be divided into the following groups to gauge the level of their vulnerability.

- Group A: Permanent displaced from the Attabad Area (District Hunza-Nagar):** The villages of Attabad/Sarat, Ahmadabed, Faizbad, Mayon, Ayeenabad and Shiskhat in the lower Gojal area (tehsils Gojal, district Hunza-Nagar) have submerged. The communities from these villages have become IDPs and are living in various camps in the high altitudes of the same area. The displaced population, which comprise of 257 households and around 2,200 individuals, has lost their houses, agriculture lands, orchards, livestock and other personal belongings (For the list of villages and population, please refer to the Annex No. 1). Relocation and rehabilitation of this particular group needs immediate attention.
- Group B: Population from Upper Gojal:** The blocking of KKH has cut off the population of the upper Gojal area from the rest of the country. Approximately 25,000 people are facing serious health, livelihoods and communication implications. The only source of access to the area is through helicopters and boats. According to the stakeholders, the difficulties, especially economic hardship are increasing with every passing day. In case of a sudden outburst of the lake, there is possibility that KKH would be restored quickly. In the case of scenario 2, the rehabilitation of the KKH may take years. The Government of Gilgit-Baltistan (GOGB) has shared that an Economic Rehabilitation Plan for the upper Gojal area is in the planning phase.
- Group C: Down-Stream Population in the Hunza–Nagar district:** In the case of a lake outburst, 15 villages in the downstream region of the Hunza river will be affected with severe floods. It is estimated that around 200 households may experience damage to their houses, agriculture land, fruit orchards, livestock, communication network (Roads, bridges, transmission lines, cellular and land links). In case of scenario 2, there would be a long term threat of floods for the people living in the areas. For the list of villages and population, please refer to the Annex No. 2.
- Group D: Down-Stream Population in the Gilgit District:** It is estimated that the sudden outburst of the lake at Hunza River can cause large scale damages to the downstream villages of Gilgit District. The size of debris and the scale of water stored in the reservoir can become a potential hazard to the 18 villages and to a population of 1298 households. In case of scenario 2, if water over-tops the landslide, there would be a long term flood threat for the people living in the areas. For the list of villages and population, please refer to the Annex No. 3.