Assignment 2 (For BS-AI: Section A)
(SS-2043–Civics and Community Engagement Spring-2025)

Due Date and Time: Wednesday, 16ᵗʰ April, 2025 (9:00 AM) Marks: 50

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Instructions:
- *Late submissions will not be **accepted**.*
- *You must write accurate roll number and name along with section on your submitted draft.*
- *Only the hardcopies submitted to the teacher (till the due date & time) will be considered, i.e., the submissions that will be slided beneath instructors' office doors or submitted elsewhere will not be graded.*
- Students must create the document without the assistance of AI tools or software. Submissions generated or refined by AI will be penalized.
- **Attach Plagiarism report (Similarity and AI index) generated from library along with assignment.**
- Submission should be done in hard and soft both forms. For soft, submit on GCR, no assignment submitted via email will be accepted.
- Submission should be done in hard and soft both forms. Lack of submission of any form will lead to minus 5 from total marks of Assignment 2.
- **Assignment is not a group work but an individual task.**
- Start your assignment below this line

Case Study: UN Support for Flood Relief and Reconstruction in Pakistan (2022)

In 2022 Pakistan was hit by disastrous and heavy floods which submerged ⅓ of the country under water. More than 33 million people were affected with 8 million getting displaced from their homes during the flood. Southern pakistan was affected to a lot larger scale than the other parts of pakistan with mostly areas of Sindh and Balochistan being targeted. The flood left nothing untouched not only schools, hospitals, crops but houses were also destroyed with poor communities experiencing the after math of the flood the most.

In immediate response August of 2022 the flood NFRCC(National Flood Response and Coordination Centre) was created. It was overseen by political and army representatives which provided essential search and rescue services, logistical and engineering facilities. NDMA collected flood relief donations on a large scale to help the affectees in especially those underprivileged rural areas. The United Nations collaborated with the government of pakistan to launch the Flood Response Plan (FRP) outlining the main needs of the affected region at the time and a plan to act upon to provide them with those needs. This plan gained traction and attracted a lot of donations from major donors.

United Nations helped develop a sector based aid system where communities got aid of things that they actually needed and hence resources were saved and this plan allowed for maximum communities to benefit from the fund. 3.4 million people got food and cash through Food Security and Agriculture Sector and 1.5 million people received shelter items/supplies through the (NFI) Shelter/Non-Food Items Sector. 1.5 million Children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were reached by the Nutrition Sector offering treatment and providing them with a quality diet .The Education sector workforce helped restore education for at least 135000 people by developing makeshift education centers and conducting training sessions for teachers. By the end of November 2022,National Disaster Management Authority handling relief cargo enabled over 1,450 trucks to transport relief items to areas in need.

Many Challenges were faced during the execution of many of these plans, Firstly Access issue to flood hit areas was the biggest problem, due to extreme floods and water accumulation especially in rural areas with limited infrastructure these areas remained cut off from relief aid workers. This issue cause rural areas to receive less aid than the urban areas. Secondly due to such a haphazard situation many people lost their id cards and so faced problems in getting help as id cards were kept necessary for people to receive aid and prove their necessity and the number of members in his household. On top of all of this the funds received were only 32 percent of the targeted funds and so many planned initiatives were cancelled at the final moment because of a lack of capital to carry it out. So the amount of benefit that could have been given to these communities and the scale at which it could be achieved was never reached.

Still millions were helped all across the country across key sectors such as food, health, education and protection sectors. Another result of this flood was that disaster management was improved in pakistan and aid delivery models were strengthened preparing pakistan better for any future disaster. International funding gateways were opened also increasing remittance in the country and building trust with foreign investors. Due to vast media coverage voice of the affected communities was spread across the globe leading to taking it into consideration when formulating future plans . Lastly the government-led Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework (4RF) was developed to ensure a more effective and timely response to flood and implementing arrangements for post flood-recovery.

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In my opinion this community engagement was very effective as collaboration was at a global level. Local residents and International ngos worked hand in hand to help the affected people especially women and children. The UN and local news channels also gave it a lot of media coverage bringing the issue to the public eye and highlighting the need for each and everyone to contribute (financially or physically) to the cause. Special committees were constructed to ensure that every community is dealt differently according to their needs and that their voices are heard.

Some of the lessons that i learned was that local collaboration is very essential. In this flood relief programme mostly activities were carried out by volunteers who put their life on line just to help other people. Secondly infrastructure in rural areas should be improved to that they are easy to access and are not left behind in such situations and not deprived of receiving resources in such crucial times. Thirdly planning before hand is necessary the lessons learned from the flood which led to improvement of disaster management in pakistan should not be dependant on such events taking place careful study and research should be done to plan out an effective response if such a disaster ever hits pakistan again. Lastly a large government fund should be alloted which can suffice for all the countermeasures and plans to carry out these initiatives swiftly and effectively.

In conclusion some key points that should be kept in mind for the future are; ensuring equal aid distribution in all areas remote and urban both, planning and rehearsing response to these calamity's before hand avoiding any confusion and uncertainty in crucial moments and incorporating technological systems to help with locating and identifying people in need and figuring out safe and secure paths to reach them and helping them out with whatever they require.

THE END