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بلوچستان رورل سپورٹ پروگرام



**RSPN**



**BRSP'S FLOOD EMERGENCY  
RELIEF AND RECOVERY EFFORTS**

[www.rspn.org](http://www.rspn.org)

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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this study. All information was deemed to be correct as of September 2011. Nevertheless, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) cannot accept responsibility of the consequences of its use for the other purposes or in other contexts.

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# BRSP'S FLOOD EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY EFFORTS

2010 to 2011

Muhammad Hasnain Khalil  
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research  
Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)

A Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) study  
commissioned by the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)



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## PREFACE

This report is a part of a series of reports undertaken by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) to document and study the achievements of its member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) with regard to the 2010 Pakistan Floods.

The report was carried out over a rapid duration of about a month i.e. between mid-August and late-September 2011. Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) shared documents and data relating to all of its interventions, which were subsequently synthesised by RSPN. While this study is specific to BRSP, it is hoped that its lessons can be shared and applied across similar efforts.

I am grateful to the BRSP staff and the members of BRSP's grassroots organisations, who in spite of security threats and a hazardous environment, have worked together every day since the floods to bring the achievements laid out in this document to fruition. Indeed, my gratitude is also extended to the donor organisations and the Government of Pakistan for the support they provided for these efforts. I would like to acknowledge the contributions made by the BRSP staff to completion of this report.

Muhammad Hasnain Khalil  
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research  
Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)  
Islamabad

## GLOSSARY

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### B

**BRSP** Balochistan Rural Support Programme

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### C

**CCCM** Camp Coordination and Camp Management

**CERF** United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

**CfW** Cash for Work

**CMC** Camp Management Committee

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### F

**FAO** USAID-Food and Agriculture Organization

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### I

**FAO** USAID-Food and Agriculture Organization

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### M

**MC** Medical Camp

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### N

**NFIs** Non-Food Items

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### P

**PDMA** Provincial Disaster Management Authority

**PPAF** Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund

---

### R

**RSP** Rural Support Programme

**RSPN** Rural Support Programmes Network

---

### S

**SHU** Static Health Unit

---

### U

**UN** United Nations

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme

**UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**USAID** United States Agency for International Development

---

### V

**VDP** Village Development Plan

**VO** Village Organisation

**VTP** Vocational Training Programme

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### W

**WASH** Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

**WFP** World Food Programme

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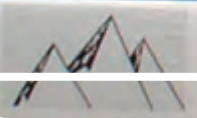


01

BRSP  
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MASTER

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BRSP

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01  
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MASTER  
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# OVERVIEW

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

BRSP managed 113 IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) camps. Its achievements are as follows:

- Ensured participation of IDPs, maintenance of camp infrastructure, and monitored service delivery.
- Resettled 421 families i.e. 355 families to the place of origin or re-settled areas and 66 families to the Cattle Farm.
- Information Management: Damage and Needs Assessment completed for 1,713 villages from 75 Union Councils. Also, in order to assist in the identification of gaps in delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection structures available to camp populations, BRSP coordinated and facilitated all stakeholders by providing them reliable and up-to-date information. All data was shared with the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), BRSP management, district and provincial governmental authorities as well as relevant humanitarian agencies in coordination meetings that took place on a daily basis. Also, BRSP developed the CCCM website, <http://cccm.brsp.org.pk/>, from its own resources in order to disseminate all the collected data.

## WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION (WASH)

The following tables show the number of beneficiary households and units for each water supply and sanitation intervention undertaken by BRSP. In addition to this, to promote hygiene, 358 delivery sessions were undertaken, which benefitted 1,101 households.

**Water Supply: Households Beneficiaries and Units**

Figure 1

Total	Household beneficiaries	112,577
Water Supply Schemes	Household Beneficiaries	62,064
	Units	69
Water Trucked	Household Beneficiaries	37,000
	Units (Gallons)	4,573,248
Jerry Cans	Household Beneficiaries	5,785
	Units	5,785
Water Tanks	Household Beneficiaries	2,128
	Units	155
Hand Pumps	Household Beneficiaries	5,600
	Units	280

A BRSP activist conducting an assessment of flood affectees



**Sanitation: Beneficiary Households and Units**

Figure 2

Total	Household beneficiaries	19,400
Laterines	Household Beneficiaries	9,786
	Units	9,786
Pit Laterines	Household Beneficiaries	5,314
	Units	685
Bathrooms	Household Beneficiaries	3,120
	Units	200
Toilets Repaired	Household Beneficiaries	489
	Units	489
Drainage	Household Beneficiaries	375
	Units	7
Street Pavement	Household Beneficiaries	214
	Units	6
Washing Pads	Household Beneficiaries	51
	Units	51
Bathrooms Rehabilitated	Household Beneficiaries	51
	Units	51

**FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

BRSP transferred food to 44,201 households. In addition to this, the following tables show the number of beneficiary households with regards to both farm and non-farm livelihoods.

**Farm Livelihoods: Household Beneficiaries**

Figure 3

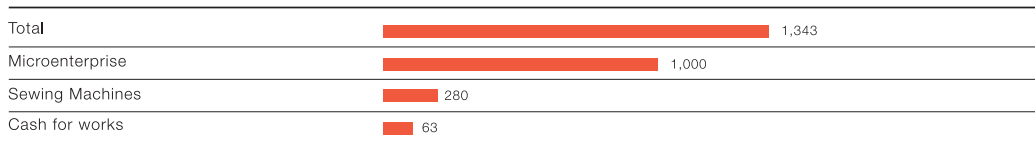
Total	125,626
Technical Services: Agricultural Inputs	22,000
Agricultural Inputs	22,598
Goats	170
Livestock Treatment and Vaccination Camps	4617
Technical Services: Livestock Inputs	32,000
Livestock Inputs	44,241

A beneficiary of BRSP's flood relief efforts



**Non-Farm Livelihoods: Beneficiary Households**

Figure 4

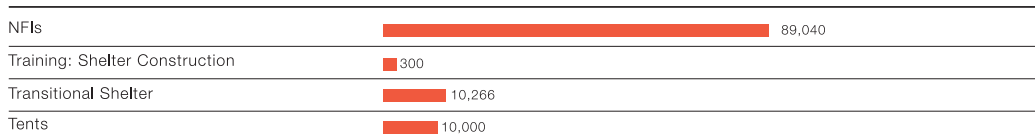


**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

BRSP supported local governance in District Jaffarabad by rehabilitating six government offices deemed crucial for extending support to flood-affected households. These are the offices of the Additional Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner XEN PHED, Office of the Tehsildar, EDO Community Development Centre and the Community Hall of the Community Development Office. Also, the following table shows the number of beneficiary households with regards to shelter and NFIs.

**Shelter and NFIs: Beneficiary Households**

Figure 5

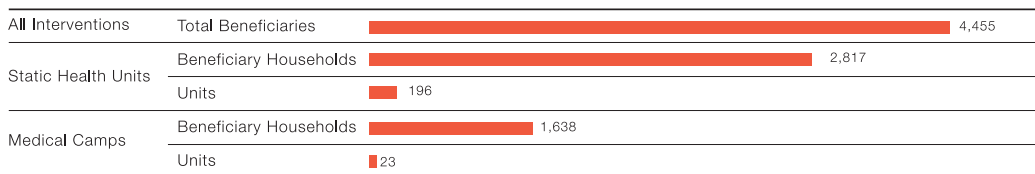


**HEALTH ACTION**

Details of BRSP's health action are given in the graph below.

**BRSP's Health Action**

Figure 6









# BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

## THE 2010 PAKISTAN FLOODS: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

The 2010 Pakistan Floods affected all four provinces of Pakistan. Balochistan was heavily affected - it became home to one million IDPs, not only from within Balochistan itself but also the neighbouring Sindh province. By the end of August 2010, 203 people had lost their lives to the disaster. Barkhan, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Kohlu, Naseerabad and Sibi were the worst affected districts. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Balochistan released a damage assessment report of 20 affected districts in the province, which clearly shows that many lost their homes and livelihoods, which were largely agricultural in nature. The following statistics from the report illustrate the damage:

- Houses completely damaged: 36,819
- Houses partially damaged: 117,445
- Highways damaged (kilometres): 429
- Secondary/minor roads damaged (kilometres): 5,581
- Hectares of crops damaged or destroyed: 321,672
- Farm animals lost: 0.2 million - replacement cost for each farm animal (donkey, horse, cow, sheep, and goat) ranges from PKR 3,000 (USD 50) to PKR 6,000 (USD 100).

## BALUCHISTAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BRSP)

BRSP is an autonomous not-for-profit organization working in the rural areas of Balochistan. It emerged from the Pak-German Self Help project that was initiated in 1983 with the collaboration of GTZ and Government of Pakistan. In 1991 BRSP was registered under the Companies Ordinance as a non-profit organization. Currently, BRSP is working in 15 districts of Balochistan in the areas of agriculture, livestock, health, nutrition, physical infrastructure, income generation, education and disaster management.

In response to the flood, BRSP mobilized its staff and resources, and with the assistance of the donor organizations listed below, it was able to benefit the flood-affected households in every aspect of their lives.

Flood affected families gathering at a BRSP distribution site



Donors, Projects and Sectors

Table 1

Donor	Project(s)	Sector(s)
Europe 3rd World	Installation of Transitional Shelter for the Flood Affected Population of Balochistan	Shelter
Individual Donors	-	Food Security and Nutrition and Health Action
Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	-	Health Action
Pakistan State Oil (PSO)	-	Non-Food Items
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Restoring Livelihood and Supporting Governance	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH), Food Security and Nutrition and Shelter
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM)	WASH, Food Security and Nutrition, Shelter, Settlement, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Health Action.
	Shelter Construction and NFI Distribution	Shelter and NFIs
USAID-Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Emergency Livelihood Assistance to Support Flood-Affected Vulnerable Farmers in Baluchistan	Food Security and Nutrition
USAID-Mercy Corps International	Emergency WASH Response	WASH
USAID-Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)	BAHAAL	WASH, Food Security and Nutrition Shelter and NFIs
	Emergency Relief Assistance Projects	Food security and Nutrition and NFIs
USAID-United Nation's (UN) Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	-	Food Security and Nutrition
World Food Programme	Food Distribution	Food Security and Nutrition

### STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report aims to lay out the achievements of BRSP as it responded to the 2010 Pakistan Floods. The achievements are reported with respect to CCCM, WASH, food security and nutrition, and shelter and NFIs.



03





## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

The floods forced approximately one million people to leave their homes and seek refuge within spontaneous settlements or makeshift camps in Balochistan. There was a dire need for proper management and coordination of the formal as well as informal camps and IDPs hosted by local populace in different districts of Balochistan. Accordingly, UNHCR - a lead agency in addressing the needs of IDPs through camp management and coordination - signed an agreement with BRSP to initiate the CCCM, a project that covers 113 IDP camps in the districts of Quetta, Kohlu, Sibi, Jaffarabad, Naseerabad and Jhalmagsi and dispersed IDP settlements in Mastung, Kalat, Bolan, Harnai, Barkhan and Loralai districts. The project period is 15 September 2010 to 31 July 2011. The achievements of this UNHCR-BRSP initiative are as follows.

- Repatriation: BRSP assisted IDPs in repatriation or movement to other resettled areas. Hence, from June 8 to July 30 2011, BRSP in coordination with UNHCR and the relevant district governments, assisted IDP families in moving out of camps. Lowest costs of transportation were identified, according to which IDP families' travel costs were paid. Details are given in the graph below.

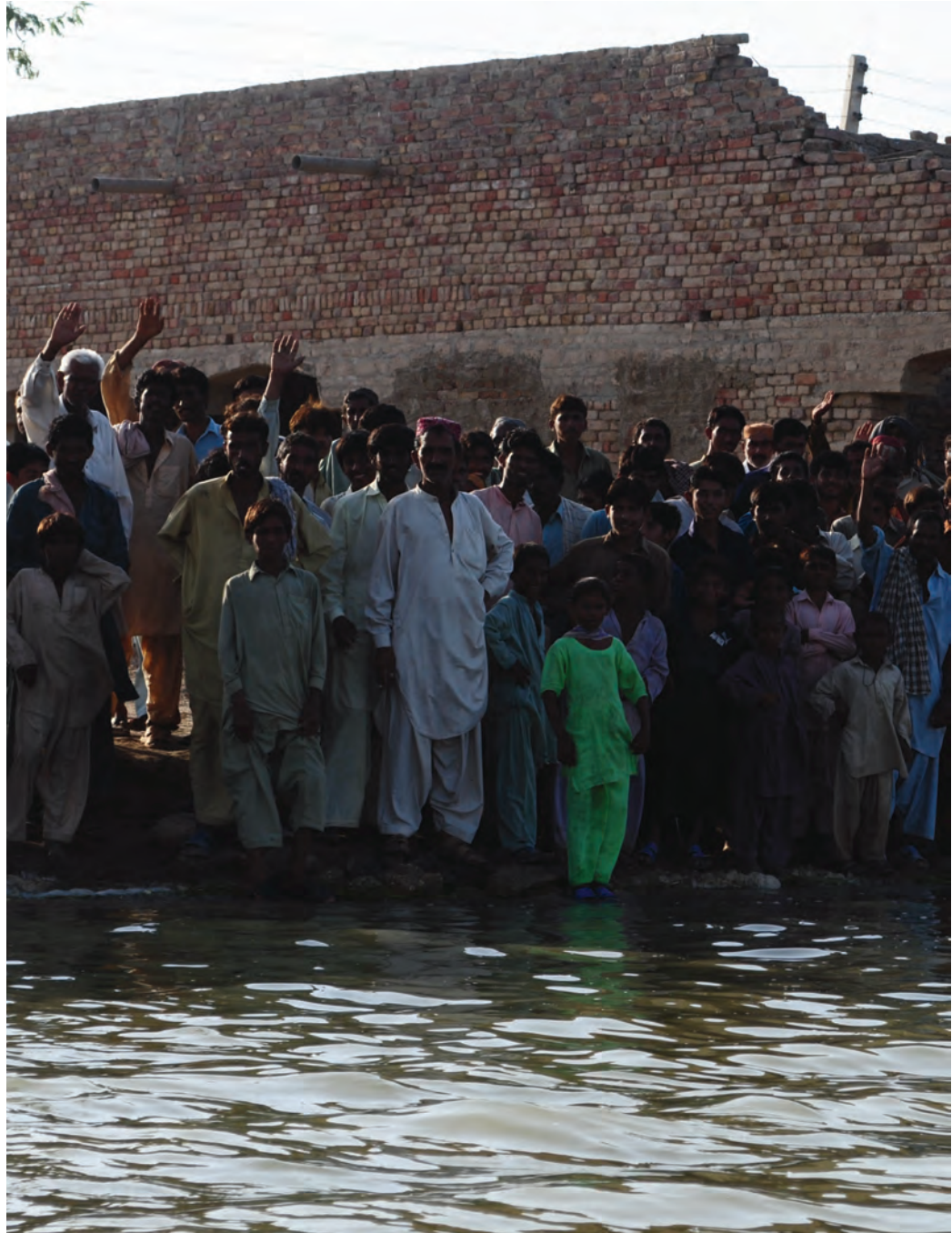
**Families Resettled**

Figure 7

	Total	421
From All Districts	To Place of Origin	355
	To Cattle Farm	66
From Jafferabad	To Place of Origin	261
	Total	160
From Naseerabad	To Place of Origin	94
	To Cattle Farm	66

- BRSP ensured the maintenance of camp infrastructure and monitored the services of other providers. It also ensured community participation by forming Camp Management Committees (CMC), which were comprised of IDP volunteers. CMCs were formed in all formal IDP camps to assist in need-based distribution of relief goods, ensure protection of vulnerable groups, maintain liaison with camp administrator and relevant authorities, resolve conflicts among IDPs and ensure organized distribution of relief items in order to avoid incidences of snatching and looting at distribution points.
- Information Management: To assist the identification of gaps in delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection structures available to camp populations, BRSP coordinated and facilitated all stakeholders by providing them reliable and up-to-date information. BRSP's data collection efforts are as follows:
- A detailed damage and need assessment survey was conducted with regard to 10 flood-affected districts i.e. Barkhan, Harnai, Jaffarabad, Jhali Magsi, Killa Saifullah, Kohlu, Loralai, Musa Khail, Sibi and Zhob. Village damage and needs assessments for 1,713 villages in 75 affected union councils were completed. The assessments covered the disaster situation faced by the flood-affected population as well as their needs. Examples of the areas investigated by these assessments are listed in the table below.

The flood that reached Balochistan displaced many people



**Areas Investigated in Damage and Needs Assessments**

Table 2

The Disaster Situation	Needs of the Population
Area Affected	Search and Rescue
Number of People Affected	Medical and Health Matters
Condition of the Affected Population	Water Supplies
Damage to All Sectors	Evacuation
Level of Local Response	Clothing
Response by NGOs and Other Agencies	Shelter and Housing
	Administration, Transport and Communication

- Collection and dissemination of data regarding population demographics, protection, water and sanitation, food, non-food items and health with respect to the camps managed by BRSP. The following table describing what was measured by listing variables against which data was reported.

**Variables for Data Collection and Reporting**

Table 3

Domain	Variables
Population Demographics	Total population, Number of Families, Number of Males, Number of Females, Number of Children.
Protection	Newly Born Babies, Security Incidents Since Establishment of Camp (security incident refers to any incident that is perceived affect personal and organizational safety and security), Gender-Based Violence Cases Reported Since Establishment of Camp, Women at Risk (i.e. whose security is perceived to be at risk), Children at Risk, Elderly (over 60), Separated or Unaccompanied Children, Physically Disabled Persons, Mentally Disabled Persons.
Water and Sanitation	Available Water Containers, Water Being Provided in Gallons per Day, Hand Washing Facilities, Latrines.
Food	Availability of Food Substances to Families (Yes/No). Food Substances: Flour, Rice, Clarified Butter, Pulses, Black Tea, Sugar, Salt.
Non-Food Items	Availability of Non-Food Items to Families (Yes/No). Non-Food Items: Blankets, Mosquito Nets, Kitchen Sets, Hygiene Sets, Jerry Cans, Buckets, Clothing for Children, Clothing for Females, Shoes for Children, Shoes for Females, Beddings, Sitting Mats, Tarpaulin, Tents.
Health	Malnutrition Cases, Pregnant Women Expecting Delivery in One Week, Pregnant Women Expecting Delivery in One Month, Health Services Available at a Walking Distance, Dispensary Established at Camp (Yes/No), Vaccinations at the Camp (Yes/No), Arrangement for Basic Trauma Care (Yes/No).

- Three surveys were conducted to understand the factors supporting or restricting the IDPs' repatriation. All data was shared with the UNHCR, BRSP management, district and provincial governmental authorities as well as relevant humanitarian agencies in coordination meetings that took place on a daily basis. Also, BRSP developed the CCCM website, <http://cccm.brsp.org.pk/>, from its own resources in order to disseminate all the collected data.



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04



# BRSP

پنجاب آرگن

WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES  
BY BRSP KFW DB GERMANY





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## Sphere Standards

“Water and sanitation are critical determinants for survival in the initial stages of a disaster. People affected by disasters are generally much more susceptible to illness and death from disease, which to a large extent are related to inadequate sanitation, inadequate water supplies and inability to maintain good hygiene. The most significant of these diseases are diarrhoeal and infectious diseases transmitted by the faeco-oral route.”

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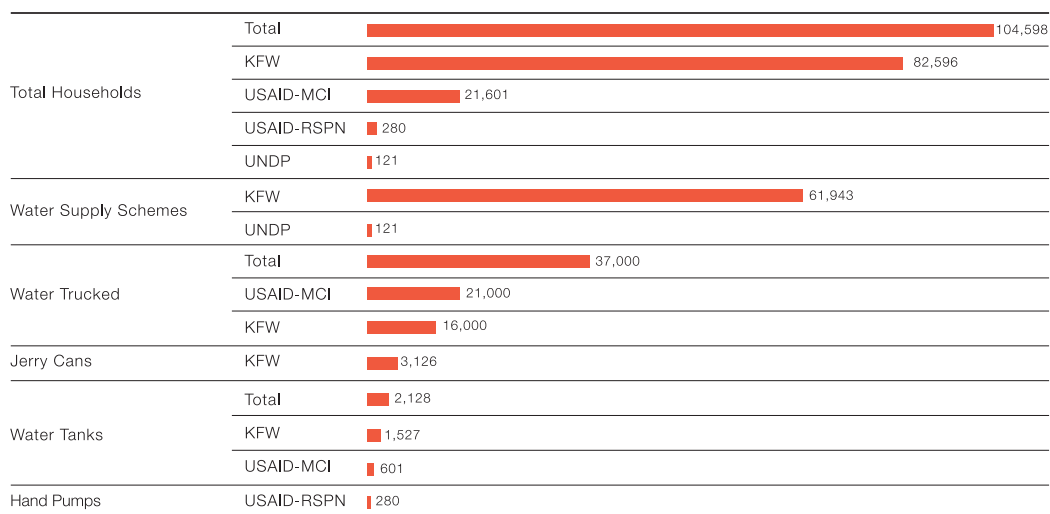
# WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION (WASH)

BRSP contributed towards reducing the risk of the outbreak of diseases in the aftermath of the floods by contributing in all three sectors of WASH. Its achievements regarding each sector are described below.

## WATER SUPPLY

BRSP provided flood-affected households with a variety of water supply assistance. To meet the immediate water requirements of IDPs in Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi and Naseerabad districts, BRSP provided water storage tanks and a continuous supply of potable water through trucking. BRSP aimed to ensure a supply of at least 15 litres of water/capita/day. It also provided hand pumps in Jaffarabad. Moreover, it provided jerry cans for the water storage in the respective districts as well as Quetta. Jerry cans were provided with the aim of mitigating water contamination after it was fetched. In addition to this, water supply schemes were rehabilitated in as many as 10 districts i.e. Barkhan, Harnai, Jaffarabad, Jhali Magsi, Killa Saifullah, Kohlu, Loralai, Musa Khail, Sibi and Zhob. The graphs below present beneficiary households and units provided for each of these interventions and the concordant donor support.

**Water Supply: Beneficiary Household** Figure 8



**Water Supply: Units Provided**

Figure 9

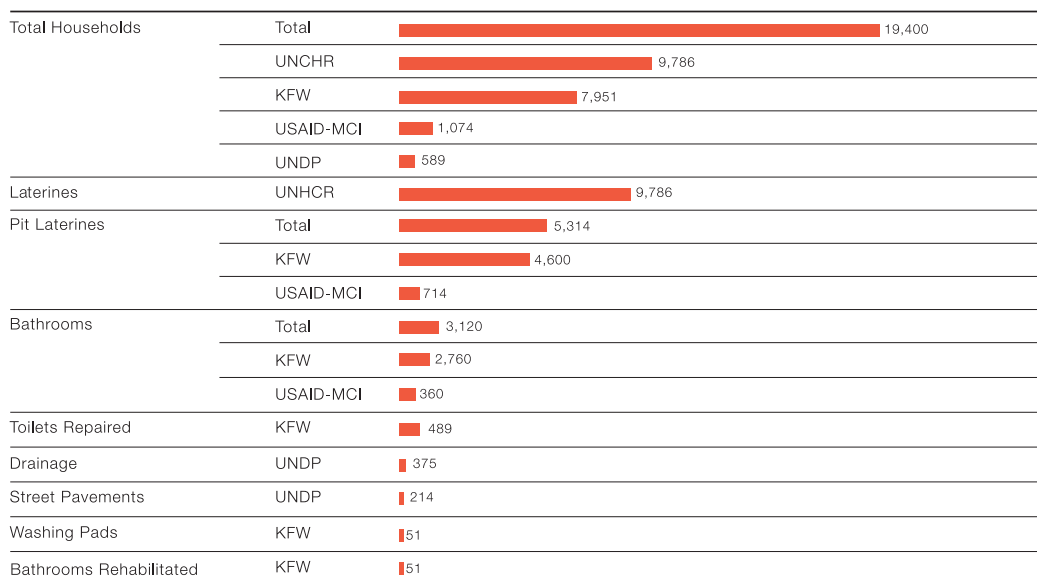
Water Supply Schemes	KFW	54
	UNDP	15
Water Trucked (Gallons)	Total	4,925,672
	USAID-MCI	352,424
Jerry Cans	KFW	4,573,248
	Total	5,785
Water Tanks	KFW	155
	USAID-MCI	111
Hand Pumps	USAID-RSPN	44
		280

**SANITATION**

In order to discourage open defecation and to provide a better hygienic environment at camps, BRSP undertook the installation of dry pit latrines in major IDP camps of Bolan, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Quetta, Naseerabad and Sibi. Also, existing toilets were repaired in Jaffarabad Naseerabad and bathrooms were repaired in Sibi. In the recovery phase, latrines were provided as part of transitional shelters in Jaffarabad and Naseerabad. Moreover, in order to assist the IDPs in maintaining physical hygiene and avoid skin and carcinogenic diseases, BRSP also installed bathrooms or bath-places in Quetta, Jhalmagsi, Naseerabad and Jaffarabad. Separate bath-places were provided for men and women. In addition, BRSP installed washing pads in Sibi. The graphs below present beneficiary households and units provided for each of these interventions and the concordant donor support. Further, street pavement and drainage schemes were implemented with the participation of local communities in order to rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure.

**Sanitation: Beneficiary Household**

Figure 10

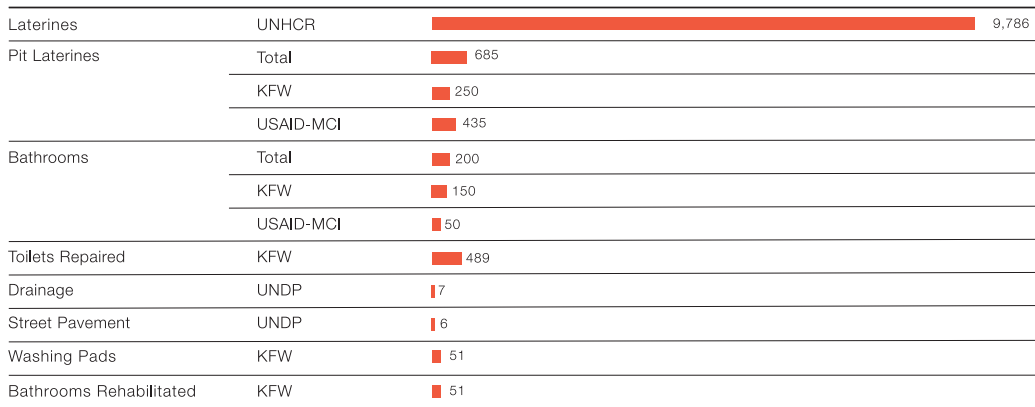


Access to clean water, provided through various means - such as water tanks - was critical to avoiding epidemics in camps



**Sanitation: Units Provided**

Figure 11

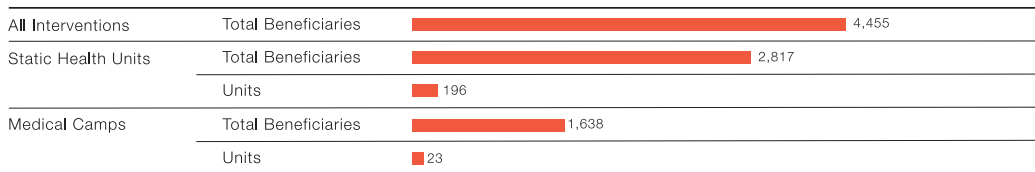


**HYGIENE PROMOTION**

BRSP was able to supplement its interventions with training sessions that aimed to promote hygiene. The following graph provides details

**Hygiene Promotion**

Figure 12





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05



World Food Programme  
Distribution in Afghanistan  
توزیع در افغانستان

90 pack

World Food Programme

**SUPERIOR**  
WFP World Food Programme  
wfp.org

**SUPERIOR**  
Fortified Biscuits for free distribution in Afghanistan through World Food Programme  
توزیع رایگان در افغانستان از طریق پروگرام غذایی  
توزیع رایگان در افغانستان از طریق پروگرام غذایی

**World Food Programme**  
wfp.org

**BISCUITS**  
Fortified biscuits with 9 vitamins and 5 minerals

**90 packs**

**tps food**

Produced by :  
**PT TIGA PILAR SEJANTERA**  
Jl Raya Solo Sragen Km 16  
Desa Sepat, Masaran  
Sragen 57261

Date of Manufacture : 12/4/10  
Lot Number : 21204



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## Sphere Standards

“Access to food and the maintenance of an adequate nutritional status are critical determinants of people’s survival in a disaster. The people affected are often already chronically undernourished when the disaster hits. Undernutrition is a serious public health problem and among the lead causes of death, whether directly or indirectly.”

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

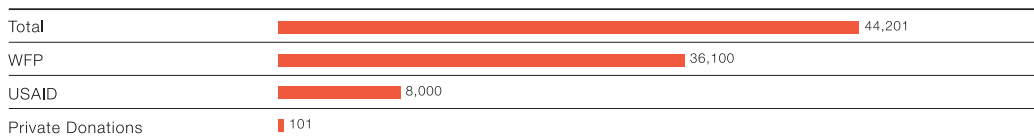
BRSP aimed to enhance food security as well as the nutritional status of flood-affected households by undertaking food transfers and helping these households rebuild their livelihoods.

### FOOD TRANSFERS

The graphs below show total beneficiary households and beneficiary households in terms of donors - the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - and districts covered.

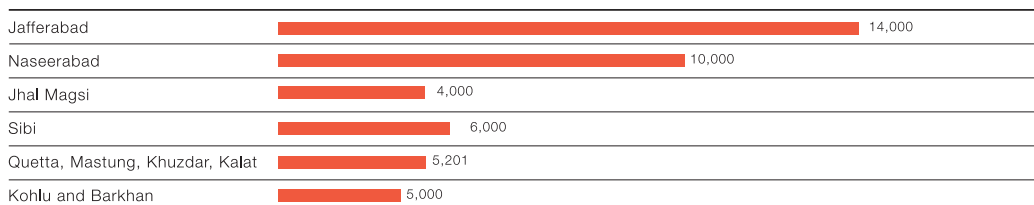
**Food Transfer: Beneficiary Households**

Figure 13



**Food Transfer: Beneficiary Households per District**

Figure 14



The second graph clearly shows that BRSP undertook food transfers in almost all the flood-affected districts of Balochistan. Identification of affected households and the vulnerable families was carried out through a rapid assessment in the flood affected areas. For the purpose helicopters and boats facilitated by the Pakistan Army were also used to access to the villages surrounded by flood water. Based on the data collected by BRSP and from PDMA, BRSP teams conducted registration of the target households while simultaneously disbursing tokens, which act as entitlements to receive food packages. BRSP did not limit food transfers to only those villages that were accessible. It also accessed beneficiaries in villages which were surrounded by water. These were the most affected and vulnerable families, where the settlements were inundated by water from 6 to 8 feet.

Flour was one of the primary food items distributed by BRSP



Each food package could service a family of seven for a one-month period. The contents of the packages are detailed below.

**WFP Food Package**

Table 4

Items	Unit	Measurements	Total Units
Flour	1	Kg	80
Ghee/Oil	1	Litre	3.7-4.5
Energy Biscuits	1	Kg	2.25-4.5
Tea and Plummy Doze	1	Kg	0.3

**USAID Food Package**

Table 5

Items	Unit	Measurements	Total Units
Flour	1	Kg	20
Ghee/Oil	1	Litre	3
Spices	1	Pack	1
Pulses	1	Kg	3
Rice	1	Kg	4
Sugar	1	Kg	4
Tea	1	Pack	1
Mineral water	1	Litre	6
Salt	1	Kg	1
Energy Biscuits	1	pack	6
Dates	1	Kg	1

## LIVELIHOODS

BRSP in partnership with USAID-FAO, CERF-FAO and UNDP provided flood-affected households with assistance that aimed to recover their farm and non-farm livelihoods. For all projects BRSP formed committees in consultation with community members contributed towards ensuring transparent identification of beneficiaries.

### Farm Livelihoods

Assessments showed that the restoration of agricultural production and protection of livestock were critical factors in making the most flood-affected households food secure. Accordingly BRSP successfully provided agricultural and livestock inputs and concomitant training sessions.

- From its own resources BRSP supported six Treatment and Vaccination Camps for livestock in districts Kohlu and Barkhan. These camps benefitted a total of 4,617 households.
- Also UNDP provided one goat each to 170 vulnerable women. In addition to this, agricultural and livestock inputs were provided to farmers by USAID-FAO, CERF-FAO, UNDP, details of which are given in graph below.



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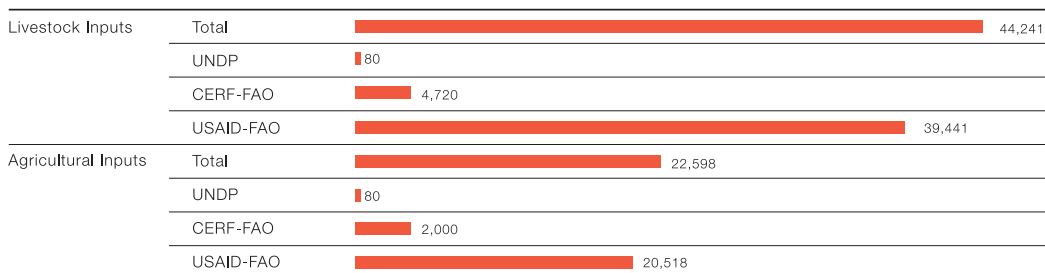
## Deedar Hussain

Deedar Hussain is an inhabitant of Goth Jani Khan Marri, a village of Union Council Yet Garh, District Jaffarabad. Prior to the floods he farmed his own land of about 25 acres. The flood left him homeless, destroyed the rice crops he was growing, and consequently without any means to pay the loans he took to buy agricultural inputs. As the testimony below shows, he found himself trapped in a situation of dependence.

I always thought: For how long will I be dependent on others? My ancestors and I never always relied on our own efforts. Now it seems difficult to recover from this loss BRSP, as a part of its efforts at early recovery of flood-affected households, provided him with agricultural inputs for the wheat crop, which he used to re-cultivate his land. He also used oat seeds to feed his vulnerable livestock. Now Deedar Hussain is able to recover from floods through his own efforts, and does not need to rely on anyone else.

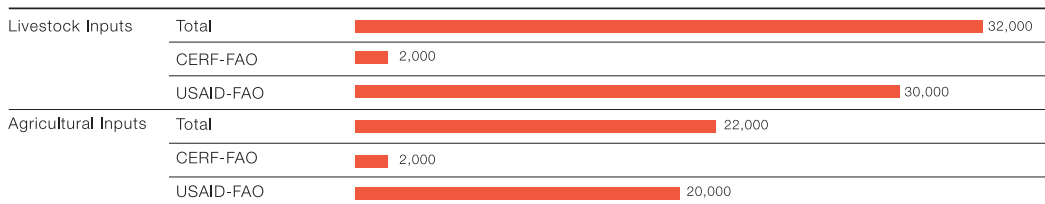
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**Livelihoods: Beneficiary Households** Figure 15



- Technical services provided to enable the farmers to better use the inputs provided to them. Details are given in graph below.

**Livelihoods: Training Beneficiaries** Figure 16



**Non-Farm Livelihoods**

UNDP supported Cash for Work (CfW), Micro-Enterprise Grants as well as the disbursement of productive assets to assist the non-farm livelihoods of flood-affected households as explained below:

- CfW: Poor families were provided with immediate access to income while repairing community infrastructure and restoring functioning of government offices at local levels. PKR 127,500 was paid to 63 labourers in village Noor Mohammad Nawrha of Union Council Cattle Farm.
- Micro-Enterprise Grants: PKR 1,000,000 has been disbursed in small grants to 1,000 vulnerable and poor households in union council Cattle Farm, Rojhan Jamali and Bandmanik.
- Provision of Productive Assets: BRSP distributed one sewing machine each to 280 female-headed households against the set target of 250 female-headed households.



06





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## Sphere Standards

“Shelter is a critical determinant for survival in the initial stages of a disaster. Beyond survival, shelter is necessary to provide security, personal safety and protection from the climate and to promote resistance to ill health and disease. It is also important for human dignity, to sustain family and community life and to enable affected populations to recover from the impact of disaster.”

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## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

BRSP's damage assessments showed that a majority of people, particularly in districts Jaffarabad and Naseerabad, lost their thatched/adobe housing structures (*katcha* houses) due to the floods. Accordingly BRSP provided flood-affected households with shelter as well as NFIs i.e. basic goods and supplies required for the preparation and consumption of food, the provision of thermal comfort and the maintenance of personal hygiene needs.

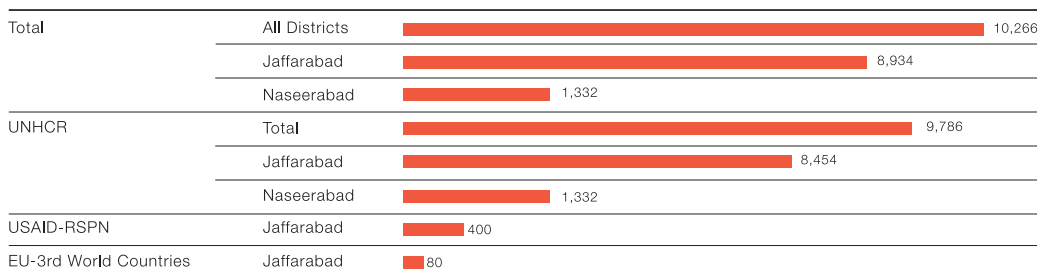
### SHELTER

The shelter assistance provided by BRSP is as follows:

- With the support of UNHCR, BRSP provided tents to 10,000 households in Jaffarabad. Each tent could accommodate four people.
- However, the tents did not provide sufficient protection against the upcoming winters and the occupants also felt that tents did not meet their security requirements. Accordingly BRSP also provided one-room transitional shelters to households as part of their resettlement. Each shelter could accommodate seven people. The relevant numbers of beneficiary households as well as district and donor names are given in the graph below.

**Shelter: Beneficiary Households**

Figure 17



The construction of shelters was undertaken by the beneficiary households. BRSP organized meetings with community members (10-15 members at a time) to mobilize them for construction. Exceptions were made with regard to households that were unable to contribute labour due to constraints such as old age or physical disabilities.

In turn, the procurement of shelter material was undertaken by BRSP. Also, BRSP's technical team provided support in terms of layout, size, soil conditions and overall superstructure of the shelters. Monitoring teams visited sites to ensure that the pace and quality of shelter installation took place as per standards and timeframes agreed with donors.

In addition UNHCR undertook capacity building of community activists regarding shelter construction. 300 community activists were trained by involving them in the process of shelter construction. They can now construct and repair shelters in case of future catastrophes.

With regard to beneficiary identification, it was undertaken by BRSP project staff in coordination with CCCM project. Vulnerable groups were given priority, including women (in particular female-headed households), children, the elderly, and those with a physical handicap. In addition to this, beneficiary households were identified on the following basis:

- Beneficiary's housing structure has collapsed.
- Beneficiary household is willing to construct the housing structure through its human and/or financial resources.
- Land ownership of the entitled household where the shelter will be constructed.
- Beneficiary household agrees to follow the stipulated core standards and timeframe relating to the construction of the housing structure.
- BRSP's shelter support was not limited to the provision of tents and transitional shelters. Funded by UNDP, BRSP supported local governance in District Jaffarabad by restoring the functioning of flood-affected government offices at the local level. The responsibilities of government employees had increased due to the floods. On other hand, they were made to relocate their offices to adjoining District and Divisional Head Quarters in Naseerabad. This arrangement proved to be insufficient as the offices could not accommodate employees from both the districts. Accordingly, six offices located in Union Council Dera Allah Yar were rehabilitated by BRSP i.e. Offices of the Additional Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner XEN PHED, Office of the Tehsildar, EDO Community Development Centre and the Community Hall of the Community Development Office. These offices were not only severely affected but also needed to be rehabilitated due to their decisive role in supporting the flood- affected population and humanitarian agencies.



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## Mashuk Ali

Mashuk Ali is a resident of the village Ghot Nizamuddin Mastoi in Union Council Cattle Farm, District Jaffarabad. His household was classified as vulnerable by BRSP staff as his limbs are paralyzed and he has four dependents - three children and an elderly father. They stayed at a camp for IDPs for seven days, after which they decided to return to their village, only to discover that their house had almost completely collapsed and that it was surrounded by stagnant water. After his household was identified, BRSP provided him with a token which entitled him to a one-room shelter. Subsequently a BRSP engineer prepared the layout and all the construction material was provided from BRSP's warehouse in Usta Muhammad. In one week's time, the shelter was constructed with concrete by a BRSP contractor, where Mashuk Ali now lives with his family.

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The BRSP-built transitional shelters provided physical protection to families for a duration of at least two years



**NFIs: CLOTHING, BEDDING AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS**

NFI distribution was carried in all the target districts simultaneously. Tokens were printed for NFI parcels and issued to the most affected and vulnerable households, which were identified by committees comprised of four community members. BRSP MER teams at regional and head office levels monitored distribution and took measures jointly with the committees to bridge up gaps between distribution points. Details regarding the NFIs distributed are given the Table below.

**NFIs distributed by BRSP**

Table 6

District	NFIs	Donor	Household Assisted
Jaffarabad	1 Plastic Sheet, 1 Kitchen Set, 2 Plastic Mat, 2 Mosquito Net, 2 Blankets, 2 Buckets, 2 Jerry Cans, 4 Soap	UNHCR	10,000
Jaffarabad	4 Quilts, 4 Blankets, 2 Shawls	UNHCR	3,535
Jaffarabad	4 Sweaters, 1 Tooth Brush, 1 Tooth Paste, 6 Always Napkins	UNHCR	2,281
Jaffarabad	2 Sweaters, 2 Quilts, 2 Blankets, 2 Shawls	UNHCR	10,000
Jaffarabad, Jhel Magsi, Naseerabad	1 Hygiene Kit, 1 Jerry Can, 3 Mattresses, 3 Pillow, 3 Quilts	USAID	56,000
Jaffarabad, Jhel Magsi, Naseerabad	1 Hygiene Kits	KFW	6,724
Jaffarabad	4 Blankets	PSO	500
<b>Total</b>			<b>89,040</b>



07





## Sphere Standards

“Access to healthcare is a critical determinant for survival in the initial stages of disaster. Disasters almost always have significant impacts on the public health and well-being of affected populations. The public health impacts may be described as direct (e.g. death from violence and injury) or indirect (e.g. increased rates of infectious diseases and/or malnutrition). These indirect health impacts are usually related to factors such as inadequate quantity and quality of water, breakdowns in sanitation, disruption of or reduced access to health services and deterioration of food security. Lack of security, movement constraints, population displacement and worsened living conditions (overcrowding and inadequate shelter) can also pose public health threats.”

# HEALTH ACTION

BRSP established Static health Units (SHUs) and organized Medical Camps (MCs) in flood-affected districts. MCs were organized in five districts i.e. Jaffarabad, Jhel Magsi, Kohlu, Naseerabad, Quetta and Sibi whereas SHUs were established in Jhel Magsi. BRSP not only assisted in the diagnosis of illness but also provided medicine. SHUs were funded by PPAF while MCs were funded by individual donors. Details of BRSP's health action are given in the graph below:

**BRSP's Health Action**

Figure 18

All Interventions	Total Beneficiaries	4,455
	Beneficiary Households	2,817
Static Health Units	Units	196
	Beneficiary Households	1,638
Medical Camps	Units	23



08





## ROAD AHEAD

Balochistan faces two major challenges. The response to the 2010 floods was rendered insufficient by inadequate funds. Most flood-affected households are still struggling to recover, and have limited access to basic needs such as food, potable water and shelter. Even with regard to those who received adequate relief, their lives are far from being fully rehabilitated. Balochistan's infrastructure (e.g. public sector buildings, roads and railways) also require reconstruction. It is in this context that the province now faces a second challenge - the 2011 floods. About 80,000 people have been affected by the disaster according to NDMA and barely any assistance has reached those who need it.

BRSP's road ahead does not simply involve mobilising resources to meet these challenges, but it also entails enhancing its own capacity as well as the capacities of the local government and vulnerable communities in disaster management. BRSP recognises that these floods are not anomalies, but are a product of the changing environment created by the phenomenon of global warming. Faced with this challenge, BRSP aims at capacity building of the respective institutions not only with regard to flood response but also with regard to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. With the support of RSPN, BRSP is advocating its vision for a disaster resilient Balochistan to donor organisations as well as the Government of Pakistan.



