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Humanitarian Aid



Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis Pakistan Flood Response

7-28 September 2010



Punjab Final Report



In Collaboration with



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Abbreviations & Acronyms

EMMA	Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis
GDP	GDP
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HH	Household
Rs	Pakistan Rupee

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Executive Summary

This report summarises the situation of vulnerable flood affected households in relation to three critical market systems - wheat seed, fodder and, casual agricultural labour in Punjab province. In Punjab the waters rose relatively slowly and settled in the lower lying areas. In most affected areas the waters have now cleared leaving varying amounts of silt and debris deposits.

The target group for the purpose of this study from the 8.2 million people affected are

- HH who rely on casual agricultural labour for most of their income –mostly landless
- Small farmers with less than 5 acres who normally plant wheat on at least part of their land
- Small farmers with high reliance upon livestock

There is a great deal of interconnectivity between the target groups as most poor families rely on a number of different sources of income to meet their HH needs. Most small wheat farmers also grow fodder crops for their animals, while some members of the family are engaged in casual labour at different times of the year.

When talking about agricultural market systems, seasonal influences are crucial in terms of timing of different activities, as these are not moveable. Key events in the season emanating from this market system analysis are the wheat and fodder planting dates and the occupied and off-peak for labour activities.

Key findings:

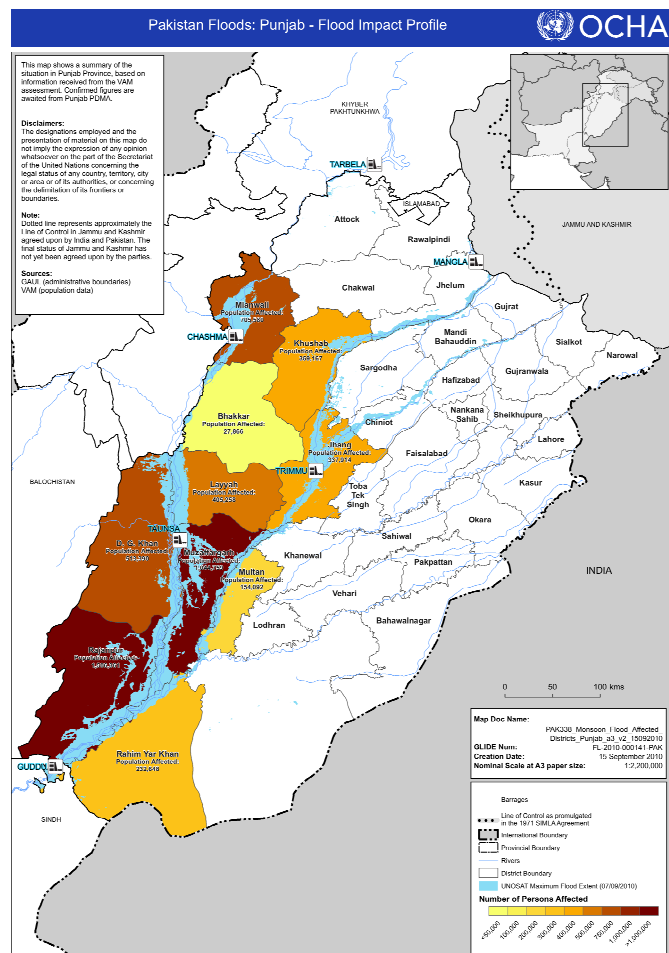
- For all 3 market systems –the leveling and preparation of land and the complete restoration of irrigation systems is the most urgent activity that needs to take place in order that the other agricultural labour, wheat and fodder market systems can return to normal.
- All three market systems identified cash transfers as being a crucial element within these infrastructure works in order to bring income into HHs and to support and restore the rural economy to normal seasonal patterns
- There is clearly a need for non-work related income support for extra vulnerable households
- The need for the communication of clear plans about access to agricultural inputs and target groups needs to be conveyed to actors in the market chain if they are to respond in a timely and appropriate manner
- Supply of quality certified seed is an issue, which will not be satisfied by the diversion of stored grain from the food department to the seed market.
- Problems of access to seeds for small farmers could be addressed through vouchers, but local retailers would need access to credit, or loan guarantees in order to supply them at a very local level

Note: Destitute Households have not been considered in this assessment

Emergency Context

Flood response context

Heavy rainfall began in Pakistan on July 22, 2010 causing flooding in 79 of Pakistan's 122 districts. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported that over 20 million people have been affected, including over 1.8 million houses damaged or destroyed, 1.3 million hectares of field crops destroyed, and over 1 million animals lost. Nearly 1,800 deaths have been reported nationwide. Food security is a major humanitarian concern, with the Rabi planting season hampered by the loss of an estimated 500-600 MT of wheat seeds. Not all regions have been affected equally. In Punjab the waters rose relatively slowly and settled in the lower lying areas. In most affected areas the waters have now cleared leaving varying amounts of silt and debris deposits. Although floodwaters had receded at the time of the EMMA in Punjab and KPK, it had not receded in all areas, including parts of Sindh Province. Acute shortages of feed have been identified for the surviving animals, with over 800,000 considered to be at risk in the coming winter according to FAO.



The province of Punjab comprises the most densely populated province in Pakistan covering an area of 205,344 square kilometers (79,284 square miles), the population of the province is now over 86.5 million (PDS 2007), of which almost 60% reside in rural areas. The floods, in this province alone, have affected approximately 8.2 million people.

General Economic & Livelihoods context

The agricultural output of the Punjab normally contributes significantly to Pakistan's GDP. The region is important for wheat and rice, in total producing over 70% of Pakistan's food grain production. Agriculture provides employment opportunities for more workers than any other sector in Pakistan and is particularly important to the Punjab rural economy as approximately 70% of the workforce is employed in agriculture. About 13% described as unskilled rural labour.

The people most severely affected were predominantly small farmers and unskilled labourers. They are among the most vulnerable in Pakistan and almost all live below or just above the national poverty line. More than 60 percent lost immediate access to their primary livelihood and are faced with a drop in their already low income by more than half. The significant increase in food prices in flood-affected areas is exacerbating the situation (WFP). At least 2.4 million hectares of standing crops have been lost. An estimated 1.2 million livestock and 6 million poultry have been lost, and more may die without proper feed and veterinary support.

Poor people in rural areas rarely earn a living from a single source of income, but that through a variety of different types of activity by different members of the household. A small farmer with access to less than 5 acres, (there are over 3 million of these in the province) will typically split production between crops for consumption, cash crops and fodder crops. The main source of crop income for poor rural HH in Punjab comes from wheat, and much of this production is then stored for consumption by the household, in the form of wheat flour or as grain for wheat seeds. Wheat is typically rotated with either rice or cotton. In the flood-affected areas all sources of rural income have reduced dramatically, and in some cases lost completely.

EMMA Methodology

Introduction to EMMA

EMMA (Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis) is a rapid market analysis designed to be used in the short-term aftermath of a sudden-onset crisis. Its rationale is that a better understanding of the most critical markets in an emergency situation enables decision makers (donors, NGOs, government, other humanitarian actors) to consider a broader range of responses. It is not intended to replace emergency needs assessments, more thorough household economic analyses such as the Household Economy Analysis (HEA), or full market assessments, but rather adds to the body of knowledge in the post-crisis period by providing timely information about the structure and functioning of key markets in the short term so that immediate programming can be based on market knowledge.

EMMA in Pakistan

The Pakistan EMMA is an ECHO funded multi agency approach to market assessment (Oxfam GB, IRC, ACTED, ACF, and Save the Children) with some additional staff and resource commitments from IOM, WFP (CC & SDF), Relief International, Care (SPO & Awaz), Concern Worldwide, MEDA, Mercy Corps, BRAC and World vision.

The Pakistan EMMA assessment focused on food security related markets, with a small transitional shelter element. It involved a rapid 10 day field assessment¹ which analysed the impact of the floods on 4 main types of critical markets (which vary slightly between regions):

KPK	Sindh	Punjab
Wheat seed	Wheat flour	Wheat seed
Small ruminants	Fodder	Fodder
Agriculture labour	Agriculture labour	Agriculture labour
Timber poles (for shelter)	Bamboo poles (for shelter)	

The objective of the market assessment and analysis was to assist agencies in identifying appropriate programme interventions.

Rationale for Selection of Critical Markets in Pakistan

Critical market systems are those that “played, play, or could play a major role in ensuring survival and/or protecting livelihoods of the target population” in an emergency context.²

The Pakistan Emergency Food Security Alliance (PESFA) members selected four main groups of critical market systems:

- Staple crops
- Labour
- Geo-specific markets (livestock, fodder, vegetables)
- Shelter materials (bamboo, timber, bricks).

PESFA members then used the following criteria for selecting a shortlist of market systems:

- significance and urgency to protect life and livelihoods,
- Degree of impact of the crisis on the market,
- Fit with the participating agencies’ mandates,
- Seasonality of markets and produce,
- The possible response is consistent with government and donors’ plans,
- The feasibility of the response options.

The second level of selection took place during the EMMA workshop. Participating fieldworkers were asked based on their knowledge of the local context to identify specific market systems that would be important to consider, particularly relating to food security, livelihoods and early recovery. The Islamabad shelter cluster was responsible for the prioritisation of timber/poles, plastics and bricks, with the field team narrowing this down to timber/poles for KPK and Sindh, but with Punjab having insufficient staff to pursue a shelter market.

¹ Almost two months after the first floods struck in July 2010.

² EMMA Toolkit, p. 46.

EMMA in Punjab

Identification of Assessment Area:

Due to the size of Punjab province, data was collected from 4 southern districts of the 12 directly affected districts: Multan, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan and Rajanpur. The Punjab EMMA team also collected data from secondary sources produced by, among others WFP, FAO and the government of Pakistan published statistics.

Summary of Household and Markets analysis used.

Each of the three critical markets, of wheat seed, agricultural labour, and fodder, identified for analysis in Punjab had between 4 to 6 staff from a number of different agencies. In summary these teams conducted:

- Gap analysis through analysis of the household profile of the target population, and the collection of seasonal information into seasonal calendars
- Market mapping

This information was then used to consider the feasibility of different response program options. Because of the scale of information needs of the Pakistan triple EMMA, efforts were concentrated upon:

- Regional level information with some reference to national information when available in the time available.
- Assessments of households and markets in the most affected areas that were accessible to the staff team locations, both physically and security wise

Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal calendar identifies the most important seasonal features that relate to the three critical market systems being analysed.

Activity	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature	[Yellow background]											
Monsoons/flood & rains							[Blue background]					
Rainy season	[Blue background]											[Blue background]
Dry season			[Orange background]			[Orange background]						
Public holidays			23rd		1st			14th	6th			25th
Cultural festivals		basant										
Education						vacation						
Peak agriculture labour	Non agricultural work in rural and urban areas		Wheat Harvest		Rice sowing	Cotton sowing			*Cotton picking	**Wheat sowing	*Rice harvest	
Fodder		Berseem harvest							**Berseem sowing			
Income/ expenditure levels					Peak income wheat farmer				Peak income labour & cotton farmer			Peak income casual labour & rice farmer
Seed prices					Low wheat/ peak rice	Peak cotton			Peak wheat/ low cotton			Low rice
Agriculture inputs						Peak cotton inputs				Peak wheat inputs		
Trade volume					Peak wheat				Peak cotton			Peak rice

*Intensive female and child labour during cotton picking – severely affected labour market this year. Cotton and rice harvests 60% spoiled
 **Sowing season in doubt after the flood

Wheat Seed Market System

Primary Rationale for selection of critical market	Subsidiary rationale for selection of critical	Target group	Data collection area
Critical issue in terms of response timing –as sowing time starts in October	Wheat is the staple food – providing most (over 70%) of the calorific intake of poor people	Small farmers (5 acres or fewer) who grow wheat on at least part of their land	Muzafarragagh Rajanpur Multan

Key Analytical question: *Has the flood affected the availability of and/or access to wheat seed for farmers in the province?*

Subsidiary analytical question: *Is the demand for seed likely to be affected by difficulties in the ability to prepare land and clear irrigation channels?*

Facts about the Punjab wheat market

- Despite very low yields estimated at 1400-1800 kg per acre, Agronomic Research Station Pakistan states yield at 2053kg/hectare and according to the USDA for 2009/2010, the yield was 2.651 metric tons per hectare), Pakistan is the 10th largest producer of wheat in the World and wheat is grown by about 80 percent of all farmers in the country, on close to 40 percent of the total cultivated area. In a normal year, Punjab produces approximately 18.4 million tons of wheat, which accounts for roughly 75% of national production.
- Total cultivatable area affected: 52% of total 6.9 million hectares for Punjab (FAO)
- The Punjab Seed Corporation (PSC), which is a semi-autonomous-government body, routinely provides roughly 30-35 % of the seed market in the province through over 1000 registered dealers
- A small group of private seed corporations generally account for 30% of the market.
- The remaining 35-40% of the market likely comes from large farmer production, and smaller farmer production.
- There are government restrictions on the movement of wheat seeds and grain from one province to another
- Women are not involved anywhere along wheat seed market chain.
- The government regulates the price of PSC wheat seed
- There are restrictions on the import of wheat seeds into Pakistan
- Village level seed traders normally get credit for less than a month when buying from wholesalers, but sell seeds and other inputs to farmers for 5-6 moth terms
- Most poor people's land is irrigated using water from a complex system of channels and feeder canals, which are maintained by the irrigation department.
- The Punjab: 2000 Census of Agriculture counted over 3.5million farms of less than 5 acres
- In 2008/9 wheat accounted for approximately 41.1% of the cropped area of Punjab (Punjab bureau



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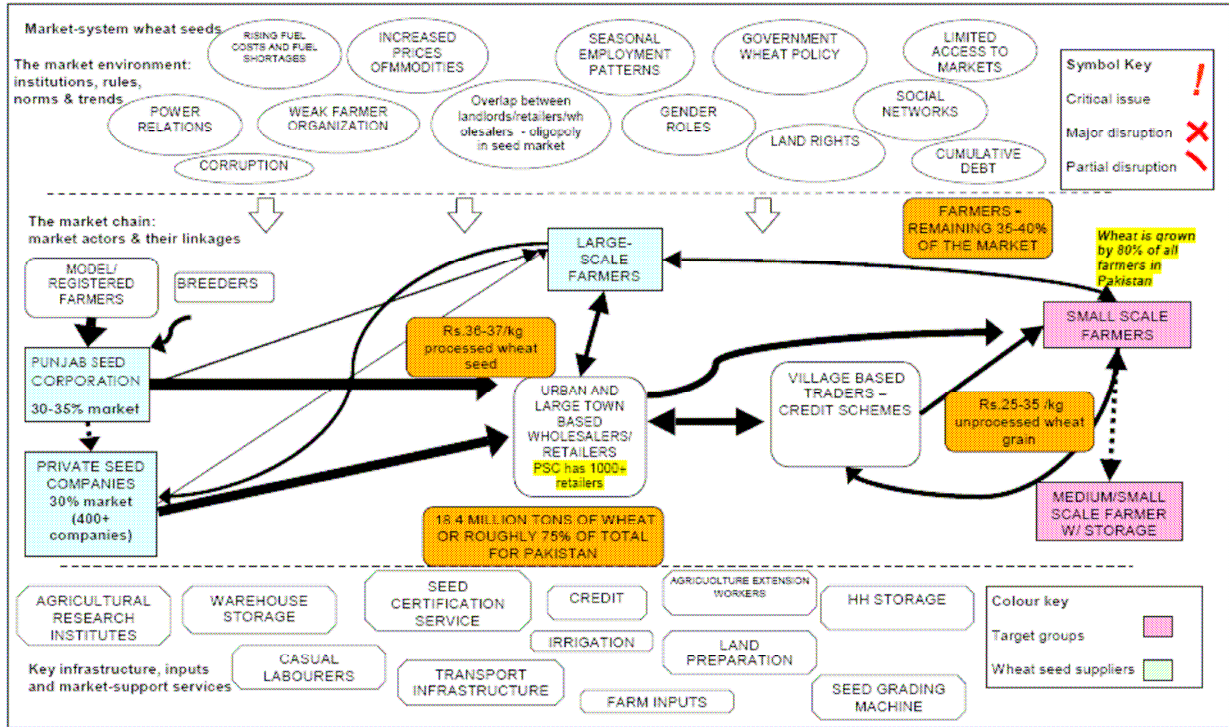
of statistics) 6,836,000 hectares, wheat production was 18420,000T – 95% of which were high yield varieties

- Wheat seed prices are set by the government in October

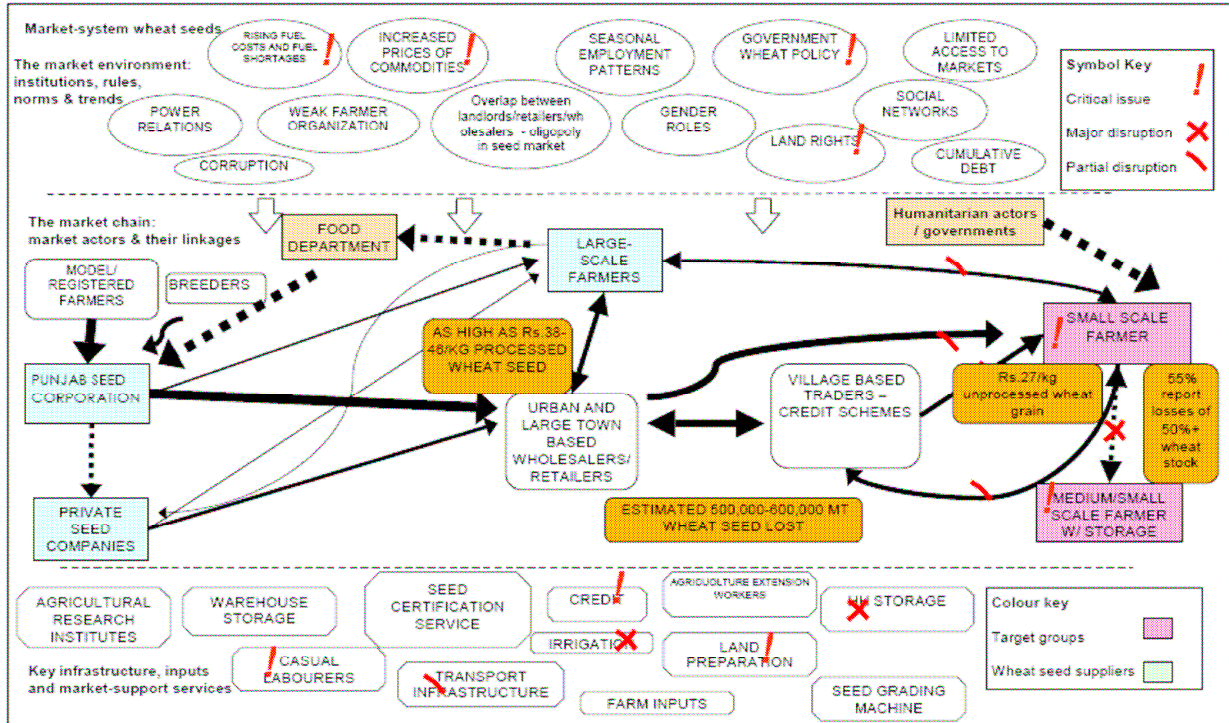
The situation for Small Wheat farmers before the floods

- Small farmers generally had, mixed production of crops for human consumption and fodder crops
- The main crop for household consumption was wheat, which would be planted from the end of October to the end of December
- Wheat would generally be rotated with either cotton or rice, which would be harvested at the end of September to the end of October
- Before the crisis most small wheat farmers either used their own production of grain for seeds, as they could not afford improved seeds. Planting of untreated grain reduces yield by an estimated 200-600 kg per acre
- Some small farmers would purchase seeds along with other inputs like fertiliser from the village retailer on credit at adverse rates (often higher than 30%). In normal years the loan was repaid when the crop was harvested
- Normally a large portion of their wheat production is stored in local facilities made of mud bricks following harvest
- The price of 1 kg of unprocessed wheat grain before the floods was 25-35 rupees/kg;
- Most small farmers used buffaloes to prepare their land
- It seems that the extension services were not very involved with small farmers.
- Due to existing power relations between small and large farmers, small farmers did not have access to facilities provided by the Agricultural Department such as the use of seed grader machines and extension services
- Small farmers typically lacked formal land titles and related documentation. All land records were maintained informally at the village level via the 'Patwari system'. The Patwari under the patronage of the large landowners holds the power to arbitrarily allocate and reallocate land to small farmers.
- About 310,000 – 345,000 tons of wheat seed would have been used in 2008/9.

Market System Map before the Floods



Market system for wheat after the floods



Key changes to infrastructure, inputs, market support services to agricultural market systems since the floods (applicable to all market systems)

Loss of standing crops... According to WFP up to 87% of the agricultural land in Punjab was affected by the flood. For most farmers this was the main cash crop for the year – cotton. Almost 90 % of households claim to have lost at least half of their cotton crop (WFP). Money from this crop would have been used to repay loans and buy inputs, including wheat seeds, for the next growing season.

Land preparation... The floods deposited varying levels of silt on the surface of the land, in some cases as much as 1.5metres, depending on the position of the land in relation to the major water courses.. Most interviewees cited land levelling as the most urgent need in regards to restarting agricultural production. Small farmers do not have access to the machinery, know-how and/or manpower necessary to deal with this level of silt appropriately. The current fuel shortages are also a cause for worry in regards to operating machinery to level land, clear canals, and assure affordable transport of people and goods. (The price of 1 litre petrol pre flood was 62 rupees, but the price of 1 litre petrol post flood is now 150-200 rupees)

Infrastructure... Irrigation canals were badly damaged throughout the province. Certainly in South Punjab, the army has repaired the major canal breaches. The smaller branch-off canals are expected also be repaired by the army. The tube wells feeding the canals are also damaged and in many cases the pipes need to be raised to the surface of the wells, given the sharp rise in water tables across the province.

Storage facilities... Village-level storage facilities have been severely affected by the floods and the seed and grain stocks have been almost wiped out for the poorest, most vulnerable farmers. According to estimates approximately 55% of farm households have reported loss of at least half of their seed stocks.

Road network was severely affected, but the army has now repaired major roads and most of the farm to market roads

Important changes to the environment in which agricultural market systems operate since the floods (applicable to all market systems)

Rising Prices

The price of 1 kg of wheat seed as of 22 September is expected to be 38-46 rupees/kg, although the government has yet to announce the price for this season. The price of 1 kg of unprocessed wheat grain as of 22 September is expected to be 27 rupees/kg. The price of essential commodities including fruits and vegetables has also increased particularly in the village level markets. Interviewees reported that this further limits their ability to access seeds and related farm inputs.

Land Rights

It is unclear how/ if the patwari system³ will affect the land holdings of the poor, there is potential for this system to worsen in the current situation.

³ The system used in Pakistan to maintain records of land ownership and use.



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Uncertainty in the market

The GOP and some humanitarian agencies have made an announcement about the plans of providing seeds and other inputs to small farmers but the details and timings have not been made public. It seems that by bringing in stored grain from the food department, no shortage of seed supply is anticipated. Demand has been affected, as small farmers affected by the floods are concerned that they will not have money to buy seeds or repay their debts, and they are doubtful that they will be included in any of the response plans. Demand is made further uncertain by the concerns about land preparation and irrigation systems. Local retailers are unlikely to be able to offer further credit and are unable to gauge the upcoming demand for wheat seeds essential for their procurement strategies.

The major gaps

- Appropriate land preparation to ensure enough demand for the coming season;
- Village/household level stocks damaged and consequent lack of wheat grain for seed;
- Farmers have no money with which to buy seeds and other inputs,
- The environment of rising prices means there is less money to spare for inputs;
- Local retailers who might normally provide credit have also lost stocks and have not had previous loans repaid
- The capacity of the normal market chains to respond to the previously less considered secondary wheat grain market inundating the better known wheat seed market;
- The seed shortfall in the Punjab is likely to be between 30,000 and 40,000 tons.
- Some farmers are unsure of their continued title to the land they farmed before the floods, under the patwari system.
- Village/household level storage damage needs to be addressed before the next wheat harvest;

See Section on Recommendations for complete response matrix for all markets

Main Recommendations

- **Cash Transfers** to restore agricultural infrastructure to enable normal seasonal employment patterns
- **Vouchers to ensure quality and appropriate agricultural inputs**
- **Support to extension services** specifically targeted at services to small farmers
- **Advocacy – around landrights**

Casual Agricultural Labour Market System

Primary Rationale for selection of critical market	Subsidiary rationale for selection of critical	Target group	Data collection area
Casual labour is the main, or only, source of income for poor people without access to land	Market hit badly by the floods as the harvesting of cotton is a major type of casual employment, particularly important to women and girls.	Households relying on agricultural labour as their main source of income	Muzafarragagh Rajanpur Multan DG Khan

Key analytical question: How did this flood affect the income and access to work of Casual Agro-Labour?

In Punjab 76% of people are engaged in agriculture. Labour is required at particular times of the year, especially for harvesting the major crops producing in the different seasons like wheat, cotton, sugar, rice etc.. Normally Medium land owners, agro-business and agro-business industrialist engage relatively few permanent staff, just taking on casual workers as needed, paying them piece rates, which actually mean that the amount earned in a day is relatively low. This also relates to the national poverty line of 29 rupees per person per day.

The situation for casual agricultural labour before the floods

- Most poor HHs relied on casual work for part of their income
- Many family members, including women and children, are involved in different types of seasonal work
- At this time of year the cotton harvest would provide major employment opportunities to women and children
- Women could generally expect to earn Rs100 per day, while men get between RS 200-250
- Cotton picking is recognised as women’s work. They are often joined in the fields by children in order to increase the weight picked, as payment is made on weight.
- Over the course of the cotton picking season, women typically earn Rs.10,000-12,000
- Cotton would normally be harvested at this time of year.



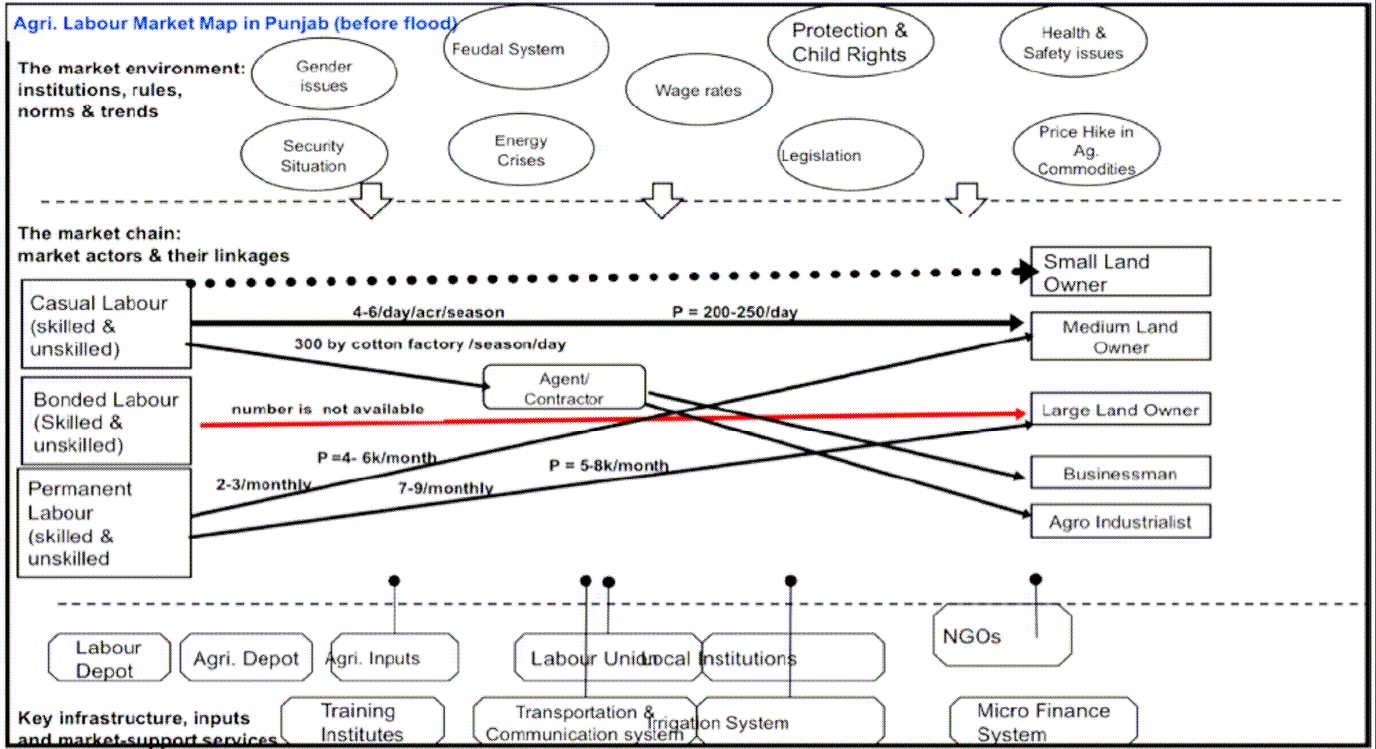
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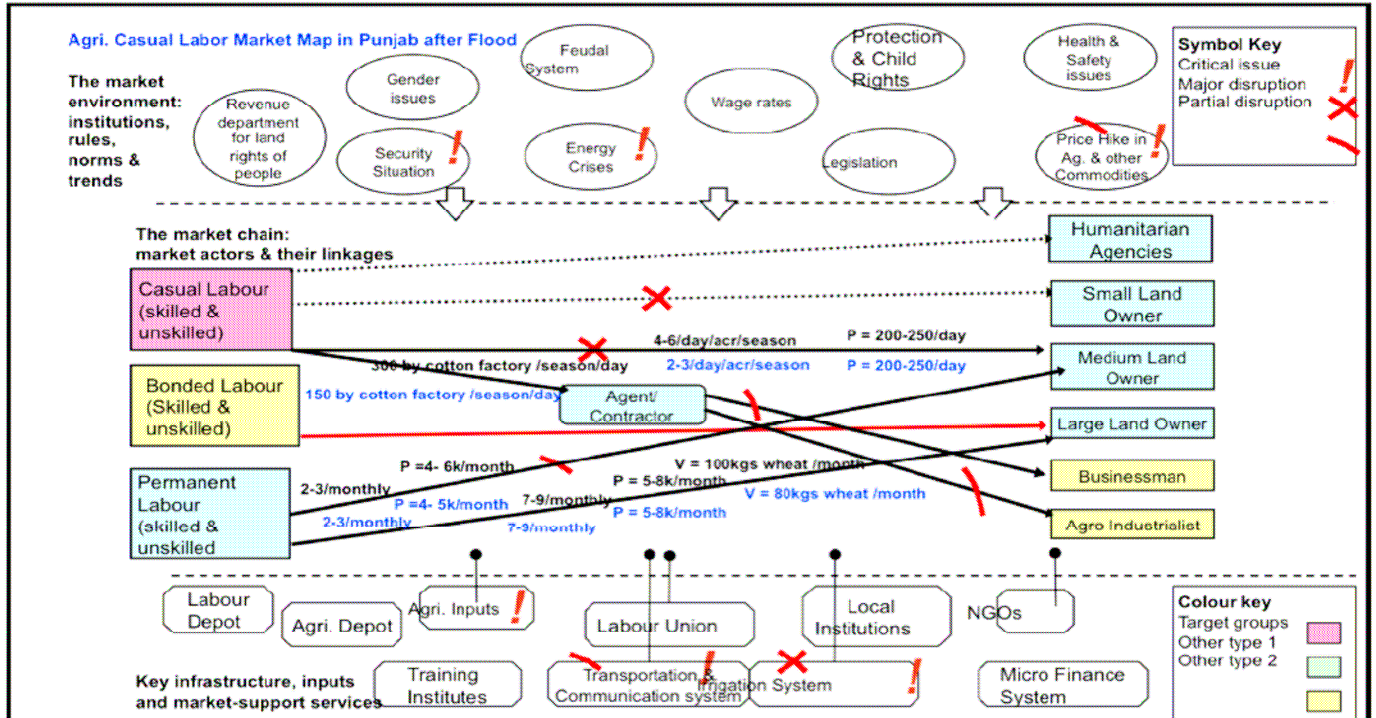


- A proportion of the contribution to income made by girl children is in some cases set aside for dowries
- Work was frequently available in urban areas during the rural off peak seasons, once again piece rates applied – and groups of workers were often paid a lumps sum per piece of work.
- For urban work, agents mostly contract casual labour groups. Agents are taking a commission from the employers.
- Unskilled casual labour opportunities are often part of the unofficial economy
- Although the existence of bonded labour is well documented, the team was unable to find anyone prepared to speak about this subject from direct experience.

Before Flood Map – Agricultural Labour - Punjab



After Flood Map – Agricultural Labour - Punjab



The situation for casual labour after the floods (see also the wheat seed section for changes to the infrastructure and the market environment)

- Casual labour in affected areas lost employment more than half of the opportunities from their normal sources as most of the harvest has been destroyed
- There is a situation generally of rising prices, affecting real purchasing power which disproportionately affects those on low incomes
- Just a few casual workers are now residing in camps and are dependant on donated assistance
- Some landless people are living with host families and sharing their resources
- Urban employers are reporting a rise in the number of labourers available, as rural HH send family members to seek employment in towns.
- Urban employers also reported low demand for their products, thus their production rates are down and hence also their requirement for casual labour.
- Some urban employers have cut normal piece rates by 50%
- The small cotton industries those who buy cotton and process in local factories reported that they are likely to process less than half the cotton crop which they got last year. The average number of employees for each cotton ginner was 200-300 casual labour for 3 months to process the cotton in a factory but this is likely to come down about 150 this year.
- The details about bonded labour has not come out through this study, as large landowners, who use this type of labour were not willing to discuss the matter. Generally, we can say that large landowners, who “own the bonds” have more resilience to disaster than poor people and so the status of bonded labour may well be unaffected

Gap Analysis

- Around 60% of casual labour who used to work in the agriculture fields (see the seasonal calendar) as have lost more than 50 of their expected income and are now unemployed
- The demand for labour in the countryside depends on farmers being able to cultivate, which is in turn dependant on the state of the land and the irrigation system, thus the situation is very uncertain for labour right now as demand is low/
- Demand for labour in urban areas has fallen, and wage rates are lower than usual, as the supply has increased due to an influx of workers from the countryside
- 87% of farming HH in Punjab province have lost most of their stocks of wheat as well as their standing crops - major crops such as cotton, rice, sugar and fodder, which means that some may be seeking alternative income sources.
- Irrigation systems were very badly damaged in Punjab. As a result the farmers and are not in a position to commence activities for winter planting season.
- Thousand of acres of land is silted up and some still under water, but many large farmers are waiting to see what assistance will be provided before trying to prepare land on their own account, thus the short term demand for labour is further affected

See Section on Recommendations for complete response matrix for all markets



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MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Unconditional cash transfers**
- **Cash for work** until the next wheat harvest – initially for land levelling/ land preparation and remaining repairs to irrigations systems that will restore normal employment opportunities.
- **Income support for extra vulnerable people unable to participate in CFW**
- **IGA and vocational training**

Fodder Market System

Primary Rationale for selection of critical market	Subsidiary rationale for selection of critical	Target group	Data collection area
Livestock /products provides large source of income, plays a major role in protecting livelihoods of the target population, especially women.	Critical issue in terms of <i>response timing</i> to ensure uninterrupted supply of fodder to livestock. Livestock products provide a good source of nutritious food for poor households.	Small farming households with livestock, who were affected by floods in Punjab	Muzafarragagh Multan DG Khan

Key analytical question What are the main constraints affecting the supply of fodder for the poorest livestock holders in the flood affected area?

Facts about the Fodder market in the Punjab

- In 2008/9 kharif season, just under 910,000 hectares of land was used for fodder crops including maize, producing 11,715,000 tonnes of fodder
- In 2008/9 rabi season, just over a million hectares of land produced 3,132,6000 tonnes of fodder crops. (Punjab development statistics 2010)
- In 2003-4, 40% of the land area of Punjab was rangeland – mostly because it is unsuitable for uneconomic marginal land.

The situation for small livestock holders before the floods

- Most small livestock owners grew their own green fodder but purchased seed cakes and other agricultural bi product supplements from the local retailer.
- People stored fodder, particularly wheat straw locally.
- Animal products, particularly milk was a good source of income and nutritious food for many poor families
- Women nominally made decisions over the income from the sale of livestock products
- Healthy milking cows or buffaloes would consume 20 to 40 kgs of fodder per day (producing milk 3 to 5 kgs for cows, and 5 to 10 kgs for buffaloes)
- People stored fodder locally.
- Livestock owners frequently purchased inputs on credit. Official interest rate ranges from 8% to 30%. Unofficial rates can be even higher.

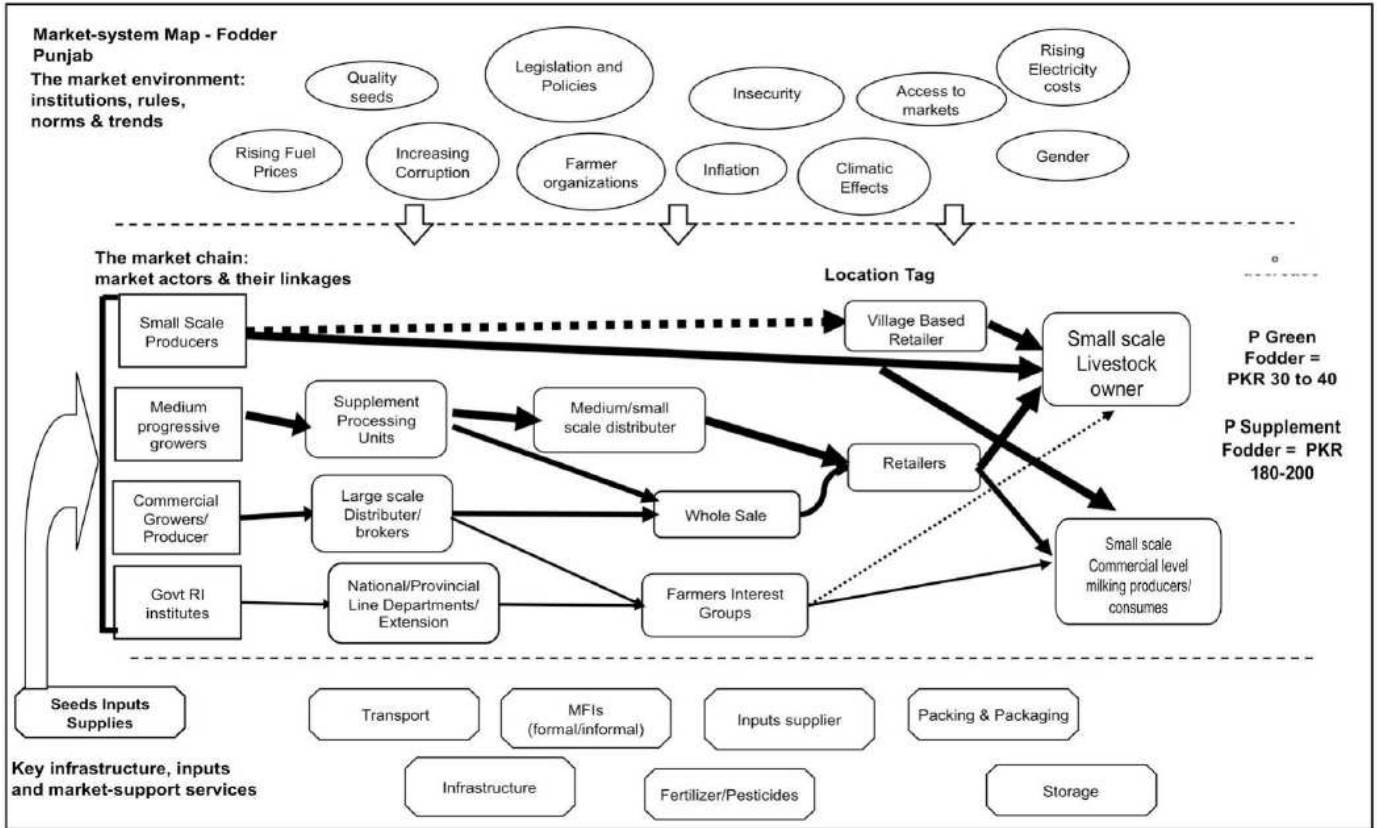


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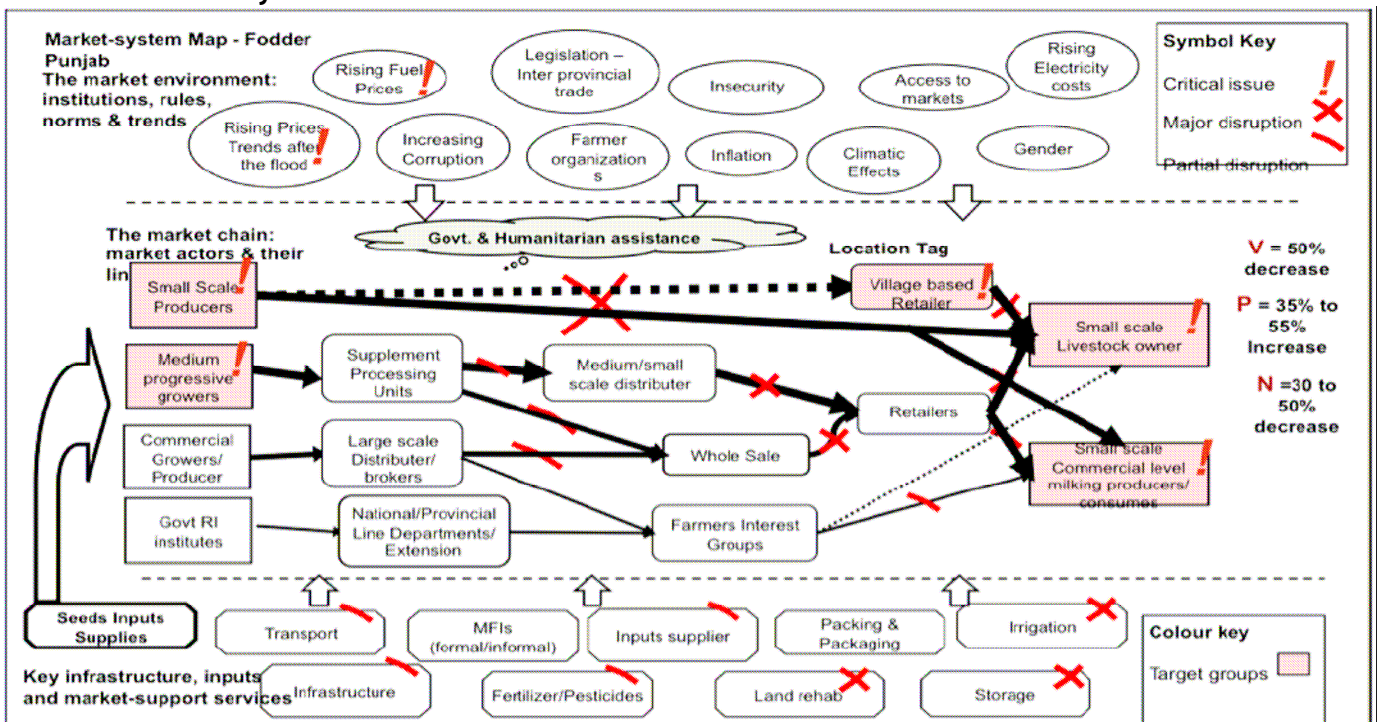
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Fodder Market System Before the floods



Fodder Market System After the floods



See wheat seed section for key changes to the market infrastructure, inputs and environment

The situation for small livestock holders after the floods

- Many small livestock owners lost their standing fodder crop
- Household stocks of fodder were lost along with the stores themselves
- Green fodder is now being bought by the traders for Rs16-18,000/ acre
- Cotton seed are unlikely to be available for making fodder supplements as a significant amount of the standing cotton crop was inundated by floods
- Bi-products from other crops like rice and sugar cane are also likely to be in short supply this year
- Owners of stock have reduced the amount of fodder they give to their animals –which in turn reduces the amount of milk they yield.
- Although some people have sold their animals at low prices, many are holding on as they expect prices to rise for the next Eid.
- Prices of all types of fodder have increased by more than 50%
- Unlikely that land will be ready for planting the of the berseem crop in October
- General price rises mean that overall purchasing power has diminished.
- Lack of resources have paralyzed the Government research Institutions and their focus has been diverted to recover their own systems
- No access to new credit until old loans repaid

Gaps.

- The floods have disrupted the supply of green fodder, and even though there are some fluctuations in the demand for green fodder (because of the mortality of livestock) there is still a large unmet demand.
- Both the stored fodder (wheat straw), and storage facilities have been destroyed for many farmers
- The relative demand for available green fodder in the market has increased, resulting in price hikes exacerbated and other side purchasing power is got down.
- The fodder market is very localised. so prices can be very high in one district, but lower in other areas.
- The livestock owners have decreased the daily feed for their livestock by up to 50%, caused low milking production.

Main Recommendations

Cash for work* to restore agricultural infrastructure to enable normal seasonal employment patterns

Vouchers for agricultural inputs

Advocacy around land rights

See Section on Recommendations for complete response matrix for all markets

Recommendations – all markets

Option	Advantages	Feasibility and Timing
Unconditional/ conditional Cash Transfers	Allows purchasing for immediate needs until other assistance is available; Supports the market chain; May also help to strengthen/protect other affected livelihood assets within targeted households May prevent migration of landless labourers Preferred option of most households	2 weeks from targeting to delivery for a pilot group
Vouchers for specific goods or services (like tractors) for use at specific suppliers	Direct and immediate assistance; Known uses of inputs; Supports the market chain; May be used for goods and/or services such as tractor rental for land levelling and canal clearing	2 weeks from targeting to delivery
Cash for Work modalities should include coordination, harmonisation with other actors, weekly price/ wage monitoring and should support gender roles but not stereotyping	Opportunity to work on necessary projects such as land levelling, canal/irrigation repair, debris clearing, shelter Help to restore normal seasonal activity Community benefit in projects undertaken; Opportunity for local partnerships and capacity building Directly supports the market chain for labour;	3 weeks to start – projects of 3-4 months duration
Seed/ agricultural input Fairs – voucher based	Injection of cash into the zone; Support to farmers with agricultural tools/ inputs; Support to suppliers by creation of demand in local markets; Assurance of varieties adapted to the zone; Free choice/selection of inputs by farmers	1-1.5 months from first focus group to seed fair
Credit / loan guarantees for mid level land owners and local retailers	Supports the actors in the market chain largely omitted from traditional humanitarian interventions; Conserves asset base of an important demographic in the province May be used for rehabilitation of tube wells, pump sand pipe repair/ replacement ensure the sustainability of the whole market chain	2 weeks from negotiations to credit allocation
Establishment of farmer groups for cash grants to access larger farm tools/ machinery/ improved storage facilities and training	Build back better – increased access to technology that may increase yields Improved storage facilities to increase resilience to pests and floods	3 to 12 months to start
Support to the agriculture department – extension services for small farmers	Improved access to local knowledge Improved access to services like seed grading	3 months+
Grants/ Micro credit/ loan guarantees -For community based retailers to continue in the market chain - For replacement/ upgrade of livelihood assets - Combine with a savings and insurance scheme	Early and quick economic assistance for survival Seed money for the agriculture inputs/ raw material/ machinery Small loans can reduces their losses by selling their assets for cheaper as an urgent for money Small farmer can get access to these opportunities	6 to 12 months for provision of credits For recovery at least 3 years



Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis

Pakistan Flood Response – 7-28 September 2010



Advocacy – clusters/ GOP – ask agencies for communication of clear plans affecting access to agricultural inputs and target groups	Needs to be conveyed to actors in the market chain if they are to respond in a timely and appropriate manner	Immediate
Advocacy – GOP - over issues such as landrights, policies to stabilise prices of basic commodities, pursuit of a pro-poor budget policy	Improve quality of life for poor people	When opportunities arise
Provision of vouchers for kitchen gardening, poultry birds for backyard poultry farming and small ruminant to women (Including training)	Women will involve in IGA and the earning will be used in schooling of children and other HH purposes. Will contribute to HH income Ensure food security and diversify HH livelihood security	High and can be started soon
Vocational training/ market linkage /small cash grants/tools for poor HH women	Diversify livelihoods and improve income of women Women empowerment Skill enhancement and support to local market	High and can be started after 3 months
Cash grants for tools to local artisans (carpenter, meson, cobbler, mechanic etc)	Restore livelihood and ensure food security Strengthen market system Could be linked to apprenticeship scheme	High and can be started after 2 months
Study ways to assist cotton processing factories hit by loss of production to ensure survival	The significant number of labour they can be employed Ensure income for labour Support market system	High and need specific advocacy/ support from government