



FLOOD REPOSENSE REPORT



Jhuddo City, Mirpurkhas

IN NUMBERS

1,436,861

Families Surveyed as per
Assessment affected

947,622

Families Constructed
Houses Partially and Fully
damaged as per
Assessment

325,796

Livestock Death

378

Human Casualties'

1,094,446

Migrated Households



Village Ibrahim Mahar, UC Qazi Badil, Taluka Khan Gard, District Ghotki



Village: Ali Sher Rind, Taluka Kot Diji, District Khairpur



Village: Dubi, VO Barsat, UC Tali, Taluka Thari Mirwah, District Khairpur

PPRP-GoS Funded: Low Cost Houses



District Umerkot



Taluka: Jhuddo, District Mirpurkhas



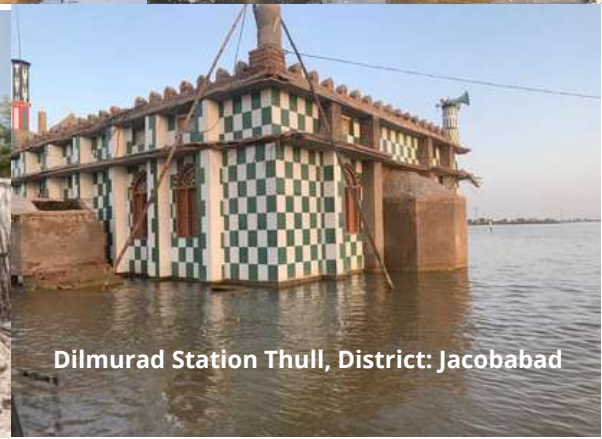
Taluka: Jhuddo, District Mirpurkhas



Taluka: Jhuddo, District Mirpurkhas



Taluka: Khan Garh, District: Ghotki



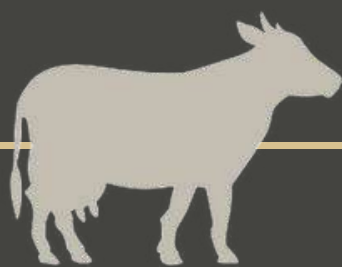
Dilmurad Station Thull, District: Jacobabad



Humanitarian Situation



Livestock damage

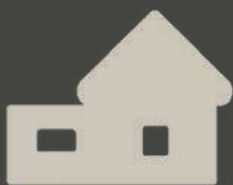


325,796

Livestock Death

House damage

Crop loss



947,622

Houses Damaged



378
Casualties'
6,192
Injured

1,094,446

Families Migrated

The Situation Analysis

The unprecedented torrential monsoon rains have triggered the most severe flooding in Sindh's recent history, washing away villages and leaving more than 1 million families (as per SRSO Initial Rapid Assessment of Damages and Losses as of 4th Sept 2022) and they are waiting for immediate humanitarian assistance because the standing water has increased risk of waterborne diseases, drowning and malnutrition. More than 262 people have lost their lives. Hundreds of thousands of homes have been demolished and lost all their possessions. The Indus River. Water spilled from its banks into the surrounding plains, destroying infrastructure and homes. Nearly half the cotton crop has been lost in Sindh province.

The perilous humanitarian situation is anticipated to linger to worsen in the days and the hardest-hit areas are amongst the most vulnerable in Sindh, where children already suffer from high rates of malnutrition and poor access to water and sanitation. Most of the affected districts have seen public health facilities damaged, medicines destroyed by the floods, and many health workers displaced from their homes. The risk of waterborne diseases is high, including cholera.

SRSO staff in this challenging time working on the ground amid difficulties is standing with the community despite different hurdles i.e., traveling on boats to reach out to the community, the team has worked tirelessly to rescue the people from the water, providing dry ration bags, stitched clothes, safe drinking water access through installation of hand pumps. installation of pit latrine etc.



Jhuddo City, Mirpurkhas



Jam Nawaz Ali, Sanghar



Taluka Shahdadpur Route shahpur chakar to Maqsoodo UC Shah Madan shah



RAPID NEED ASSESSMENT

NEED “ ANALYSIS

SRSO MER Section conducted a Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) in the districts of Sindh that include districts Thatta, Umerkot, Badin, Mirpur Khas, Sanghar, Khairpur, Sukkur & Ghotki. The assessment was carried out in the aforesaid most affected districts. The findings are summarized in the Recommendation part of the report.



Methodology

Mix methodology was adopted in which both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques were adopted. In secondary data compilation, the up to-date situation reports of DDMA, PDMA, NDMA, and Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), etc. were consulted. Comprehensive and smart data collection tools were developed for primary data collection that include the Focused Group discussion (FGDs) with affected communities, Community Institutions Leaders, Key Informant interviews (KII) with government departments, PDMA, NGOs, INGOs and community activists.

**TEMPORARY SHELTER
TENTS/TARPAULIN
MOSQUITO NETS**

**WASH: WATER,
SANITATION,
PERSONAL HYGEINE**

**FOOD &
LIVELIHOOD
LIVESTOCK VACCINATION**

Study limitations

Stringent timelines and emergency situations pushed towards a very smart assessment exercise.

Primary data collection was not extensively made as per standard sampling techniques which could give detail accounts of diverse sufferings of the communities □ Limited houses being sunk in water were assessed where damages had inflicted.

Several Villages in Sanghar, Mirpurkhas and Khairpur could not be visited due to their remoteness and accessibility issues □ The Secondary data was received from different line departments though being considerably authentic but mostly projected. It is thus presumably having some margin of error.

Key Findings

1- Shelter: Houses Damages

In the assessed districts, the HHS' damages are given with respective bifurcation of Fully/Completely damaged HHs (CD) and Partially damaged HHs (PD). The devastations have been disproportionate and tremendous in different districts that have adversely disrupted the whole system of life. In the assessed districts, the HHs structure is mostly Straw Huts, mud-mixed with Bricks (71%) and the hard-hit areas by the flash-floods along-with consistent spell of monsoon rains has escalated the damages.



2- Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Damages

Although it is a bit challenging to exactly assess with confidence in limited time and resources how monsoon rains and flash floods have affected the livelihood sources of affected communities. But as per Community Leaders the Khair Pur, Mirpurkhas, and Sangahr few talukas are almost 100% damaged by wheat, and stocked food has been damaged and now they are in hunger and looking for food.

Labour/Daily wage earners

Labour in the form daily wages, (skilled labour and non-skilled) as the major source of HHs income has been adversely affected, and it seems quite reasonable that it has dropped to around 17% from 37%. The people are widely engaged in confronting with rains and floods devastation.

Agriculture, the rain started in June has devastated orchards of Dates in Khairpur, Banana, Kharif Vegetables, Crop, Cotton, and Rice major crops existing in the fields are completely inundated. However, Vegetable crops are grown in agri-fields in which onion is grown on a large scale. Apart from onion, tomatoes, and lady-fingers (Pano Aqil) are grown as vegetables. Vegetables are largely affected and more than 75% of vegetable plants are damaged in the affected areas.

The Horticulture in the assessed areas has also been severely affected. Dates harvesting was near completion but the existing fruit has been spoiled.



Calamity Affected Districts of Sindh

RAPID NEED ASSESSMENT

3- Livestock

The Livestock has also been the victim of rains/floods disasters and on large scale have been died as reported in the NDMA/PDMA reports. In the assessed areas, around 62% of small ruminants (sheep and goats) have died. According to community responses, the animals' shades are usually fragile in a structure that was initially damaged due to wind and rainstorms. Animals that are mostly without shades or proper structure were susceptible to water currents. Thus, in several areas, small ruminants were washed away by the speedy flashfloods and standing water from many days. Thirdly, diseases outbreak has occurred, causing the death of a substantial number of livestock. Most important the mosquitos are increased, and animal died due to mosquitos at dry places at relief camps or in the open sky.

4- Small Scale Enterprises

Small Scale Enterprises executed under the PPRP Program or community own are also affected because of the disruption of the whole fabric of life-sustaining activities. Accessibility to markets and supply-chain was abolished which has disrupted the functioning of small enterprises as one of the key sources of livelihood.

5- Stock Food

During Physical assessment its found that the existing Food stocks have been damaged due to rainwater influx in rooms and stores. The food stocks mainly include the wheat reservoirs, submerged in rainwater. Apart from it, due to damages of HHs-kitchens, the kitchen stocks including flour, sugar, tea, pulses, etc. have perished as well. The destruction to kitchens is equally associated with the spoilage of kitchen kits and utensils. So, there is a critical need and demand for food from affected communities. The far-flung communities where accessibility issues are manifold have fallen victim to the serious food crisis.

6- HHS Income/Saving

During Assessment its found that due to the tremendous damages to food security and livelihood, the communities with low HHS income/savings are confronted with serious challenges. The existing amount and savings have been almost finished. So, a Multi-purpose cash-grant instead of the exacerbating situation may help the families with daily wages and low HHS income.

7- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Water: The primary collected data reflects that in the assessed areas of Sindh, the major drinking water sources are Hand Pumps, communal-based water Supply Schemes, and Pipelines, In Sanghar few areas the Open-Wells, Tube Wells, Pressure-pumps and Irrigation canal systems are mostly damaged or collapsed due to intake of water. The areas are facing a massive challenge in the need for water. They have managed to bring water through donkey carts/loaders/vehicles whose charges are paid by the whole community and the HHS demanding water in the respective water-pots or used to fetch water through donkeys.

WASH- Sanitation

During RNA in calamity-affected districts, It was assessed during Key informants Interviews and Focus group discussions with communities that open defecation has been the common practice. Several reasons can be affixed like poverty, unawareness, perennial cultures, and not-sound sensitization of community. Apart from the damage to latrines and being filled with mud, the contaminated water overflow occurred which created environmental contamination and pollution. This may cause serious hygiene issues, water-borne diseases, and diarrheal outbreaks in the affected communities. After the rain floods, the open defecation has thus increased because the existing latrines are mostly inundated. Besides, dignity kits for women and adult girls are highly needed in pursuit of the ongoing humanitarian crisis on an urgent basis. It is furthered that waterlogging has increased the production of mosquitoes, flies, and insects. Exposure to mosquitoes during day and nighttime has tormented the flood-plagued communities.

WASH- Hygiene

The hygiene situation too, is nothing different but rather highly uninviting, primarily due to unavailability of clean water, damages to houses and washrooms. Waterlogging due to stagnant water for weeks has worsened the overall situation. The overflow of pet latrines due to rainwater logging has added to environmental pollution.

Open defecation has increased and the risk of water-borne diseases including diarrhea, gastroenteritis, skin diseases, and eye infection has increased manifold. So, in such situation unhygienic practices (personal hygiene) were found prevalent, and the use of soap, cutting nails, combing hair, brushing teeth, taking bath, and wearing neat dresses is very uncommon.

WASH- Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)

MHM is usually ineffectively recognized in marginalized areas. Poor menstrual hygiene management can cause several complications and syndromes. Therefore, it was important to assess the situation and the challenges regarding MHM.

In the existing situations, MHM is one of the bigger challenges for women and adult girls. While having separate interviews with IR-Female staff, the key informants shared that almost 60% of women and adult girls are facing challenges regarding the availability of proper facilities including sufficient water, MHM material, and privacy. It was further probed about the nature of key challenges and the findings indicate that 57% of adult girls and women as per the Community Institutions leaders, feel concerned about adequate privacy, 23% face the hygienic material for MHM, and 20% about the sufficient availability of clean water.

RAPID NEED ASSESSMENT

Rapid Need Assessment-Results

Theme/Area	Situation	Need
Dewatering	The current situation is worst because mostly 30% to 40% Villages are submerged into water and surrounding water is standing everywhere in their villages.	There is dire need of dewatering from their villages and houses and need to initiate the dewatering to return their homes.
Shelter	In the Eight assessed districts, the total affected HHs are 1,109,516; out of which 610,819 are partially damaged and 133,140 are fully damaged.	1- Tents, Tarpaulin Sheets 2- Shelter kits & reconstruction materials 3- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Houses/rooms 4- Cash for work as a preferred modality for rehab/reconstruction. 5- Coarse and thick large prices of cloths to create area of privacy for women
	Exposure to open-atmosphere and mosquito production increased due to water-logging	Mosquito nets and Mosquito repellents
	Animals shades are mostly damaged, being more fragile and will be exposed to harsh weather.	1-Provision of Animals shades are mostly damaged, being more fragile and will be exposed to harsh weather of winter, 2-On small scales, animals shades can be provided as support
	Due to Mosquitos and no fodder for livestock, the death rate is increased day by day.	
WASH (Water)	Water sources are damaged either partially or fully in most affected areas . In Deserted areas open Wells are damaged and DWSS on Tube-Wells are mostly damaged. The major issues with DWSS is recorded as damages of pipelines. Availability of drinking water has been a significant problem.	Provision of water-supply through water-tanks in areas with high demand and need for water . 2-Rehab of Communal based DWSS through provision of pipelines or other minor issues if occurs.
Sanitation	Pit latrines/Community straw huts made latrines are inundated, the structures are perished and septic areas filled with mud/rain water. It is also a critical protection issue for women and PWDs.	Provision of pit latrines at relief camps or at houses and if there are funds of materials for latrines construction
Hygiene	Personal hygiene has been a substantial issue	1- Hygiene awareness sessions 2- Provision of hygiene kits 3- Distribution of dignity/MHM kits for adult girls and women
Food and Livelihood	Agri-crops and vegetables are completely inundated Horticulture is substantially damaged Savings of low-income and daily wages dependent HHs is lost Labor and daily wage earners are affected	Unconditional and conditional (Cash for Work) cash distribution in vulnerable families, 2- Provision of food packages (Dry Ration Bags and Cooked Food) and nutrition for highly vulnerable families, pregnant/lactating mothers and the neonates and babies 3- Distribution Seasonal agri-seeds for promoting home garden (KG) for promoting improved nutrition.
	Food stocks are badly affected Accessibility issues have increased Kitchens got damaged	Provision of food items (Dry Ration Bags) on large scale and immediate basis and Provision of kitchen utensils (sets).
	Small enterprises are reportedly damaged as evident in assessment findings	Business Development Groups and People need small unconditional Cash grant for revitalization of their business.
	Outbreak of diseases in animals caused their deaths	1- Carpet vaccination of livestock, 2- Coordination with livestock department and diagnosis, medication in target areas
Coordination	Coordination needs to be strengthened more with response and humanitarian organization by onboarding the local district administration for more relief work to approach all the affectee.	The SRSO Team and District Managers must establish a well-coordinated response is need within hours to provide support to the community.



Flood Repsonse by SRSO

Food Items Distribution



1- Dry Ration Bags: **9,095**
2- Cooked Food: **8,418**



Pit Latrine
141

Tarpaulin
385



Tents
215

Mosquito Nets
2,368



Free Medical Camps
Treatment: **3,205**

Hand Pumps
Safe Drinking Water

3 Facilties
1 Hand Pump
2 Water Tanker



Free Animal Camps
Vaccinated: **76,196**

Msic (Food & NFI)
155



Stitched Clothes:
8,081



SRSO Relief Work (As of 9th Sept, 2022)

S.#	District	Dry Ration Distributed (No of Families)	Livestock vaccinated (No of Animals)	Stitched Cloths Distributed (No of families)	Tarpaulin (No of families)	Tents (No of families)	Pit Latrines	Cooked food	Provision of safe Drinking Water	NFIs (Health & Hygiene Material)	Health & Hygiene sessions (No of Participants)	Mosquito Nets	Medical Camp (for Human)	Hand Pump	Misc. (Food & NFIs)
1	Ghotki	393	3,573	300	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	1,130	-	-
2	Sukkur	695	5,355	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Khairpur	1,572	8,320	2,560	150	135	27	-	1	-	2,080	2,200	450	1	1
4	Mirpurkhas	920	3,443	1,900	-	-	5	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Sanghar	780	5,155	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Thatta	621	4,982	592	-	-	55	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-
7	Umerkot	760	17,740	500	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
8	Badin	250	6,493	700	95	80	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Larkana	623	3,938	50	70	-	-	175	-	211	161	-	417	-	-
10	Qamber-Shahdadt	647	5,682	-	-	-	34	25	-	214	1,558	75	350	-	430
11	Kashmore-Kandhkot	351	3,210	-	-	-	5	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Shikarpur	425	3,999	-	10	-	15	1,368	-	555	555	-	-	-	-
13	Jacobabad	330	3,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Naushahro Feroz	500	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Hyderabad	50	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	39
16	Karachi	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	75	75	-	-	-	115
17	Jamshoro	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	9,095	76,196	8,081	385	215	141	8,418	2	1,105	4,429	2,368	2,747	1	585

* Water Tanker Service is covering the 250-300 families per day.

Total Relief Amount Incurred

Description	Food		Non-Food Item		Wash						Temporary Shelter		Health & Safety		Miscellaneous	Grand Total
	Dry Food	Cooked Food	Stitched Clothes	Pit Latrine	Purification Tablet	MHM Kit	Water Tanker	Hygiene Kit	Hand Pump	Child Kit	Tent	Tarpaulin	Mosquito Nets	Medical camps for livestock	Transportation	
Total Expense incurred as of 1st September 2022	45,475,000	2,525,400	5,656,700	1,064,000		346,500	140,000	1,178,000	10,000		4,225,000	577,500	2,368,000	120,000	2,069,000	65,755,100

Sources of funding for Relief

SRSO Own Resources	29,455,080
Individual/Philanthropist	12,490,120
Individual (In Kind)	8,984,900
Corporate/Organization/CSO	10,500,000
Government of Sindh (DC) In Kind	4,700,000
Total	66,130,100

66.13
MILLION



CASH



Funds Raised

22.990 Million

+



1000 Liter
Worth

42.640 Million

+



2,150 kg
Worth

13.685 Million

+



30 kg
Worth

3.2 Million

SINDH



Districts

13

Umerkot, Mirpurkhas,
Sanghar, Thatta, Badin

Sukkur Larkana
Jacobabad Kashmore
Shikarpur Khairpur
Ghotki Naushehro Feroze

Ration Bags



9,095

People



59,350

Villages



130



DELIVERING HEALTH AND HYGIENE SESSION



Ration Distribution



Thatta: September 10, 2022, SRSO Thatta Team distributed Total 118 Non Food item's kits at villages Bangal Khan chohan 15, M Hassan Tandio 35, Bachal matai 33 and Misri Ketai 35 Union Council K R Shah district Thatta with the support of ACF international.

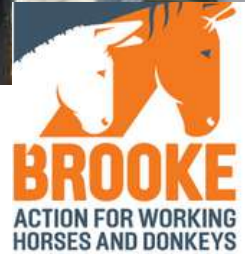


In Need Support Stakeholders

Description

SRSO Field Staff is busy in doing need-time relief activities with all stakeholders: 1- In few Districts Team is managing the Installation of Tents, Distribution of Tents/Tarpaulin and Ration Bags along with Installation of Pit Latrines. In Khairpur team is also assisting in different relief activities, same in other districts. In all districts need and demand basis assisting the Org and stakeholders in Organizing the Relief camps, Medical and Livestock Camps, Ration Distribution, Selection of Beneficiaries' for Relief, Coordination bridge between CIs and Organizations.





With the support of philanthropists and Brooke Pakistan distribution of clothes, mosquito net, and animals' feeder at the Pano Akil team, Sukkur District.

Mosquito Nets: 250

Tapaulin: 45

Stitched Clothes': 50



SRSO Kamber Shahdadkot along with other humanitarian assistance provided aid to the affected community with the collaboration of Dr. Latif Aneesa and Shahid Latif Charity.

Team installed 10 pit latrines at Maid Mori which is going to facilitate the flood-affected population of the Following Villages

1- Village Gurgaj

2- Village Khair Muhammad Shabran

3- Village khandu

4-Village Meer Gadhei

Taluka Warah UC khandu and UC Kalar.



PAKISTAN: 2022 Monsoon Floods

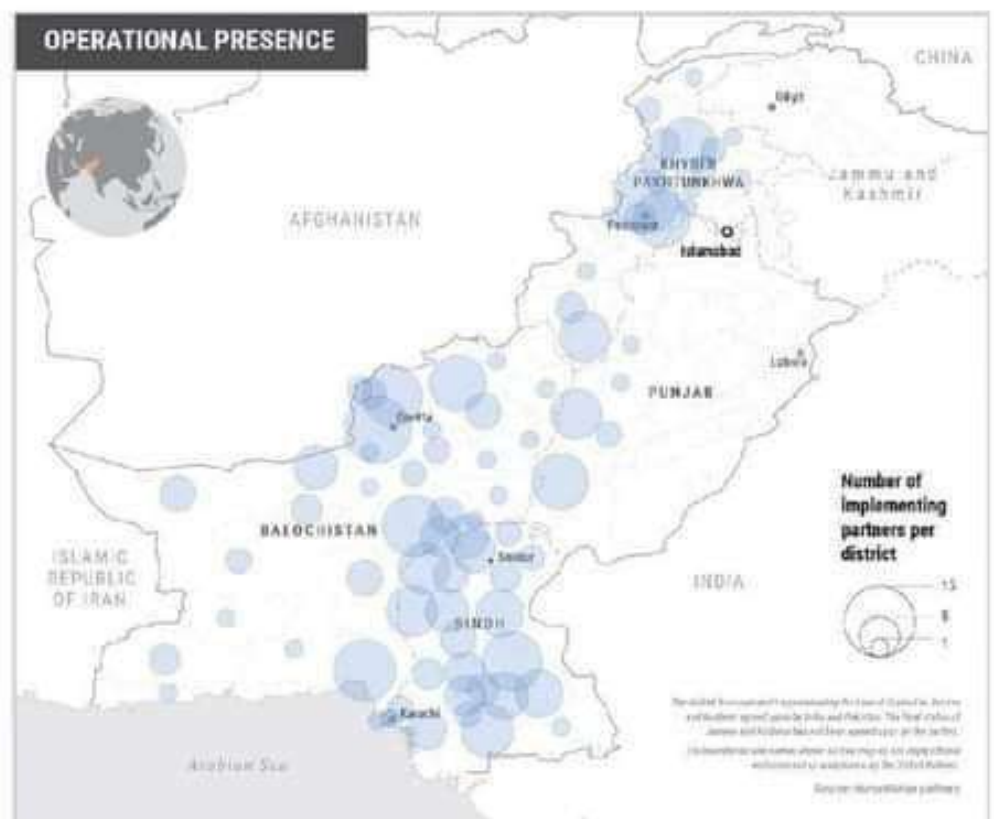
Situation Update No. 5

As of 9 September 2022

This report is produced by the OCHA Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) in Pakistan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3-9 September 2022. The next report will be issued on or around 16 September 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 1.5 million houses in Sindh damaged or destroyed – nearly 88 per cent of the total nationwide.
- Education and learning interrupted for an estimated 3.5 million children, including in at least 61 refugee schools.
- Nearly 800,000 refugees live in districts officially notified as 'calamity hit', over a quarter in Peshawar district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Over 1.2 million hectares of agricultural land has reportedly been damaged in Sindh alone.
- Multisector rapid needs assessments are rolling out in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab.



556K
houses
destroyed

1.17M
houses
damaged

6.7K
kilometres of
roads damaged

1.4K
people
killed

12.7K
people
injured

755K
livestock
lost





Provide assistance in the priority areas of dry ration, clean drinking water, non-food items, mosquito nets, fodder for livestock and medical supplies.

Appeal

Rain Flood Relief Support for Affected Communities

Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Badin, Thatta, Larkana, Kamber-Shadadkot, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kandhkot@Kashmore & Noushero-Feroze

Monsoon Rain Emergency 2022

Financial Support can be made with

Bank Name	Silk Bank Limited	United Bank Limited
Branch Address	Sukkur Branch	Minara Road, PO.Box NO.141, SUKKUR
Branch Code:	0010	0964
Account Title	Sindh Rural Support Organization	SRSO Flood Relief Account
Account NO:	002005809207	00300567
IBAN No:	PK39 SAUD 0000 0020 0580 9207	PK16 UNIL0112096400300567
Swift Code	SAUDPKKAXXX	UNILPKKA028

 info@srso.org.pk

 071-562718201

 /SRSO_Official

 /SRSO.Official

Sindh Rural Support Organization

<https://srso.org.pk>