

NDC NEWSLETTER

(July - December 2019)



Natural Disaster Consortium

Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme
(MYHP) Pillar -1



NDC Intervention Areas:

- 1) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 2) Sindh
- 3) Balochistan
- 4) Punjab

NDC Partners:

- 1) IOM
- 2) UNICEF
- 3) FAO
- 4) HANDS
- 5) ACTED

NDC Budget:

34,773,154 GBP

Beneficiary Outreach: (July – Dec 2019)

Emergency Response: 504,452 Households

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 83,052 Households

Food, Security and Livelihoods: 378,503 Households

Health: 42,897

Recovery: 46,962 Households

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 32,461 Households

Food, Security and Livelihoods: 14,348 Households

Shelter: 153 Households

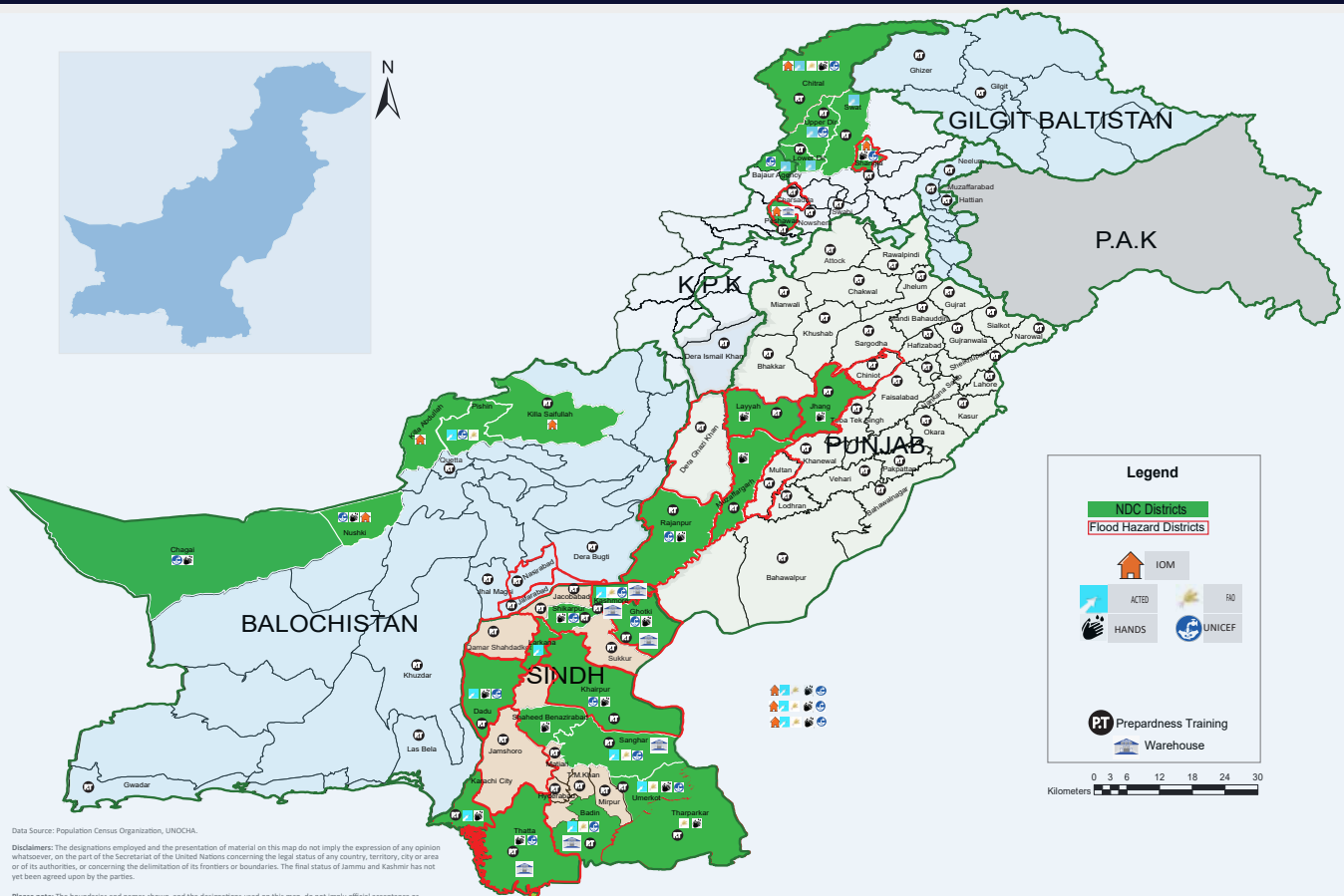
NDC at a Glance

The Natural Disaster Consortium (NDC) has been established in 2015 under the Multi Year Humanitarian Programme (MYHP) funded by Department for International Development (DfID) with the goal to assist natural disaster affected communities through integrated, multi- sector and cost - effective preparedness, response and recovery programming including provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Food, Security and Livelihoods (FSL) and Shelter activities so, to build local capacities, meet life-saving needs and build community resilience to natural disaster. The Consortium is also supporting Pakistan’s national and provincial governments in understanding gaps and increasing the government’s capacity to respond to natural disasters.

The Consortium is led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and includes the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS), and the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED).

Since 2015, the NDC implemented disaster preparedness, response and recovery interventions across Pakistan and assisted at-risk and affected communities, as well as national authorities to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters.

Natural Disaster Consortium - Preparedness, Response & Recovery (Year1-Year5)



Data Source: Population Census Organization, UNOCHA.
 Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever, on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
 Please note: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map, do not imply official acceptance or endorsement by IOM.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS (July- December 2019)

NDC Key Achievements (Preparedness, Response and Recovery)

During the period July — December 2019, the following Emergency Response and Preparedness activities were implemented by the NDC:

- 570 **Hygiene Kits** distributed amongst earthquake affected families from Mirpur Azad and Kashmir (AJK) in the wake of earthquake that struck AJK and other parts of the country on 24 September, 2019.
- Two **Mobile Water Quality (MWQ) testing laboratories** established and handed over to Local Government and Rural Development Department (LG&RDD) for disaster prone districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- **Safe drinking water filling points** constructed for use during emergency for water trucking in three disaster prone districts i.e. Chitral, Shangla and Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- **Water Quality Analysis, Mapping and Action Plans** for emergency completed in five districts, (Swat, Shangla, Charsadda, DI Khan and Noweshra) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- The first round of the course on **Wash in Emergencies** under the Master's degree program at UET Peshawar was concluded. The course was taken up by 22 students in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Three **Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRFs)** constructed in Chitral to enhance the effective responsive capability of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in the event of a disaster in district Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, benefitting a total of 10,708 households.
- To build the preparedness capacity of government stakeholders and civil society actors, six **Multi-Sector Preparedness (MSP) and Camp, Coordination and Management (CCCM)** trainings were conducted in Skardu, Islamabad, Lahore, Jhang and Hyderabad in coordination with respective SDMA, PDMA Punjab, PDMA Sindh, NDMA and BDRP, with a total of 185 participants (158 male and 27 females).

In addition to emergency response and preparedness, NDC has also been working to contribute towards improved livelihood opportunities, easy access to safe and clean drinking water, improved community infrastructure through multi-sector drought response and recovery (Shelter, WASH, FSL and Health) activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan:

- 21 **Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)** in the drought affected areas of Baluchistan and Sindh were rehabilitated benefitting approximately 117,000 people.
- 52 **Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)** were rehabilitated in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa benefitting approximately 217,000 people.
- Two **Solar-powered Lift Irrigation Schemes** (one in each district of Lower and Upper Chitral) benefitting a total of 184 households and a total of 5,300 acre land being irrigated through these Schemes.
- Four **Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)** owned by PHED rehabilitated in UC Koh, Village Charun, Chitral benefitting a total of 700 HHs.
- Two short span **suspension bridges rehabilitated** (each in Upper and Lower Chitral- UC Laspor and UC Shagore) benefitting a total of 1,645 HHs.
- **Carpet coverage of animal vaccination against PPR** provided to 2.7 million small ruminants in district Tharparkar, Sindh.
- Eight **animal water trough structures** constructed in 8 villages of Tharparkar, Sindh.
- **Wheat seed distributed** to 3,350 farmers in Pishin, Balochistan.
- **Maize seed distributed** to 1,285 farmers in Pishin, Balochistan.
- **Animal compound feed distributed** to 2,613 household in district Tharparkar, Sindh.
- 2,100 individuals benefitted through participation in **Village Wash Committee (VWC)**, established for the selections of total Community Resource Persons (CRP). A total of 100 CRPs enrolled under NDC in District Umerkot, Sindh.
- **Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)** had between 60% to 70% presence of community members to ensure the identification of CRPs in Tharparkar.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS (July- December 2019)

Key Events / Meetings

- **Annual Review of NDC Programme** under MYHP held on 1 October 2019.
- **NDC Lesson Learned Workshop** held on 12 and 13 November 2019 to capture the lessons learned and best practices since inception of NDC Programme in 2015.
- Two-days **training on 'Anti-fraud and Risk Management'** for IOM and NDC members was conducted on 18 and 19 November 2019 to highlight the importance of detecting fraud, identifying different types of fraud, and protocols for reporting frauds.
- Three-days **training on 'Protection in Migration and Humanitarian Action'** for IOM and NDC members was conducted from 20 through 22 November 2019 to ensure that all staff of NDC understand the key aspects of protection and uphold the practical application of protection principles to their work.
- Multiple **coordination meetings** conducted by NDC with government, district authorities, line departments and private entities for efficient and effective implementation of NDC Programme.
- **UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)** meetings were regularly attended by NDC throughout the period, providing opportunity for sharing information and data from the NDC operations as well as coordinate with other actors on monsoon preparedness and drought response planning and implementation.
- NDC participated in OCHA led **UN coordination meetings**, including sharing of information and technical feedback on disaster situation.
- **Project Management Team (PMT)** were regularly convened by NDC with all NDC partners, to share updates on NDC interventions, programme related issues, challenges and way forward.

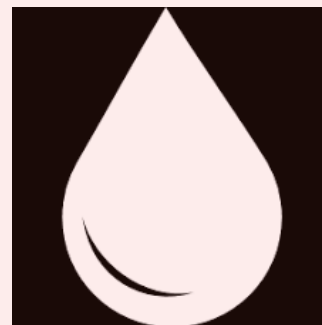
Overall Outreach



Shelter & NFI assistance provided to **153** families.



Food Security & Livelihood assistance provided to **392,851** families.



WASH assistance provided to **115,513** families.



Health assistance provided to **42,897** families.

Strengthening Resilience - Improving Lives

(Beneficiaries Quotes from different interventions)

“The installation of borehole hand pump is a matter of survival for the drought- hit community of our village. We are grateful to Dfid and NDC for installing the hand pump because before we walked across the road to fetch water from another village. Now we don’t have to cross the road anymore, walk miles or wait in a queue for hours.”

Maryum Bibi, a community worker at the settlement of village Barri, District Dadu, Sindh

“The rehabilitation of suspension bridge has proven to be quite essential in terms of daily livelihood in the region. The daily commuting to the market as well other areas using the bridge has saved us a lot of time and energy thus a healthy and positive step towards betterment of our lifestyle. We are grateful to NDC for rehabilitating the bridge and helping our village.”

Muhammad Ayub from the villagers of Bokhtuli district Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

“The rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme (WSS) by NDC has helped in restoring our dignity and safety especially children, women and other vulnerable groups such as the elderly.”

Ayub Khan from Paroogh Madak village, District Chitral Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

“Through support from NDC under the DFID-funded Multi Year Humanitarian Programme (MYHP), I was able to overcome my financial issues by establishing my own Kitchen Garden. Now my children eat fresh vegetables every day. I will work hard to maintain this garden and want to spread the knowledge which has benefitted me, to other women farmers in the village as well.”

Gauri village from village Phangarion, District Tharparkar Sindh.

“After having received Pulse crop seed, Cluster bean, and Mung bean, we don’t have to worry about supporting our families anymore. We are confident we can rely on our crop to sustain our Livelihood, and are grateful to NDC intervention and Dfid support for such an assistance.”

Rameela and Janwer from Village Bewato, District Tharparkar, Sindh



NDC Stories

Construction of Humanitarian Response Facilities in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



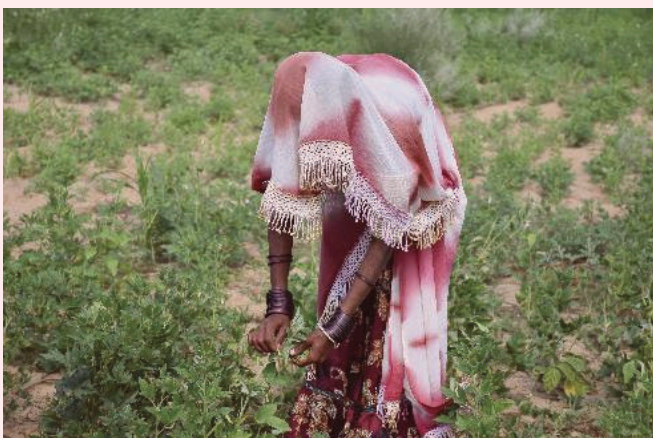
In July 2015, heavy rains and earthquake in Chitral resulted in Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF), causing significant damage to life, property and infrastructure. With over 1400 homes either completely or partially damaged, families including children, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), women and elderly became homeless. Floods coupled with earthquakes caused immense damage to the already partially functioning road infrastructure, exacerbating the problems by making it extremely difficult for people to access health and education facilities. Owing to immense market infrastructure damage and lack of livelihood opportunities, people were forced to adopt negative coping strategies such as selling off their assets, contracting debt, reducing their meal sizes and withdrawing their children from schools.

In the wake of 2015 floods and earthquake, humanitarian actors faced challenges in reaching out to the remote areas as these remained cut off from the main Chitral city. There was lack of stockpiling facilities in these areas which could be utilized for assistance. Storage and supply of food items and NFIs to the vulnerable population became quite challenging as the roads were washed away by floods, resultantly providing no access to the flood affected areas. Realizing the gravity of the issue, District Administration

Chitral requested NDC through ACTED to construct pre-positioned warehouses in the remote valleys of Chitral. NDC constructed three Humanitarian Response Facilities (HRFs) to enhance the effective responsive capability of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in the event of a future disaster in villages Dobash, Mastuj and Garamchashma in Chitral which is benefitting a total of 10,708 Households.

The District Administration Chitral also allocated land for construction of HRFs after a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between NDC Partners ACTED and District Administration. After the completion of the construction work, the HRFs were handed over to the District Administration, thereby increasing the sustainability of the intervention beyond the project duration. In October 2019, NDC also trained volunteers, Local Support Organizations (LSOs) and government officials on warehouse management, use of Emergency Response Tools (ERT) and effective ways of initiating an emergency response during natural disasters. Further, NDC is also providing Emergency Response Tools (ERT) in all HRFs which will be positioned in the constructed buildings in January 2020, enabling the volunteers and LSOs to utilize them when needed.

Empowering Women Farmers in a remote village of Bewato, Tharparkar, Sindh



Roopa from village Bewato UC Posarko is harvesting cluster bean in Tharparkar, Sindh



Roopa from village Bewato UC Posarko with her husband and children in Tharparkar, Sindh

Roopan took it upon herself to turn her family's fate around. As a small-holder farmer who grows her own vegetables on a small plot of land, she is able to provide fresh food to her family each day - making a significant contribution to household savings and food security.

However, this was not always the case. Roopan lives with her husband Tamachi, who works as a daily wage labourer, and their two daughters and three sons in the remote village of Bewato in Tharparkar District. Until a few years ago, with an unsteady income from her husband's daily labour, Roopan and her family often struggled to make ends meet and were forced to cut down on their daily food intake. Even staple food items such as wheat flour, vegetable oil and rice were not available on most days. This had a severe impact on their household food security and nutrition status.

"Preparing nutritious meals each day was a luxury our family could not afford. I could only manage to cook vegetables for my children once or twice each month, other days I had no option but to set the table with half - empty plates. Medical expenses were also piling up because of nutritional deficiencies," recalls Roopan.

In the months that followed, a community gathering brought together female farmers from across the village where a team of experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations through the Natural Disaster Consortium (NDC) imparted basic skills and techniques which would eventually help these women farmers establish their own kitchen gardens.

Roopan saw this training opportunity as a ray of hope for herself and her family. With her husband's unrelenting support and with new skills and knowledge acquired from the training, she was able to establish her own kitchen garden where she grew fresh seasonal vegetables for household consumption. Within a few months the household medical expenses dropped dramatically and the family was able to save up to PKR 3 000 each month.

"It was then that we realized the importance of providing fresh and nutritious meals. I was able to cook fresh meals for my children every day at practically no cost," says Roopan.

"I am now also planting the Kharif seasonal crop which should be ready for harvest anytime now," she added contentedly. With her strong commitment and dedication, Roopan has been able to give a fresh start to her family. Her small garden is filled with an enormous amount of vegetable plants, which her family is able to eat out of all year long.

Providing Easy Access to Safe Drinking Water – A Story on the life of an illiterate Community Resource Person from District Umerkot, Sindh

Radhaa, lives in a remote village Nabi Sar Thar of district Umerkot which has 300 households with a population of 2,100 people.

Village Nabi Sar Thar is one of the several village affected in Sindh by the persistent drought due to limited rain fall since the last three years. Due to lack of basic health and educational facilities, few children attend the nearby Government while there is no school for girls. Resultantly, all the females in the village are illiterate including Radhaa, who never got the opportunity to attend school.

To mitigate the impact of the drought, the Natural Disaster Consortium through UNICEF partnered with Shifa Foundation to rehabilitate Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) and to promote safe sanitation and hygiene practices in the village. Despite her illiteracy, Radhaa was nominated by her community members, among the other females, to be a Community Resource Person (CRP) to spearhead sanitation and hygiene promotion initiatives due to her proactive role and voluntary support.

"I feel so proud that I am selected as CRP among 710 females of the village. I am illiterate, cannot read or write, but fortunately my son who is 14-years-old and attended school, always joins and support my voluntary work", explained Radhaa.

NDC through UNICEF trained Radhaa in the use of participatory approaches using various participatory tools e.g. flip charts and picture codes. This has made her life easy in educating and mobilizing communities to adopt positive WASH behaviors.

Before the project, open defecation and poor hygiene was the norm in the village.

"Our village was practicing 100% open defecation and we never realized the importance of washing our hands with soap at critical times.



Radhaa during hygiene promotion session in village Nabi Sar Thar Umerkot, Sindh

Children and other family members suffered from diarrhea and skin diseases and on average, each family had to visit a doctor twice a month which could cost up to PKR. 1,200 (USD 8) per trip, excluding medicines and treatment cost", added Radhaa. More than 2,000 people now have access to safe water after the rehabilitation of the DWSS in the village. A significant number of people have started latrine construction on self-help basis while the majority have adopted safe hygiene practices.

This could not have been easily achieved, had it not been for generous funding from DFID, technical support from UNICEF and the passion for change, from community members including Radhaa. She is proud of the benefits of the project and wish to enjoy them forever.

"My family members and I are washing hands with soap after using latrine, before eating, before making food and after cleaning child faces and I am promoting the same message in the whole village. I love my work as CRP and will continue it even after project ends". Radhaa