



REPORT ON SRSO's  
FLOOD RELIEF EFFORTS



# REPORT ON SRSO's FLOOD RELIEF EFFORTS

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A Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) study  
commissioned by the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 7 August 2010, devastating floods entered Sindh, which inundated large parts of the province. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh estimates that approximately eight million people were affected by the floods and estimate that the damage was approximately Rs. 446.80 billion, with the highest losses experienced in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, housing and irrigation. In response to the floods the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) launched flood relief operations in eight of its nine program districts in Northern Sindh. During the time period August 2010 to August 2011, SRSO undertook 29 relief, early recovery and rehabilitation projects amounting to a total budget of Rs 5,249,995,870 and benefiting a total of 6,721,893 individuals.

In the nine districts of upper Sindh, where SRSO operated, as a result of the floods, millions of people were left without food and in immediate need of assistance. People had lost their belongings, including necessary items, which had been washed away by rising flood water. In such a situation, SRSO was the single largest distributor of United Nations-World Food Program (UN-WFP)'s operations in Sindh, as well as distributing dry and cooked food rations under other projects. SRSO's response was immediate, flexible and focused which ensured that they were the lead NGO in the sector of food distribution. SRSO provided cooked food to a total of 1,428,043 beneficiaries, a one month supply of dry food rations to 272,446 families benefiting 1,907,122 individuals and non-food items, including cooking utensils, clothes, hygiene kits and winterised items beds to 611,500 individuals.

The flood displaced millions of people and emergency shelter was quickly identified as one of the top priorities by the humanitarian community. As the flood waters receded and the displaced communities started returning to their homes, hundreds of thousands of families found themselves homeless as their houses had been washed away by the flood waters. The need for transitional shelters arose, for families to have a place to stay till they could rebuild their homes. It was estimated that more houses were destroyed in Dadu district in southern Sindh than in the Aceh earthquake in 2004. UN's Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) suggested a severe shortfall in the provision of shelter. It highlighted the need for emergency shelter by citing the latest PDMA Sindh figures, which showed that 857,775 houses had been damaged or destroyed in the nine upper districts of Sindh. SRSO, through the help of various donors, provided 105,000 individual beneficiaries with emergency shelter during the relief phase and then progressed to providing one and two room shelters to 75,061 of the most vulnerable flood affectees.

OCHA estimated that approximately six million people were at high risk from deadly water borne diseases, including diarrhoea and dysentery. It was estimated that up to 3.5 million children in the country were at risk from such deadly diseases during the floods. Reports from the field indicated that existing water infrastructure, especially hand pumps, had been severely damaged and had become dysfunctional. People were drinking contaminated water, which was worsening their health status. Poor hygiene condition of flood affectees was making them susceptible to various diseases. SRSO rehabilitated water infrastructure schemes and installed 10,548 new hand pumps. SRSO provided clean drinking water to 454,122 individual beneficiaries through the distribution of purification tablets, jerry cans and directly through water tankers. SRSO set up 40 water filtration plant that benefited 199,990 individuals. They also constructed latrines that benefited 265,175 individuals in camps and later on in rehabilitated villages, and conducted extensive WASH awareness sessions with 89,200 individuals.

The health system in Sindh was inadequate and underperformed prior to the floods, but after the floods the situation became worse as a number of health facilities were submerged under flood water, and many



The report's author, Ayesha Amina Askari, working with flood affectees in Dadu

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Health Workers were themselves affected by the floods and displaced. In Sindh a province where maternal and child health indicators are very poor, maternal mortality 276 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality rate 78 deaths per 1000 live births, and under five child mortality 94 deaths per 1000 live births, the floods only exacerbated the situation. Of particular concern was the possible outbreak of malaria: people who were living next to large bodies of stagnant flood water were urgently in need of mosquito nets. Children and women were made especially vulnerable by the floods. Young children, and pregnant and lactating mothers needed health nutrition food, and also needed to recover from the trauma of the floods. IDPs who had escaped to camps from their villages were used to living in open spaces the close proximity of the living conditions also put them at risk of air and waterborne diseases. SRSO focuses their relief work on the most vulnerable group, children and pregnant and lactating mothers. They provided 242,691 individuals with vaccines and immunizations, and imparted health and hygiene message to 308,043 people.

Flood affected households did not simply require immediate assistance but also needed help with early recovery aspects. Households needed immediate support to rebuild their lives, as the often used famous development maxim goes 'Give a man a fish and he will eat for a day. Teach him how to fish and he will eat for a lifetime.' People had lost their means of livelihoods; agriculture, livestock, and businesses. Peoples' standing paddy crops were destroyed and they lost millions of rupees worth of crop. In rural Pakistan, like in other rural parts of the country, farmers mostly work as sharecroppers - they are people who purchase agricultural inputs on loan, or take agricultural inputs on credit either from the local market or the landlord on whose land they labour. The loss of this livelihood meant descending into a cycle of chronic poverty. In this respect SRSO provided agricultural support to farmers affected by floods to cultivate a total of 159,886 acres of land, initiated programmes to care for livestock and provided loans to individuals to restart their businesses while also imparting skills trainings. Their livelihoods initiatives helped a total of 209,286 families or 1,465,002 individual beneficiaries.

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## GLOSSARY

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### A

**AOTR** Agreement  
Officer's Technical  
Representative

**AusAID** Australian  
Agency for International  
Development

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### B

**BPF** British Pakistan  
Foundation

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### C

**CEO** Chief Executive  
Officer

**CERF** Central  
Emergency  
Rehabilitation Fund

**CFS** Child Friendly  
Spaces

**COs** Community  
Organisation

**CMAM** Community-  
bases Management of  
Acute Malnutrition

**CMP** Child Protection  
Monitors

**CPC** Child Protection  
Centers

**CRP** Community  
Resource Persons

**CSR** Corporate Social  
Responsibility

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### D

**DCO** District  
Coordination Officer

**DFID** Department for  
International  
Development

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### E

**EDO** Executive District  
Officer

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### F

**FAO** UN-Food and  
Agriculture Organisation

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### H

**HH** Households

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### I

**IDP** Internally Displaced  
People

**INGO** International Non  
Governmental  
Organisation

**IYCF** Infant & Young  
Child Feeding

**IOM** UN-International  
Organisation for  
Migration

**IRC** International Red  
Cross

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### L

**LHW** Lady Health  
Worker

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### M

**MCH** Mother Child  
Health Care

**MOU** Memorandum of  
Understanding

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### N

**NDMA** National Disaster  
Management Authority

**NFI** Non-Food Item

**NRSP** National Rural  
Support Programme

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### O

**OCHA** UN-Officer for  
the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs

**OFDA** USAID-Office for  
Disaster Assistance

**ORS** One Room  
Shelters

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### P

**P&DD** Planning and  
Development  
Department

**PDMA** Provincial  
Disaster Management  
Authority

**PG** Purchase Group

**PLW** Pregnant &  
Lactating Women

**PPAF** Pakistan Poverty  
Alleviation Fund

**PPHI** People's Primary  
Healthcare Initiative

**PRSP** Punjab Rural  
Support Programme

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### R

**RSPs** Rural Support  
Programmes

**RSPN** Rural Support  
Programmes Network

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### S

**SAB** Sindh Abadgar  
Board

**SARP** Sindh Agriculture  
Recovery Project

**SITCO** Sindh  
Indigenous Traditional  
Craft Company

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### S

**SFP** Supplementary  
Feeding Program

**SGA** Sindh Graduate  
Association

**SRSO** Sindh Rural  
Support Organisation

**SRSP** Sarhad Rural  
Support Program

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### T

**TLC** Temporary  
Learning Centers

**TRDP** Thardeep Rural  
Development  
Programme

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### U

**UC** Union Council

**UNICEF** UN - Children's  
Fund

**USAID** United States  
Agency for International  
Development

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### V

**VC** Village Committee

**VOs** Village  
Organisation

**VRP** Village  
Rehabilitation  
Programme

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### W

**WASH** Water, Sanitation  
and Hygiene

**WFP** UN - World Food  
Program

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FAO - Central  
Emergency  
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USAID - RSPN Sindh  
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FAO - Emergency  
Livelihood  
Assistance to Flood  
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## BACKGROUND

### SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANISATION (SRSO)

The Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) was registered in 2003 as a non-profit company under Section 42 of Pakistan's Companies Ordinance 1984. It was established with the support of the Government of Sindh, which provided it a Rs 1 billion grant. SRSO operates in 9 Districts of Upper Sindh: Sukkur, Ghotki, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Qambar-Shahdadkot, Kashmore and Nausharo Feroze. SRSO's goal is to alleviate poverty by harnessing people's potential. The method which they employ to achieve this is 'social mobilisation' which involves mobilizing poor communities to set up their own organisations for self-help initiatives, improving management and delivery of basic services and increased accountability of government to the people.

The vision of SRSO is to foster a framework of grassroots institutions in 7,823 villages located in 311 union councils of 9 Districts in Sindh, to harness the potential lying within the communities to help themselves. SRSO has facilitated the formation of 23,703 Community Organisation (COs) and 3,681 Village Organisations (VOs). The current membership of these organisation included 342,583 women and 89,647 men.

### THE 2010 PAKISTAN FLOODS

In the third week of July 2010, the worst floods in the history of Pakistan began on their path of destruction. The monsoon weather system merged with the westerly weather system causing the highest amount of precipitation ever experienced in Pakistan. Flash and riverine flooding in the north of the country led to rainwater from the highlands, feeding into major rivers in the plains. Other provinces also experienced major rains and flooding, including Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, Baltistan and to a lesser extent Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In early August, flood waters began to recede in the northern provinces, but as the Indus River continued to rise and travel south, extensive flooding occurred in districts in Punjab and Sindh. Within a matter of days, nearly one-fifth of Pakistan's land had been submerged. The scale of the disaster was so huge that at one point the UN was compelled to pronounce it as 'absolutely daunting.' Unprecedented damages afflicted all sectors of the country's economy. According to the Government of Pakistan and

**Damage in SRSO's 9 Project Districts**

Table 1

Districts	Villages Affected	People Affected	Area Affected (in acres)	Crop Area Affected (in acres)	Houses Damaged	School Damaged	Basic Health Units
Kashmore	1,000	790,000	455,624	400,124	93,182	571	248
Shikarpur	1,359	615,000	401,831	401,831	119,697	-	79,249
Sukkur	130	247,913	255,058	255,058	37,563	-	-
Jacobabad	1,123	938,659	1,017,712	1,017,712	135,227	518	24
Larkana	115	490,000	74,480	74,480	74,242	40	-
Qambar-Shahdadkot	550	892,500	965,340	965,340	159,091	-	-
Khairpur	287	345,900	589,251	589,251	52,409	67	1
Dadu	1,253	920,000	560,630	560,630	148,485	793	6
Jamshoro	130	403,325	3,830	3,830	37,879	258	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>5,643,297</b>	<b>4,323,756</b>	<b>4,323,756</b>	<b>857,775</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>79,535</b>

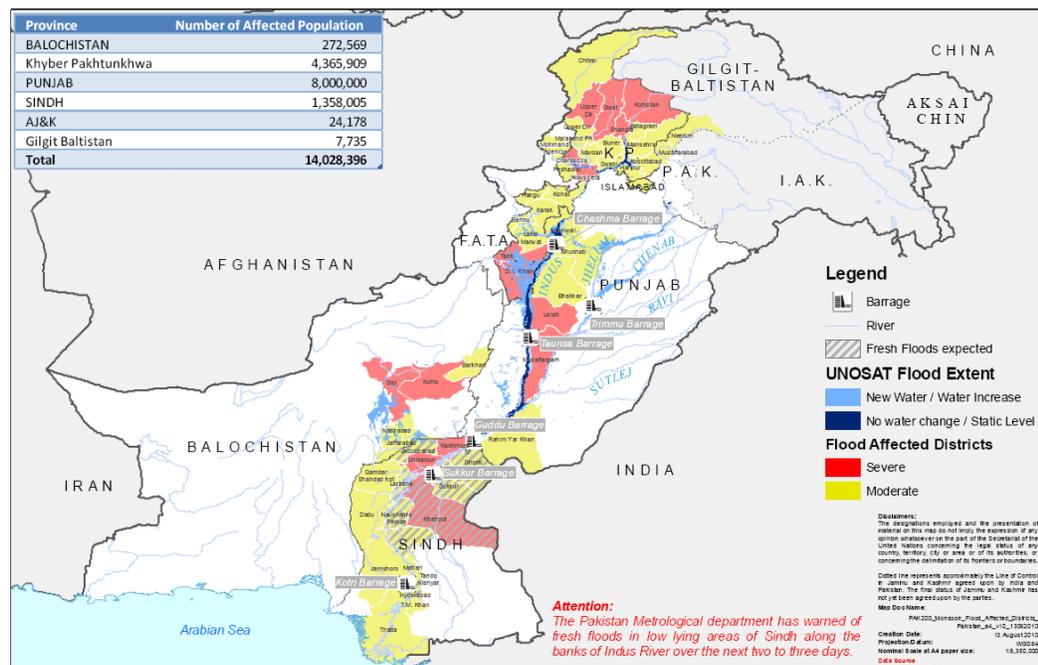
SRSO's District-wise Geographic Coverage

Map 1



OCHA Pakistan Flood Impact 10th August 2010

Map 2

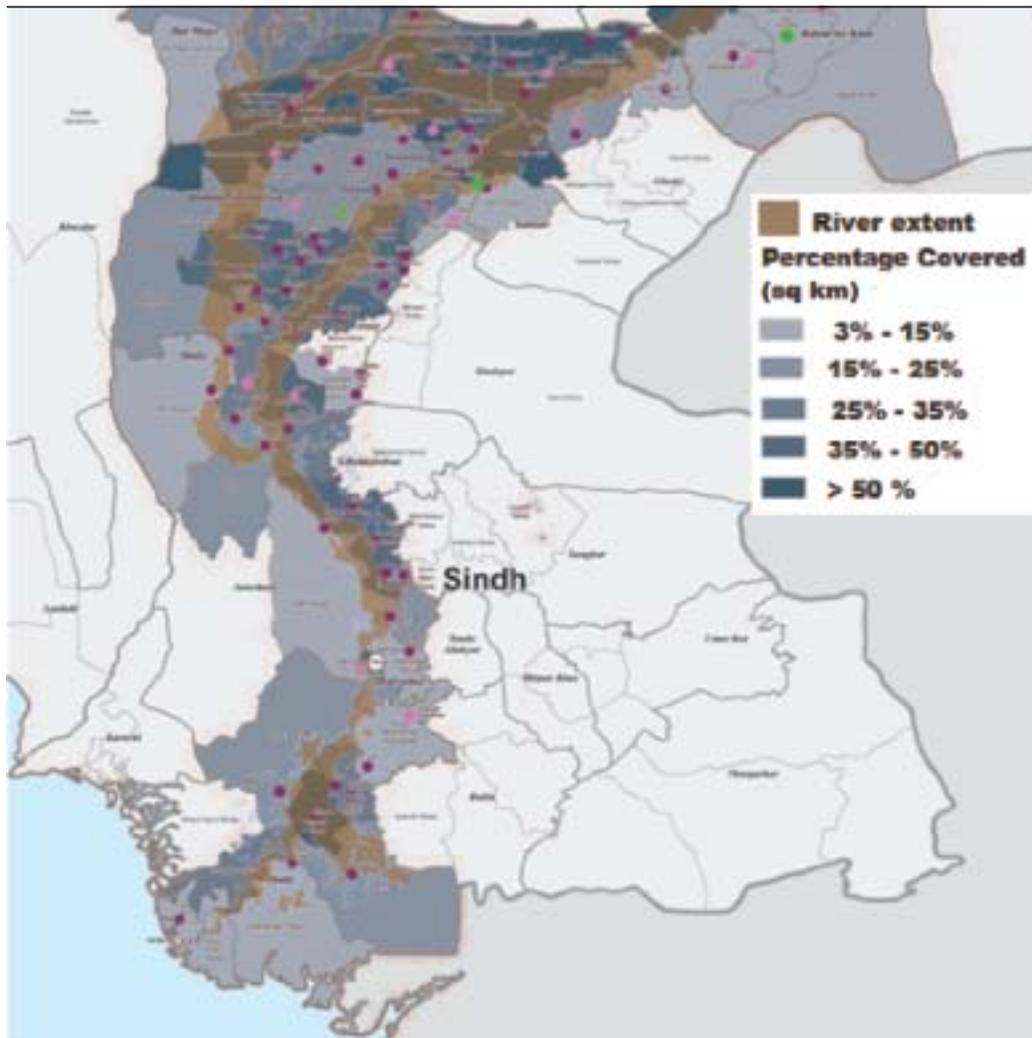


the UN, 1.9 million homes were destroyed, 17 million acres of farmland was washed away and 1.6 million heads of livestock were lost, costing the country billions of rupees. Critical infrastructure, including health clinics, power stations, roads, bridges and water supply systems were destroyed. The education system was badly disrupted with the result that for many children returning to school in the near future became an unthinkable idea. According to the Government of Pakistan, an estimated 20.56 million people in 78 districts from the mountainous north to the Indus delta in the south were affected by the floods.

On August 7th 2010 the breach of Torri dyke, in district Kashmore, caused heavy devastation in the northern part of Sindh, even in districts such as Jacobabad that are usually not affected by floods and lay hundreds of kilometers from the river bank were severely affected. Floods inundated eleven districts of Sindh and caused partial damage in another four districts. PDMA Sindh estimates that 2 million people were made IDPs. It estimate that the damage from the floods is approximately Rs. 446.80 billion, with the highest losses experienced in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, housing and irrigation.

OCHA Sindh Flood Situation 19th October 2010

Map 3



## SRSO'S FLOOD RELIEF WORK

### Strategy and Process

When SRSO's CEO Dr Sono Khangharani and other senior staff members heard reports that speculated that unprecedented floods would enter Sindh in the next few days, they adopted a proactive approach and called an emergency meeting in late July, of senior staff members and district managers to chalk out an emergency response strategy. SRSO opened special Flood Relief Cells in each district and one at the Head Office in Sukkur from where all flood relief activities were managed.

SRSO launched its flood relief operations on 8 August 2010, by conducting rapid assessments to gauge the extent of damages, the needs within each sector and SRSO's own capacities to handle relief. Simultaneously in the beginning of August 2010, prior to the implementation of relief work, SRSO formed a Purchase Group which was assigned two major tasks, a) to conduct market survey of major suppliers of emergency relief items, and b) enter into agreements with major transport agencies. SRSO also coordinated with local authorities and other large NGOs to ensure that duplication of relief would not occur and selected distribution points that were convenient for flood affectees. All these steps were taken prior to the inflow of donor funds, to ensure that when relief funds did start coming in, SRSO would be ready to provide relief to the flood affected communities of upper Sindh in a timely and efficient basis.

Like in the past, specifically the 2007 flooding in Sindh, SRSO responded to the emergency by leveraging their community networks, and provide localised solutions to such emergencies. SRSO took into account issues of cultural acceptability and people's attachments to their assets and their land as well as women's mobility and security. 'SRSO has an edge on all other humanitarian and development organisations, we have been present on the ground for the past 7 years and know our communities and ground realities well, we also have previous flood relief experience.' says Dr. Khangharani.

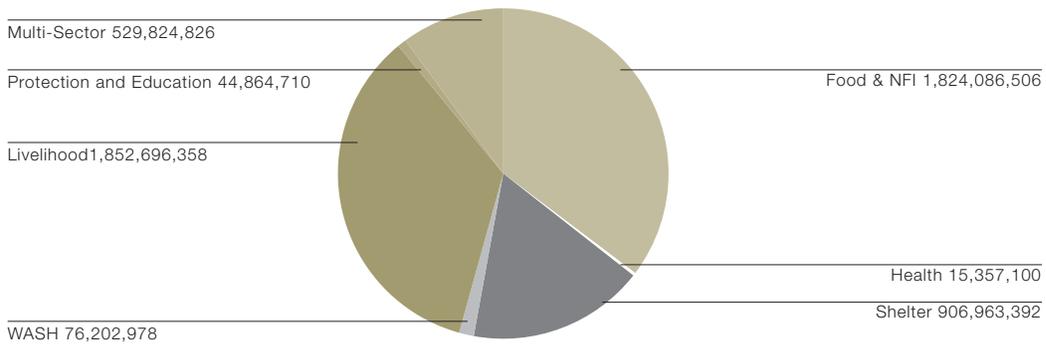
What set SRSO apart from other organisations was its close collaboration with the Government of Sindh. SRSO staff regularly met with PDMA Sindh, various provincial ministries and district administrations to update them about their flood relief efforts and gather information regarding the needs in various sectors and locations.

### Capacity for Relief

SRSO managed to mobilise approximately PKR 5.3 billion over a 10 month period for flood relief and rehabilitation activity. The reason for this massive influx of funds was that SRSO was the only organisation in northern Sindh with the capacity to absorb such a large amount of funds and utilise them efficiently due to their existing presence in the district. They have one Head Office and 4 Implementation Unit Offices in Sukkur, 9 District Offices and 35 Field Unit Offices. They have a regular core staff of 520 and at the height of the emergency 1090 staff members were employed by SRSO. SRSO has at its disposal 284 vehicles including cars, jeeps, vans, motorbikes and contracts with rental car companies for additional transport facilities.

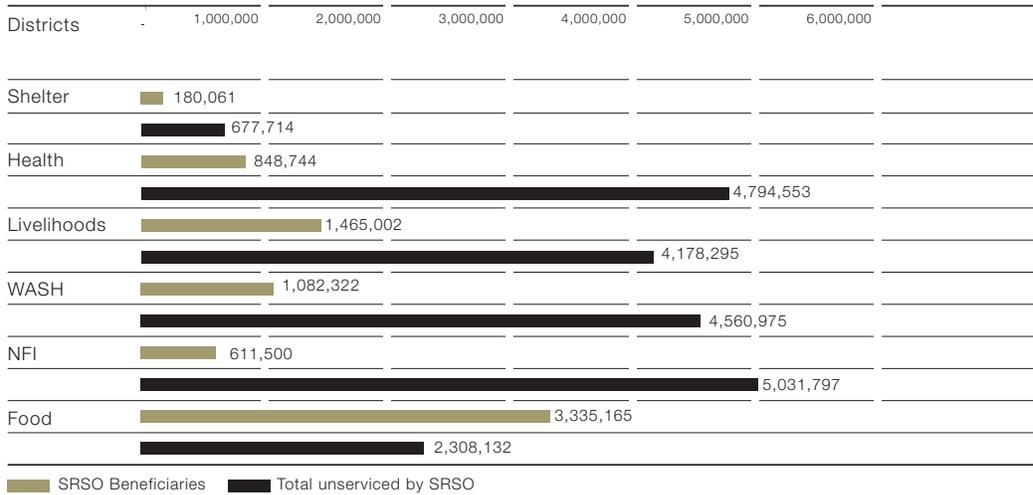
**SRSO's Flood Expenditure by Sector**

Figure 1



**Total Affected Population in 9 Districts of Upper Sindh and SRSO's Beneficiaries**

Figure 2



SRSO's CEO Dr Sono  
Khangharani in flood  
affected Jacobabad



SRSO's Flood Relief Projects

Table 2

Project Title	Donor/Partner	Total Budget	Time Period	# of HHs	No of Beneficiaries
Food and NFI					
1 Flood relief contribution	SRSO	20,000,000	Aug 2010-Dec 2010	-	-
2 Flood operations	WFP	1623005472	Aug2010-Apr 2011	179,025	1,253,175
3 Flood Relief commission - cooked food	GoS	68,919,972	Aug2010-Oct 2011	193,053	1,351,372
4 Cooked and dry food provision	PPAF & Engro	20,653,400	Aug2010-Nov 2010	2,357	16,500
5 Support to flood effected families	Goal Ireland	55,000,000	Sept2010-Jan 2010	10,596	74,171
6 Emergency relief to communities affected by the floods	USAID-RSPN	37,805,000	Sept2010-Oct 2010	7,500	52,500
7 Food for work	WFP	27,312,514	Jan2011-Aug 2011	83,921	587,447
SHELTER					
8 Village rehabilitation project	P&DD, GoS	874,000,000	Jan2011-Jul 2011	7,000	49,000
9 Save the floods disaster victims	Bakhtawar Foundation	19,063,392	Feb2011-Apr 2011	200	1,400
10 One room shelters	IOM	12,750,000	Feb 2011-Jul 2011	500	3,500
11 House construction	Yusra	1,150,000	Apr 2011-Jun 2011	23	161
WASH					
12 Est. of Water & Sanitation Facilities	UNICEF	1,985,178	Sept 2010-Oct 2010	8,000	56,000
13 WASH project	UNICEF - TRDP	36,637,800	Sept 2010-Jan 2011	153,587	1,075,109
14 Installation of water filtration plants	P&DD, Govt of Sindh	37,580,000	Sept2010-Dec 2010	28,570	-
Livelihood Support					
15 Central emergency rehabilitation fund	FAO	2,625,000	Nov 2010-Feb 2011	3,000	21,000
16 Sindh Agriculture Recovery Project	USAID-RSPN	1,241,980,006	Nov 2010-Jul 2011	50,576	354,032
17 Emergency livelihood assistance to flood affected farmers (sunflower)	SITCO	55,064,250	Feb 2011-Jul 2011	7,500	52,500
18 Survey of Traditional Crafts People	FAO	505,000	Sept 2010-Nov 2010	1,150	8,050
19 Financial Assistance & Grant for Microcredit	PPAF	33842250	Jan 2011-Dec 2011	2,100	14,700
20 Early recovery livelihoods assistance to flood affected farmers (Rice)	FAO	489,820,000	Apr 2011-Jun 2011	42,430	297,010
21 Livestock Support	Brooke Pakistan	250,000	Sept 2010-Dec 2010	-	-
Health					
15 Flood response, mother child health	UNICEF	9,412,100	Oct 2010-Jan 2011	41,482	290,372
16 Sehat	British Pakistan Foundation RSPN	5,945,000	Feb 2011-Jul 2011	39,905	279,335
Protection & Education					
Child protection project	UNICEF - TRDP	41,821,710	Sept 2010-Mar 2011	7,877	55,140
Flood emergency education response	UNICEF	1,700,000	Oct 2010-Dec 2010	716	5,009
Disaster emergency committee	HelpAge International	1,343,000	Sept 2010-Feb 2011	305	2,135
Multi Sector Initiatives					
Komak flood relief and rehabilitation	DFID-RSPN	148,009,244	Sept 2010-Jan 2011	61,344	429,408
Bahaal	USAID OFDA-RSPN	111,917,821	Oct 2010-Mar 2011	20,411	142,877
Integrated multi-sectoral project	UNICEF	269,897,761	Feb 2011-Aug 2011	7,143	50,000
		5,249,995,870		960,270	6721893



02



## FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

As a result of the floods, millions of people were left without food and in immediate need of assistance. WFP Executive Director, Josette Sheeran said in September 2010: "No one could have predicted the scale and enormity of this catastrophe where women and children are facing a dangerous downwards spiral of hunger and malnutrition. We need to scale-up now and we need to scale-up quickly." Food security was pivotal to recovery following the floods, and large scale distribution was needed in the province of Sindh, where approximately 2 million people were in need of food aid. In such a situation SRSO was the single largest distributor of UN-WFP's operations in Sindh, as well as in distributing dry and cooked food rations under other projects. SRSO's response was immediate, flexible and focused which ensured that they were the lead NGO in the sector of food distribution.

**Number of SRSO Food and NFI Beneficiaries**

Table 3

	# of Beneficiary HH	# of Beneficiaries
Cooked Food	204,006	1,428,043
Dry Food Rations	272,446	1,907,122
Non-Food Items	87,357	611,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>563,809</b>	<b>3,946,665</b>

**Number of SRSO Food and NFI Beneficiaries**

Figure 3

Total Number of Individuals affected in 9 districts of upper Sindh	611,500
Number of individuals provided food by SRSO	3,335,165
Number of individuals provided NFIs by SRSO	5,643,297

### SRSO'S FLOOD RELIEF CONTRIBUTION

SRSO staff was the first to respond to the escalating crisis in the province; they allocated Rs 20 million of their regular programme funds assist with the immediate food and non-food item needs of communities. On 1 August 2010, SRSO started distributing cooked food amongst displaced flood affectees; they initially distributed cooked food because SRSO field staff realised that most of the affectees had lost everything during the floods including their cooking utensils, and till such a time when utensils were provided to them, the best solution would be to distribute cooked food. In the following weeks, SRSO expanded its assistance to essential dry food items and non-food items, like cooking utensils and hygiene kits as well. Their initial response focused on the districts of Gorki, Jacobabad, Shikarpur and Sukkur, and later extended to all the flood affected districts that fell within their operational area.

### WFP FLOOD OPERATIONS

SRSO entered into the largest food distribution programme of its kind in Sindh on 12 August 2010. The project was funded by WFP, who provided SRSO with a total of 23,496.051 Metric Tons (MTs) of food to be distributed amongst 179,025 flood affected families in Sindh. Each food pack, that would feed a family for a period of one month, consisted of 8 emergency food items and weighed 103.8kgs. The food pack consisted of:

**Contents of WFP Dry Food Package**

Table 4

Package / Family	
Item	Quantity
Wheat Flour	80 kg
Oil	4.5 kg
Sugar	4 kg
Black Tea	0.3 kg
Pulses	8 kg
Salt	1 kg
High Energy Biscuits	4.5 kg
Ready to use Supplementary Food	1.5 kg

The WFP general food distribution started on the 12 August in the districts of Kashmore, Shikarpur, Ghotki, Sukkur and Khairpur. By 17 August, the project was extended to Larkana and by the 2 September, to Qambar-Shahdadkot. The project cycle extended from 12 August 2010 to 31 March 2011.

Identification of affected union councils occurred during the food cluster meetings where the worse affected areas were identified. Following this, SRSO teams would go into the area and assess individual beneficiary households. The selected beneficiaries would then be given ration cards which would entitle each household to three months supply of food. WFP and SRSO stopped emergency food distribution by the end of March but made the transition into another project: the Food-for-Work programme that would ensure food security for the flood affected while they re-built their lives

**GOVERNMENT OF SINDH FLOOD RELIEF COMMISSION - COOKED FOOD**

The Government of Sindh (GoS) entered into a Rs 68.8 million partnership with SRSO on 22 August 2010 to provide cooked food to the flood affected populace over a 27 day period. Under this agreement, SRSO provided 1,351,372 individual beneficiaries cooked food in the districts of Kashmore, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Khairpur and Shikarpur. The beneficiaries were those flood affectees who were living in camps set up by the respective district governments. In total, SRSO distributed cook food in 141 camps in 5 districts. SRSO continued distribution of cooked food to the affectees till it was able to distribute dry food ration under its WFP project.

**ENGRO FOUNDATION - COOKED AND DRY FOOD PROVISION**

In such a heightened time of crisis, many private sector companies helped with flood relief efforts. One such private sector entity was Engro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., through its CSR wing the Engro Foundation. Out of the Rs 20.65 million provided by the Engro Foundation to SRSO on the 22nd of August; part of the funds were used to provide for the emergency food needs of flood affectees in the form of cooked food to 2,500 individual beneficiaries. Upon completion of this phase, the remaining funds were utilised to provide dry food rations for a one month period to 2,000 families or 14,000 individuals. The dry ration package included:

**District-wise Beneficiaries of the Government of Sindh - Cooked Food Project**

Table 5

Districts	# of Camps	Individual Beneficiaries
Shikarpur	23	231,015
Sukkur	74	599,242
Kashmore	9	131,929
Khairpur	56	265,602
Jacobabad	12	123,584
Total	141	1,351,372

**GOAL IRELAND - SUPPORT TO FLOOD AFFECTED FAMILIES**

Goal Ireland, an international NGO entered into a Rs 55 million partnership with SRSO on 1 September 2010 to provide cooked food to the flood affected people of Upper Sindh. The aim of this project was to provide emergency food to those individuals who were living in remote and yet un-serviced areas of the province. Under this project, SRSO provided 74,171 individual beneficiaries, settled in spontaneous camps and makeshift settlements in remote areas, with cooked food in the districts of Kashmore, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Naushero Feroze and Shikarpur. SRSO continued distribution of cooked food to the affectees till it was able to distribute dry food rations and ration cards under its WFP project.

**Contents of Engro Foundation Dry Food Package**

Table 6

Item	Quantity (kgs)
Flour	40
Rice	20
Cooking Oil	5
Daal (lentils)	5
Sugar	5
Tea	2

**USAID-RSPN EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS TO COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY FLOODS**

On 1 September 2010, SRSO entered into a Rs 37.8 million agreement with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN). Under the agreement, SRSO distributed a food and non-food item kit to 7,500 families in 5 districts: Kashmore, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Khairpur and Larkana. The relief kit consisted of:

SRSO completed the USAID funded distributions to 7,500 families in sixteen days, starting from the 7th of September and ending on the 29th of September. During these sixteen days, the SRSO district staff

**District-wise Beneficiaries of Goal Ireland Project**

Table 7

Districts	Individual Beneficiaries
Shikarpur	5,265
Sukkur	3,578
Kashmore	18,595
Naushero Feroze	8,614
Jacobabad	38,119
Total	74,171

maintained strong communication links with the Flood Coordination Cell at district Sukkur. The district staff was responsible for sharing their distribution plan; placing a relief kit request; sharing the location of distribution in the selected union councils, and undertaking distributions in the field; and collecting, compiling and collating beneficiary lists. The Flood Relief Cell on the other hand was responsible for arranging logistic support, safe and secure storage of the relief items, packaging of kits; ensuring timely dispatch of kits, loading and unloading of kits from the point of dispatch to the point of distribution, and compiling and collating the final beneficiaries list from each district.

#### WFP FOOD-FOR-WORK

The WFP expanded its scope of work with SRSO and on the 1st of February signed a Rs 27.3 million agreement under which SRSO was to be responsible for the reception and handling of food at mutually agreed extended delivery points at each union council level and distribution of food to the participants of early recovery activities; for monitoring of distributions and planned outputs; and where applicable and mutually agreed to - for storage and secondary transport.

For the hungry, every day is about finding enough food to survive. Poor harees cannot afford to risk experimenting with new agricultural methods, when they can barely subsist on a small patch of land. The unemployed do not have a chance to learn new skills if they spend all day scraping a living. Poverty-stricken communities hit by the floods were too busy looking for food to rebuild infrastructure vital for redevelopment. In such a situation, WFP through SRSO, provided food in exchange for work, making it possible for the poor and hungry to devote time and energy to taking the first steps out of the hunger trap by rebuilding vital new infrastructure, and learning new skills that increase the food security of households and communities.

Through the Food-for-Work project, WFP would supply SRSO with 7,704 tons of food. Each beneficiary family would receive a month's supply of food, weighing 91.8kg and consisting of 75 kgs of flour, 2 kg of salt, 4 kg of pulses, 4kgs of oil, 5 kgs of sugar and 1.8kg of tea. Each family would receive food in lieu of payment for labour costs incurred for between 10 to 15 days during the rebuilding of flood affected capital and other infrastructure. The numbers of households which benefited from the project was 83,921.

The project was implemented in the districts of Jacobabad, Kashmore and Qambar-Shahdadkot, and SRSO linked it to its other rehabilitation projects, such as the Sindh Village Rehabilitation Programme

WFP food assistance being distributed by SRSO



Contents of USAID-RSPN Relief Package

Table 8

Districts	Quality	Quantity
Food Items		
Flour	Fine Quality	20 kg
Ghee/Oil	Dalda	3 Liters
Spices	National	1 Pack
Pulses	Fine Quality	3 kg
Rice	Basmati	4 kg
Sugar	Fine Quality	4 kg
Tea	Lipton Yellow Label	1 Pack
Mineral water	Nestle	6 liters
Salt	National	1 kg
Energy Biscuits	Wheat by LU	6 Packs
Dates	Fine Quality	1 kg
Non Food Items		
Plates and spoons	864 and 264 grams	6
Small Pots	440 grams	2
Tawa	1572 grams	1
Bath soap	Safeguard	3
Detergent Soap	Sufi	6
Cotton wool and gauze	Fine Quality	1
Bucket	16x15 inches	1
Tooth brushes	Shield	5
Tooth powder	Dentonic	1
Comb	Fine Quality	2
Pot/ Mug (Lota)	Fine Quality	1
Packaging	by RSPN	1

(VRP), where families who worked on reconstructing their houses were given a one-month supply of food through the programme (See next chapter for further details). Other activities that constituted as 'work' included: working on agricultural land, rebuilding or building latrines and hand pumps, excavating community ponds, clearing land etc.



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03





## SHELTER

The flood displaced millions of people, and emergency shelter was quickly identified as one of the top priorities by the humanitarian community. As the flood waters receded and displaced communities started returning to their homes, hundreds of thousands of families found themselves homeless as their houses had been washed away by the flood waters. The need for transitional shelters arose, for families to have a place to stay till they could rebuild their homes. It was estimated that more houses were destroyed in Dadu district in southern Sindh than in the Aceh earthquake in 2004. OCHA reports suggested a severe shortfall in the provision of shelter. It highlighted the need for emergency shelter by citing the latest PDMA Sindh figures, which show that 876,249 houses had been damaged or destroyed by the floods. SRSO through the help of various donors provided emergency shelter during the relief phase and then progressed to providing one and two room shelters to the most vulnerable flood affectees.

**Number of SRSO Shelter Beneficiaries**

Table 9

	# of Beneficiary HH	# of Beneficiaries
Temporary Shelters	15,000	105,000
One or two room houses	10,723	75,061
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,723</b>	<b>180,061</b>

**Number of SRSO Shelter Beneficiaries**

Figure 4

Number of individuals provided shelter by SRSO	180,061
Number of houses destroyed in 9 districts of upper Sindh	3,335,165

### GOS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (P&DD) VILLAGE REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (VRP)

As the extent of the damage caused by the floods became apparent, the GoS revised its priorities and amended its PC - 1 for the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) on 15 December 2010. UCBPRP was being implemented by SRSO and the realigned PC-1 diverted Rs 874 million for VRP. This amount was used to reconstruct 7,000 two-room houses in 43 completely destroyed villages in the districts of Shikarpur, Kashmore and Jacobabad. SRSO, taking a holistic approach towards this reconstruction, held discussions with its major donors, WFP, USAID, UNICEF and DFID, and convinced them to bolster this process by contributing in the shape of Food-for-Work, sanitation, hygiene and other infrastructure facilities to the selected beneficiaries and villages.

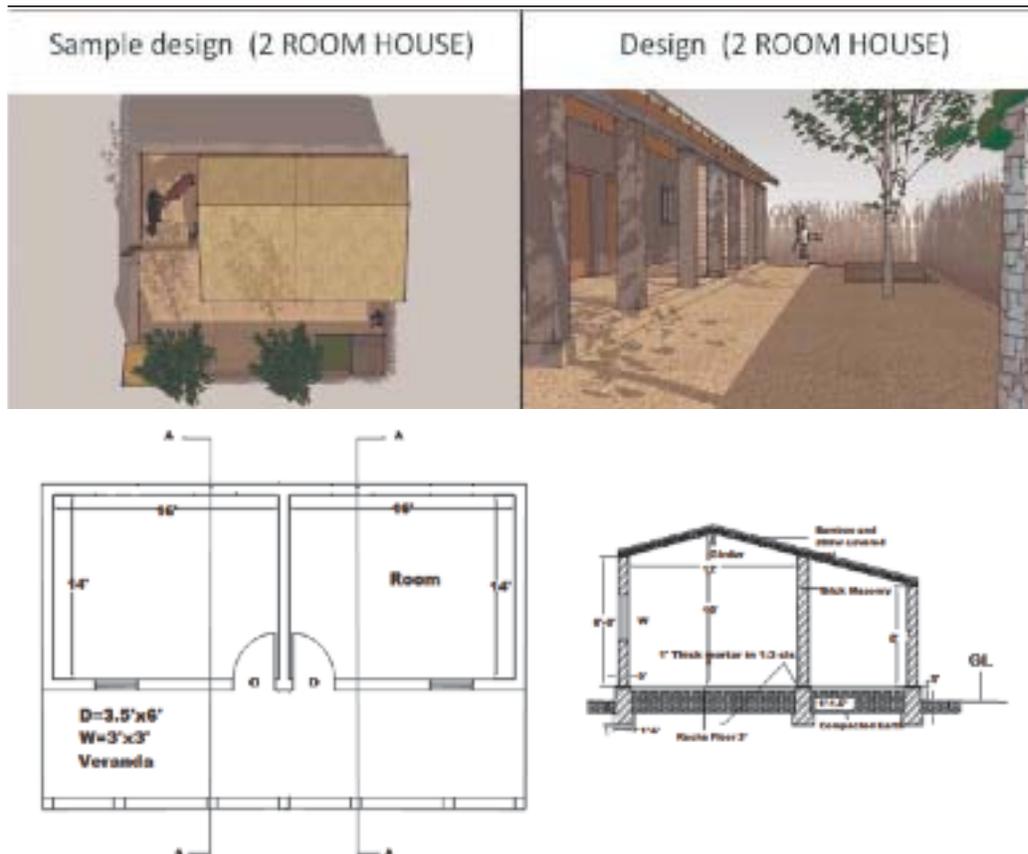
Under VRP, along with provision of shelter, drainage systems were installed, streets were lined with bricks and sanitation schemes were carried out through assistance from other donors. This project believes that successful social reconstruction requires co-ordination between 'physical factors' directly related to shelter provision, with 'soft factors' such as education, employment and economic opportunities for the community and the provision of information and technical assistance. Therefore, a WFP Food-for-Work programme

was implemented alongside VRP, where beneficiaries who worked on the construction of these houses would be paid for their labour in the form of food.

The design of the houses was finalised after extensive discussion between SRSO, the GoS, the shelter cluster and other experts. The finalised design consisted of two 16ft by 14ft rooms each with a window and solar lights, where electricity was not available; a 7ft covered veranda with three brick masonry pillars, a plinth constructed to 1ft above the ground, a courtyard with a hand pump and a pit latrine. The houses had a covered area of 808 sq. ft. Rich mortar (cement: sand - 1:4) was used in the brick masonry up to the plinth level and the remaining masonry was with mud mortar. The roof was covered using local materials (girder, bamboo, trauha, pattar, plastic sheet). Two iron doors and windows were used and the house was plastered inside and outside. The material cost of one house was Rs 83,541 and the total cost of the house, including the labour cost was Rs.128,000.

Design and Layout of Two Room Shelters under VRP

Figure 5





A VRP road being constructed

43 villages were identified in collaboration with the district governments, under the criteria that the villages identified would be those that were worst affected and completely destroyed by the floods. Following the identification, community dialogues were held in each village and beneficiaries were finalised. In these dialogues, SRSO engineers and town planners decided the layout of the houses and the master plan of each village in consultation with the beneficiaries. Following this, each beneficiary received a cheque for Rs 30,000 to excavate the plot when the house would be constructed and begin construction till the plinth level. Following this, another cheque of Rs 30,000 was given to enable beneficiaries to complete the houses till the roof level. Once the roof had been laid and the house had been fully constructed, the remainder of the payment was given to the beneficiaries.

#### **BAKHTAWAR FOUNDATION - SAVE THE FLOOD DISASTER VICTIMS**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 15 February 2011, between the Bakhtawar Foundation and the SRSO for the construction of 200 houses in district Qambar-Shahdadkot. The cost of the project was budgeted at Rs 19 million, each house costing Rs. 95,317. The houses constructed would be one-room shelters and would follow the specifications of VRP houses. The project was supposed to last for a duration of 2.5 months, with a projected end date of 15 April 2011. To date only 100 houses have been constructed as there has been a delay in the release of funds by the Bakhtawar Foundation.

#### **INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) - ONE-ROOM SHELTERS**

The IOM provided Rs 12.75 million on 11 February 2011 to SRSO to construct 500 one-room shelters, benefiting 500 families or 3,500 individuals, in union council Joungal, district Jacobabad. The material cost of one house was Rs. 25,500 and would be given to the beneficiaries in three tranches of Rs 8,500 each: the first installment would be given once beneficiaries had been identified as an advance for construction; the second installment when homes are constructed till plinth level; and the third installment once the roof had been laid. The one-room shelters were envisaged as a temporary solution for those who would return to their places of origin, and are expected to last between three to five years, and can also be expanded by upgrading construction and making additions. The project used local housing designs and locally available materials.

Beneficiary households were assessed, selected and registered by SRSO. The most vulnerable beneficiaries were identified according to the UN Shelter Cluster vulnerability and protection criteria: completely destroyed house, absence of adult male family member, disabled or elderly family member, low-income or large family. SRSO teams of social mobilisers organised beneficiary households into Village Committees (VC). These groups were responsible for helping each other achieve construction milestones before the next payment tranche would be disbursed, as payment would not be released to the group unless all the members had achieved the required construction milestone. SRSO engineers and shelter specialists provided technical support for the incorporation of cost-effective disaster risk reduction techniques, including plastering the walls to flood height both inside and out, building a solid foundation, reinforcing the corners and the use of lintels above doors and windows.

Cash support was provided to allow flexible, needs-based support (beneficiaries choose the shelter design and building materials, ensuring that the shelter was culturally and climatically suitable, and that salvaged materials could be used wherever possible), and revitalise local economies and building material supply chains.

Beneficiaries constructed the shelter themselves with help from VC members and neighbours which mobilised communities' capacity for self-help. Cash grants would be transferred in three tranches to

Laying out the roof  
for an IOM-funded  
shelter in Jacobabad



beneficiaries but were conditional on each member of the VC achieving the set milestones. Construction of all 500 shelters has started, and all beneficiaries have received the first tranche of the cash grant but the second and third grant has been delayed due to delay in disbursement of funds.

#### **YUSRA HOUSE CONSTRUCTION**

Private donors have contributed greatly to SRSO's flood relief efforts. One such donor was Ms Yusra Askari who led a private initiative to help gather funds to build 23 safe and comfortable one-room shelters for the flood affectees in the village of Shoukat Ali Jarwar, tehsil Shahdadkot, district Qambar Shahdadkot. Keeping in mind SRSO's commitment to gender empowerment, a focus group discussion was held with 70 women from the community who had lost their houses in the floods. The women were asked to select 23 persons from amongst themselves who they felt were most deserving, and it was these 23 women who were given the Rs 50,000 cash grant that enabled them to build their one-room shelters. All 23 shelters have been completed as of June 2011.



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04



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

OCHA has estimated that approximately six million people were at high risk from deadly water borne diseases including diarrhoea and dysentery. It was estimated that up to 3.5 million children in the country were at risk from such deadly diseases, during the floods. Reports from the field indicated that existing water infrastructure, especially hand pumps, had been severely damaged and had become dysfunctional. People were drinking contaminated water, which was worsening their health status. The poor hygiene condition of flood affectees was making them susceptible to various diseases. SRSO rehabilitate water infrastructure schemes and installed new hand pumps. To tackle the issue of providing clean drinking water, SRSO provided flood affectees with purification tablets and jerry cans and during the rehabilitation phase, constructed 40 water filtration plants. They also constructed latrines in camps and later on in rehabilitated villages, and conducted extensive WASH awareness sessions.

**Number of Beneficiaries of SRSO's WASH Services**

Table 10

	# of Beneficiary HH	# of Beneficiaries
Latrines Constructed/Repaired	37,882	265,174
Hand pumps restored	10,548	73,836
Clean Water provided	64,875	454,122
Water Filtration Plants Installed	28,570	199,990
Hygiene awareness session	12,743	89,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154,617</b>	<b>1,802,322</b>

**Number of Beneficiaries of SRSO's WASH Services**

Figure 6

Number of individuals in 9 districts of upper Sindh need of WASH services	5,643,297
Number of individuals provided WASH services by SRSO	1,082,322

### UNICEF - ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES

On the 1st of September, UNICEF, the leader of the WASH Cluster, funded a project to install 1,800 hand pumps and construct 6,094 latrines in the districts of Sukkur, Khairpur, Kashmore, Jacobabad and Shikarpur. The target beneficiaries were those living in camps, where hygiene conditions were worsened by the number of people living in such close quarters. The project was completed in one month. The Rs 1.98 million benefited 8,000 families and a total of 56,000 individuals in IDP camps.

### UNICEF-SRSO - WASH PROJECT

SRSO, with the support of UNICEF, launched a three-month Rs 36.6 million WASH project in relief camps of the flood affected district on 1 September 2011. The project was divided into two phases, in the first, activities were implemented in the districts of Kashmore, Khairpur and Sukkur, but as the flooding spread

and the extent of devastation became apparent in the other districts the second phase of the project was launched to include the districts of Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Qambar-Shahdadkot.

The project was designed to provide immediate WASH services to 153,587 families or 1,075,109 individuals in the six districts. The main outputs of the project were:

- Ensuring access to and use of safe drinking water, for flood affected families, in line with SPHERE standards and UNICEF's core commitments for children in emergencies.
- Ensure access to appropriate sanitation facilities so that flood affected families could benefit from these, in line with SPHERE standards and UNICEF's core commitments for children in emergencies.
- Ensure that flood affected families were provided with safe hygiene messages and are able to adopt these improved practises to avoid risks associated with drinking contaminated water and poor sanitation conditions.
- Ensuring flood affected families are provided with basic hygiene items such as soap, female hygiene products, and other items to preserve the dignity and well being of people.

The following activities were undertaken during the course of the project:

**Activities Undertaken During the UNICEF-SRSO WASH Project**

Table 11

Activity Description	Phase -1	Phase - 2	Cumulative
Water Tankers (trips/day)	136	1,893	2,029
Water liters delivered via tankers	681,000	9,465,000	10,145,000
Emergency latrines constructed	476	5,618	6,094
Hygiene kits distributed	1,800	72,999	74,799
Hygiene sessions conducted	3	1,588	1,591
Jerry cans Distributed	2,800	72,993	74,793
Plastic Buckets Distributed	1,800	73,445	73,445
Bathing Places constructed	-	2,006	2,006
Water tablets distributed	-	1,779,400	1,779,400
PUR sachets distributed	-	1,505,040	1,505,040
Bars of soap distributed	-	63,288	63,288
Defecation trenches constructed	-	502	502
Hand pumps installed	177	971	1,148
Water bladders set up	5	-	5

One instance of UNICEF  
WASH assistance  
implemented by SRSO



**Beneficiaries of the UNICEF-SRSO WASH Project**

Table 12

No of Beneficiaries	Phase - 1	Phase - 2	Cumulative
Clean water supply	53,323	361,599	414,922
Latrines	39,978	461,718	501,696
Hygiene Session	2,800	597,732	600,532
Bathing places	-	360,527	360,527
Defecation trenches	-	49,503	49,503

**GoS P&DD - INSTALLATION OF WATER FILTRATION PLANTS**

The GoS P&DD provided Rs 37.58 million to set up water filtration plants in five flood affected districts of northern Sindh. To provide easily accessible clean drinking water to affected communities, 40 filtration plants were installed. Plants were set up in 40 different locations, selected by district administrations, and each was capable of filtering 5,000 gallons of water per day. The filtered water was stored in a fibreglass tank provided along with the filtration plant. Once the water would accumulate in the tank, beneficiaries could collect water using portable coolers, jerry cans, bottles or buckets.

Along with providing communities with filtration plant, community's capacity to handle and maintain the unit was also developed, through training session for selected community members. A distribution mechanism of water within the community was also proposed. This mechanism ensured that the unit benefited the maximum number of beneficiaries in the most efficient manner.

The filtration plants, which were completed on 30 November 2010, benefited 28,570 families or 199,990 individuals in 40 locations, the districts where the filtration plants were installed were:

**District-wise Beneficiaries of the P&DD Water Filtration Project**

Table 13

District	# of Beneficiary HH	# of Beneficiaries
Shikarpur	4000	28000
Khairpur	2825	19,775
Qambar Shadadkot	11,600	81,200
Kashmore-Kandhkot	4350	30,450
Jacobabad	5,795	40,565
Total	28,570	199,990

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## STORIES OF RECOVERY FROM NORTHERN SINDH

### USAID-RSPN RELIEF DISTRIBUTION AT A CAMP, IN DISTRICT KASHMORE

One of the biggest camps organized by the Pakistan Rangers is along the road in District Kashmore. In the beginning of August, 2010, Pakistan Rangers were providing relief to over 200 flood affectees living in the camp. However, since September SRSO has been handed management of the camp by the District government. 'we are extremely thankful to USAID and SRSO for their support and cooperation, this was the first development organization to have provided relief to affected population after the Rangers; in the initial days SRSO gave us cooked food, and within a few weeks, they provided food and hygiene items, along with the kitchen utensils which are of great use to us' appreciates Ijaz Ali, an 80 year old living in the camp along with his extended family of four married sons and grandchildren, Ijaz Ali and his family belongs to a village called Muqadam Todo Khan in Kashmore and arrived at the camp on the 20th of August.

One of Ijaz Ali's daughter-in-laws, Subhana Begum said 'we do not own agriculture land, and are sharecroppers, when the flood came, we were all stranded, and had to be airlifted from the roof of our house, which was later washed away.' remembers Subhana Begum. She is thankful to the SRSO for providing them the essential food supplies, hygiene kit and kitchen utensils 'these are items which other NGOs have not provided to us. Especially for women, this relief pack is extremely beneficial; both the hygiene kit and kitchen utensils are what women need most. My family got very sick eating food that was prepared by others. Now I can cook food for my husband and children, food they like eating.' She is hopeful that her family will be able to go back to their village and is praying that flood water recedes, so that the family can start farming on the lands.

### VILLAGE REHABILITATION PROJECT, IN DISTRICT JACOBABAD

Kamalaan, is a mother of three girls and three boys, her husband suffers from acute arthritis and diabetes and she is the sole bread earner in the family. She and her family

experienced the worst flood of their lives in August 2010. She said that although they heard rumors of massive flooding throughout the country, but because their village is far from the river they did not think it would affect them. But when the Torri dyke was breached flood waters rushed into district Jacobabad, and struck the village of Ahmed Mian Soomro 9 p.m at night. Kamalaan recounts the night 'We were taken unexpectedly by the raising water, within a few hours it had risen to about 6 feet and washed away our house and most of our belongings.' Kamalaan, her six children and sick husband were informed by officials that there was an IDP camp for Sindhis in Balochistan outside Rojhan Jamali in Jhatpat Tehsil, Jafferabad district, Balochistan; this is where they went for one month.

Returning to their village was not easy, as there was nothing left there, but this was their home and this is where she acted as a mid-wife for the village women. She and her family were selected as beneficiaries under the Village Rehabilitation Project and through this they were able to construct a two room house. Prior to this they had lived in a one room mud house. She said her and her family 'now feels secure that even if another flood comes, this structure will be able to withstand the water.'

Kamalaan has benefited through the holistic approach adopted by SRSO for the VRP and has been able to enhance her skill and been trained as a Community Resource Person under a UNICEF funded project. Her income has increased and so have the living conditions of her family, she says 'my children not only play in a clean courtyard, they drink clean water from our hand pump, use our latrine, and even when they go to play with their friends the streets around the village are clean' When asked if she thought it would stay this way she responded 'yes, yes this is my house. I helped build it with my own hands; I will make sure it stays clean. And even around the village all of us helped, we put in the effort, of course we are very grateful to SRSO as well as the Government of Sindh but this belongs to us. Now when people come to visit us they always comment on how nice it is'

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# Living P

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#### REBUILDING LIVES ONE BRICK AT A TIME; SHELTER UNDER THE BAAHAL PROJECT

Living in one of the most remote villages of Sindh is even under normal circumstances not as easy thing but when flood waters hit Mirpur Buriro, district Shahdadkot, the situation in the village deteriorated beyond belief. During the 2010 floods the village was ravaged by a wall of water 10ft high. Sanam and her husband Ramzan, parents to three children, lost everything they owned during the floods, yet Sanam said with unexpected resilience 'It was distressing to see everything we own drift away while we watched on; but even then we held onto hope. The flood water washed away their home, their belongings and all the memories associated with it. Due to the remote location of this village, on the border with Balochistan, aid did not reach here until the USAID-OFDA funded and SRSO implemented Bahaal Project carried out major relief work in this community.

Like most people in the village, Ramzan too is a farmer by profession. Through the project the family received agricultural inputs, animal feed supplement, a hygiene kit and due to Bahaal Project's exceptional assessment criteria, this couple qualified for a one room transitional shelter and have now built their home. 'We were able to recover some material from the debris; which we are using to build our new home. InshAllah the worst has come and gone and now we'll be fine', the couple says.

The leftover flood water became a breeding ground for mosquitoes and as a consequence, two out of her three children contracted malaria. Living in a make shift shelter for the past few months has been very arduous for them. Although it is a one room shelter, Sanam believes this will improve the basic hygienic conditions and instill a sense of security in her as well as her children.

#### SINDH AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY PROJECT IN DISTRICT LARKANA

Nandu is a small farmer who owns five acres of agricultural land. Last season he had planted cotton on his land. When the floods came they washed away his standing crop and he

lost everything. Nandu remembers that he and his family of seven children were stranded and says 'we were rescued by the Pakistan Army teams and were living in a camp near the Jhalee Dyke. When we returned after 45 days we found our house and crops washed away.' He said he was one of the lucky few who got to save his livestock during the floods, but had to sell two goats in order to purchase seed and fertilizer, even then he could afford to plant wheat on only two acres of his land. He has planted sunflower provided under the SARP project on 2 acres of land and one acre is lying barren. He says 'sunflower is a much easier crop to grow than wheat, it requires less time and energy, and although this is my first experience with the crop if I get a good yield and profit from this I will grow this along with wheat next year as well'.

During the third phase of the project Nandu had gathered along with 30 other beneficiaries at Village Mangria to receive the 2nd training along with the 1st cheque of Rs 4,000 for land preparation. He showed his plot of land to the SARP monitoring team with pride, and said 'In January I received support from SRSO to plant sunflower. At first I was apprehensive as I had not planted the crop before' and with a grin on his face he joyfully commits to planting the sunflower crop next rabi season 'I will again be sowing sunflower, the best thing about the crop is that it takes less time, and energy than other crop. I have been lucky and my two acres yielded 30 maunds and I was able to sell it for Rs 2,100 a maund'.

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# Proof



05



## LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

Flood affected households did not simply require immediate assistance but also needed help with early recovery aspects. Households needed immediate support to rebuild their lives and as per the often used famous development maxim goes 'Give a man a fish and he will eat for a day. Teach him how to fish and he will eat for a lifetime.' People had lost their means of livelihoods: agriculture, livestock, and businesses. Peoples' standing paddy crops, was destroyed and they lost millions of rupees worth of crop. In rural , like in other rural parts of the country, farmers mostly work as sharecroppers - they are people who purchase agricultural inputs on loan, or take agricultural inputs on credit either from the local market or the landlord on whose land they labour. The loss of this livelihood meant descending into a cycle of chronic poverty. In this respect, SRSO provided agricultural support to farmers affected by floods to cultivate a total of 159,886 acres of land, initiated programmes to care for livestock and provided loans to individuals to restart their businesses while also imparting skills trainings.

**Number of SRSO Livelihood Support Beneficiaries**

Table 14

Activity	# of Beneficiary HH	# of Beneficiaries
Wheat seeds and Fertiliser	8,804	61,628
Sunflower seeds and Fertiliser	58,076	406,532
Rice seeds and Fertiliser	42,430	297,010
Vegetable Garden kits	45,000	315,000
Cash Grants to restore livelihoods	53,826	376,782
Skills Training	1,150	8,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,286</b>	<b>1,465,002</b>

**Number of Individuals who Benefited from SRSO's Livelihood Support**

Figure 7

Number of Individuals affected in 9 districts of upper Sindh	5,643,297
Number of individuals provided livelihoods support by SRSO	1,465,002

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO) - CENTRAL EMERGENCY REHABILITATION FUND (CERF)

The UN's FAO provided SRSO with Rs 2.62 million to implement its four-month CERF project on 1 November 2010. CERF was implemented by SRSO in two union councils of district Sukkur.

The main aim of the project was to provide emergency assistance for immediate protection of livelihoods and food security through provision of critical livestock and agricultural inputs in flood affected areas. The project accomplished this by providing 3,000 beneficiary households or 21,000 beneficiaries with an agricultural assistance package that included.

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**Contents of CERF Agriculture and Livestock Package**

Table 15

Agricultural Package	Livestock package
50 kg DAP	Livestock Feed
50 kg UREA	Plastic Sheets
50 kg Wheat Seed	Rope
A Vegetable Seed kit	De-wormer

SRSO recruited a field team consisting of a district manager, two social mobilisers and monitors, one warehouse supervisor and a watchman. A warehouse to store the packages was rented at taluka Rohri. The field team was oriented with the project objectives, and were taught how to train community members on how to best utilise the packages.

To select beneficiaries, SRSO coordinated with DCO and EDO - Agriculture Sukkur, and following assessment a complete list of identified beneficiaries was submitted to the government. The criteria used to select beneficiaries was:



A beneficiary of the CERF project working in his paddy field

- 1) All beneficiaries must be flood affected;
- 2) Agricultural package would be given to those farmers who owned or managed up to 1 hectare or 2.47 acres of land and farmers with limited resources for purchase of agricultural inputs;
- 3) Vegetable kits would be distributed amongst those beneficiaries with up to 0.4 hectares or 1 acre of land available to grow vegetables on. Preference was given to female headed households;
- 4) Livestock package would be given to those flood affectees with at least 2 heads of cattle.

Once beneficiaries were selected, they were given a one-day training session on better management practices for wheat production, pest control, irrigation, pre and post harvest losses, vegetable sowing methodology, how to construct animal shelters using plastic sheets and rope, management practices to increase the productivity of milk and meat, proper usage of fodder, management of different diseases using de-worming and vaccination of animals. Following the training, inputs were distributed to beneficiaries. The project was completed on 28 February 2011.

#### SARP Targets

Table 16

District	Beneficiaries	Land (in acres)
Kashmore	5,549	11,098
Dadu	9,215	18,430
Thatta	8,079	16,158
Larkana	2,795	5,590
Shikarpur	7,128	14,256
Shahdadkot	8,053	16,106
Jacobabad	9,757	19,514
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,576</b>	<b>101,152</b>

#### USAID - RSPN SINDH AGRICULTURE RECOVERY PROJECT (SARP)

As flood waters in some areas of Sindh did not recede till January 2011, farmers missed out on the rabbi crop plantation. A majority of these farmers, specifically the smaller farmers, planted wheat as their preferred rabbi crop, which provided them with not just a means of livelihood but also a means of sustenance throughout the rest of the year. This 'missed crop' adversely affected these small farmers the most as a result of which food security became a major issue in post flood Sindh.

It was in such a climate that USAID launched a Rs 15 million agriculture recovery project in Sindh to restore the livelihoods of 50,576 small farmers in seven of the worst flood affected districts across the province. The project began on 15 November 2010, and its implementation was completed by 15 July 2011. The lead partner was the RSPN, which managed the grant, undertook monitoring and reporting and liaised with different stakeholders. SRSO was the implementing partner and the Sindh Abadgar Board (SAB) was assigned a monitoring and advisory role.

The reasons why sunflower was chosen as the choice crop for rebuilding small farmers livelihoods after the floods were various. The sunflower cultivation period is from October to late February, (much later than wheat) which allowed more time for the flood waters to recede off people's lands. Sunflower has a

Number of Acres Planted under SARP

Table 17

District	Total Target	2 Acres Planted	1 Acre Planted
Shahdadkot	8,053	7,390	30
Larkana	2,795	2,776	0
Jacobabad	9,757	8,615	302
Shikarpur	7,128	6,890	0
Dadu	9,215	8,668	0
Thatta	8,079	7,668	0
Kashmore	5,549	5,376	20
Total	50,576	47,383	352

shorter crop life cycle than wheat, four months as compared to six which meant that after the harvest farmers would be able to prepare their land in time for the kharif crop. Sunflower is drought resistant and able to grow on soil moisture alone. This was especially important in areas where irrigation sources were destroyed by the floods. Cultivation and management for sunflower is relatively easy: this was critical in areas where sunflower was introduced as a new crop for the first time, these included districts in upper Sindh. Sunflower can be sown on diverse soil textures and its revenues are comparable to those of wheat.

The programme package which was given to 50,576 farmers across the seven districts in Sindh included 2 kgs of Sunflower seeds, a 50kg bag of DAP and a 50kg bag of Urea to be used for 2 acres of land. Once the farmers had sown their seeds and SRSO staff had physically verified plantation, the farmer was given a cheque for Rs 4,000 (Rs 2,000 per acre) for hiring of tractors for land preparation. Following this they were given cheques in the amount of Rs 2,500 as cash for work for rehabilitation of watercourses and a cheque for Rs 4,800 (Rs 2,400 per acre) for hiring of threshers and other harvesting equipment.

SRSO in consultation with PDMA and district administration selected the worst affected union councils in each district and on the basis of a percentage of affected households divided the 50,576 beneficiaries in each district accordingly. Target beneficiaries were then selected on the basis of farm size, only those farmers who managed up to 20 acres of land were targeted. The condition of the land was also taken into consideration, if the farmers land was ready to sow sunflowers and whether or not they had land available to sown. The status of the farmer as an owner, tenant or haree was also considered, preference was given to harees. Those farmers with no alternate source of income were given preference, as were those farmers with a higher number of family members. Special emphasis was placed on providing the programme package to widows and female headed households. Unfortunately, in Sindh not many women have the right to manage land and therefore only 886 female farmers were beneficiaries under SARP.

The project was formally launched on 13 December 2010 in district Jacobabad, where a selected group of farmers were each provided with agriculture inputs for 2 acres of land, by the Agriculture Secretary Agha Jan Akhtar and USAID AOTR Ms. Sarah Pervez. The first phase involved distribution of sunflower inputs to 50,576 farmers and was completed in all 7 districts by 2 February 2011. The second phase of the project involved physical verification of plantation, this was done because only those farmers who

A SARP beneficiary  
in a sunflower field in  
Dadu



had planted the crop would be entitled to three cash grants. Verification involved district agriculture professionals and social mobilisers visiting each one of the 50,546 beneficiaries, checking their field to ensure seeds had been planted and checking empty seed, DAP and Urea bags which had previously been marked with the USAID logo and each beneficiary's token numbers. The verification showed that there were 47,383 beneficiaries who had planted 2 acres and 352 who had planted one acre, while 2,841 beneficiaries had not planted their crop.

The second phase of the project ended in late March 2011, and the third phase was launched in Thatta, by Dr. Marilyn Wyatt, wife of the US Ambassador to Pakistan Mr. Cameron Munter, who distributed the first cheque of Rs 4,000 to 25 beneficiaries in the district. The first phase of cheque distribution was delayed due to delays in data management and official distribution only started in late April 2011 and ended on 30 May 2011.

The project was granted a no-cost extension till 31 June 2011 by USAID and it was also decided by all parties that due to lack of time, the 2nd and 3rd cheque would be given to the beneficiaries in one tranche. Distribution of the 2nd and 3rd cheque was completed by 15 July 2011.

SRSO, realising that as sunflower was a new crop for a majority of the beneficiaries, devised an extensive training plan. The training material was developed by the Human Resource Development (HRD) - SRSO in collaboration with agricultural experts, including ICI Pvt Ltd. Three training sessions were imparted to beneficiaries. One at the time of input distribution that dealt with a project overview, general knowledge of sunflowers and specifics of sunflower sowing. The second training was imparted at the time of distribution of the 1st cheque, which dealt with how to care for the crop, when to water it and how to deal with pests and diseases. The third training was imparted at the time of distribution of the 2nd and 3rd check, this dealt with various harvesting methods, how to undertaking threshing of the crop and where to market it. For the marketing component, SRSO held meetings with solvent companies, and other buyers and drew up a list of possible marketing opportunities in each district, these lists were then distributed to the beneficiaries.

The feedback from the beneficiaries has been extremely positive, as the project is coming to a close and the full benefits of the project are becoming apparent. On an average, beneficiaries have managed to harvest 10 to 15 maunds per acre. While the Oil and Seed Board, Pakistan has set the price of sunflower seeds at Rs 2,000 a maund, the market price varies from Rs 2,150 to Rs 2,350, making small farmers average income from 2 acres of land approximately Rs 54,000 (exact figures will be available by the end of August 2011). Also because farmers receive cash grants in the amount of Rs 11,300 under the project,

**District-wise Beneficiaries of FAO Sunflower Project**

Table 18

District	# of Beneficiary Farmers	# of Beneficiary Individuals
Larkana	3,000	21,000
Dadu	2,500	17,500
Khairpur	2,000	14,000
Total	7,500	52,500

from which to pay for the cost of cultivation, the earning from the crop in its entirety was considered as profit. In comparison, an acre of wheat yields an average of 25 to 30 maunds and the market price for wheat is Rs 980 per maund; if the farmers had harvested wheat, their average income from 2 acres of land would have been between Rs. 49,000 to Rs. 58,800.

#### **FAO - EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD AFFECTED FARMERS (SUNFLOWER)**

On 11 April 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) with funding from Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) signed a three-month agreement with SRSO. Under the agreement, FAO would provide SRSO with Rs 55.06 million, out of which Rs 6.3 million was cash and the rest in kind, to implement a livelihoods revival project by supporting flood affected farmers in Sindh through the provision of inputs for sunflower cultivation. The project was implemented in the districts of Dadu, Larkana and Khairpur benefiting 7,500 farmers or 52,500 individual beneficiaries.

Under this project, SRSO's responsibilities included:

- Identification of villages in targeted union councils.
  - Identification and selection of beneficiaries in target districts according to FAO criteria;
  - Arrangement of warehouses in targeted districts;
  - Facilitation in timely provision of inputs to selected beneficiaries (transportation of inputs to union council level);
  - Arrangements and facilitation of training to beneficiaries with regards to sunflower cultivation in agronomy, follow-up of the planted crop, and post harvest operations;
  - Raising of demonstration plots which will involve selection of farmers and sites for demos as per FAO strategy;
  - Collaboration with Pakistan Oil Seed Development Board (PODB) and Agriculture Extension department for seeking technical advice;
  - Organisation of farmer field days for learning purpose;
  - Linkages establishment for marketing of produce in collaboration with All Pakistan Solvent Extractor Association, PODB, Local agricultural Department and the private sector;
  - Participate in FAO surveys during agreement implementation, through required staff allocation/ inputs;
- The inputs provided by FAO included: a 2kg bag of sunflower seeds, a 50kg bag of DAP and a 50 kg bag of Urea to be utilised on 1 acre of agricultural land.

At the time of distribution, beneficiaries were also imparted training on sunflower cultivation from the sowing process to harvesting. Topics addressed during the training session included.

1. Land Preparation;
2. Plantation/sowing methods of Sunflower;
3. Drilling, sowing on ridges and broadcasting;
4. Irrigation;
5. Use of Fertiliser;
6. Care of Crop;
7. Inter Culturing/weeding;
8. Insects, pests and their control;



Craftspeople  
working under  
SITCO's initiative

9. Birds attack;
10. Threshing; and
11. Marketing of Sunflower.

During the training sessions, a film produced by ICI demonstrating land preparation, and methods of sowing and harvesting was shown.

#### **SINDH INDIGENOUS TRADITIONAL CRAFT COMPANY (SITCO) - SURVEY OF TRADITIONAL CRAFTSPEOPLE**

On 6 September 2010, SITCO signed a Rs 505,000 MoU with SRSO to rehabilitate traditional crafts people whose livelihoods and craft had been affected by the floods. A total of 1,150 traditional craftspeople were identified in 50 camps across the districts of Jacobabad, Ghotki, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Khairpur, and were provided financial and social assistance by SITCO. The main objectives of the project were to:

- Rehabilitate traditional craftspeople;
- Reduce psychosocial issues caused by the trauma of the floods by engaging craftspeople in activities;
- To collect baseline information on traditional craftspeople;
- To develop and hone the skills of traditional craftspeople;
- Assess damages and losses incurred by traditional craftspeople;
- Provide short term support to crafts people in enhancing their skill and providing them with incentive based work orders.

SRSO collected baseline information on traditional craftspeople in the selected camps and identified 1150 craftspeople with whom to carry out the project activities. Between 25 and 50 craftspeople were formed into Hunerghar groups in each camp, and these craftspeople were imparted skill enhancement and quality control methods trainings by SRSO's Enterprise unit. A total of 50 master trainers (one in each camp) were selected, they underwent intensive training to monitor the progress of the group and assist the group in skill development. Under the project each craftsman was given an order to make a specific product, they were supplied with quality raw material, according to their individual skills, and these products were then displayed at an exhibition in Karachi. During the 15 days planned for skills enhancement and work orders, the crafts were paid a daily honorarium to support them during this period.

#### **PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF) - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND GRANT FOR MICROFINANCE**

PPAF provided SRSO with Rs 33.84 million to revive businesses of flood victims. The contract was signed in January 2011 and the project duration is scheduled to be one year, ending in December 2011. The project areas are the districts of Qambar-Shadadkot, Jacobabad and Shikarpur, and the number of beneficiaries who will benefit directly from the project is targeted to be 2,100.

After the floods, entire communities lost their houses, agriculture, livestock and businesses, this led to PPAF and SRSO envisioning a project that would provide flood affected clients of SRSO's microfinance programme with investment capital to restart their businesses.

The proposed methodology of the project involves appraisals conducted by SRSO credit officers who will hold Focus Group Discussion with flood affectees to gauge their potential to efficiently utilise the grant given. The credit officer will also help provide ideas to potential beneficiaries on how to utilise the grant to generate income. The proposed amount of grant for each individual will amount to Rs 15,000 for a one year period.

#### FAO - EARLY RECOVERY LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD AFFECTED FARMERS (RICE)

In March 2011, FAO signed a second three-month agreement with SRSO. Under the agreement FAO would provide SRSO with Rs 18.74 million to implement a livelihoods revival project during the early recovery phase, by supporting flood affected farmers in Sindh through the distribution of inputs for rice and vegetable cultivation. The project was implemented in the districts of Kashmore, Qambar- Shahdadkot, Jacobabad, Shikarpur and Dadu, benefiting 42,430 farmers or 297,010 individual beneficiaries.

Following the floods, the loss of home stored wheat seeds, and stored rice and maize seeds for planting had a dramatic impact on household food security, rendering affected farming households extremely vulnerable. In such an environment there was a need for a well targeted and time critical intervention to provide support during the kharif season, to kick-start agriculture production and to ensure the restoration of agriculture-based livelihoods. As large parts of Sindh were still inundated by flood waters till January 2011, farmers were unable to sow their rabi wheat crop and it became critical to provide support to these farmers during the Kharif season. This support would reduce the impacts of the floods on household food security and longer-term dependence on food assistance

Under this project, SRSO's responsibilities included:

- Identification of villages in targeted union councils;
- Identification and selection of beneficiaries in target districts according to FAO criteria;
- Arrangement of warehouses in targeted districts;
- Facilitation in timely provision of inputs to selected beneficiaries (transportation of inputs to union council level);
- Arrangements and facilitation of training to beneficiaries with regards to sunflower cultivation and agronomy, follow-up of the planted crop, and post harvest operations;
- Management of demonstration plots, which will involve selection of farmers and sites for demos as per FAO strategy.

The inputs provided by FAO included: a 52kg bag of sunflower seeds, a 45kg bag of DAP, a 100 kg bag of Urea and one pack containing eight sachets of assorted vegetable seeds (Okra, Pumpkin, Sponge Gourd, Coriander, Brinjal, Bitter Ground, Spinach and Tomato).

**District-wise Beneficiaries of the FAO Rice Project**

Table 19

District	# of Beneficiary Farmers	# of Beneficiary Individuals
Kashmore	6,100	42,700
Dadu	8,200	57,400
Qambar-Shahdadkot	13,400	93,800
Jacobabad	9,730	68,110
Shikarpur	5,000	35,000
Total	42,430	297,010



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## HEALTH

The health system in Sindh was inadequate and underperformed prior to the floods, but after the floods the situation became worse as a number of health facilities were submerged under flood water and many Health Workers were themselves affected by the floods and displaced. In Sindh, a province where maternal and child health indicators are very poor, maternal mortality 276 per 100,000 live births, infant mortality rate 78 deaths per 1000 live births, under five child mortality 94 deaths per 1000 live births, the floods only exacerbated the situation. Of particular concern was the possible outbreak of malaria: people who were living next to large bodies of stagnant flood water urgently needed mosquito nets. Children and women were made especially vulnerable by the floods. Young children and pregnant and lactating mothers needed health nutrition food, and also needed to recover from the trauma of the floods. IDPs who had escaped to camps from their villages were used to living in open spaces. The close proximity of the living conditions also put them at risk of air and waterborne diseases. SRSO focuses their relief work on the most vulnerable group, children, and pregnant and lactating mothers, to whom they provided vaccines and immunisation, and initiated a series of awareness raising session in health and hygiene.

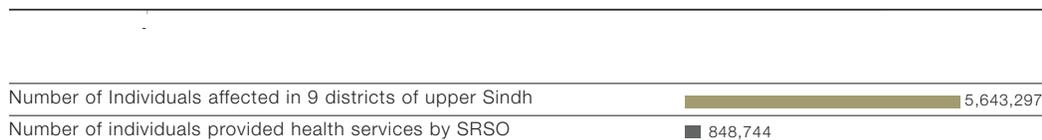
**Number of People who Benefited from SRSO's Health Services**

Table 20

	# of Beneficiary HH	# of Beneficiaries
Health messages	44,006	308,043
Vaccinations and Immunisation	34,813	243,691
Hygiene awareness	42,430	297,010
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,249</b>	<b>848,744</b>

**Number of People who Benefited from SRSO's Health Services**

Figure 8



### UNICEF - FLOOD RESPONSE, MOTHER CHILD HEALTH (MCH)

UNICEF, in October 2010, provided SRSO with Rs 9.41 million to organise communities in non-LHW (Lady Health Workers) covered areas and conduct focused awareness raising campaigns on pneumonia and diarrhoea, strengthen catch-up of routine immunisation and tetanus shots. SRSO utilised its already trained social mobilisation teams in the districts of Larkana, Shikarpur, Qambar-Shahdadkot and Ghotki to raise awareness and for promoting health. The various activities under the project were as follows:

- The setting up of 4 Social Mobilisation Teams (SMT) comprising of one female mobiliser and one male mobiliser, who worked with communities and Community Resource Persons (CRP) in the villages with no LHWs presence. The scope of work of social mobiliser included: identification of target villages;

identification of CRPs in each village; orientation and training of the CRPs on their assigned role and responsibilities, and on how to conduct health sessions with the communities; managing the CRPs; coordinating with health respective in the area; assessing the need for items such as de-worming tablets and tetanus vaccinations in their area; and most importantly, sensitising community members regarding the importance of health interventions with women and children.

- To facilitated the outreach of service providers through social mobilisation services, 1,218 CRPs were brought onboard during the course of the project to carry out activities in the following areas: strengthen routine immunisation and mobilised communities for immunisation activities, particularly polio; facilitate the provision of tetanus vaccination and clean delivery kits; antenatal and postnatal care and community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Along with these activities, the communities were sensitised on reducing maternal and child mortality through community health sessions conducted by the CRP. Approximately 227,338 men and women community members are to be sensitised by the trained CRPs with the help of counselling cards.

To meet the demand of antenatal, postnatal and immunisation services at the community level, extension of support for monthly outreach services was included in the project. The steps undertaken for extending

**Beneficiaries of the UNICEF - Mother Child Health Project**

Table 21

Target Beneficiaries	Activity	Number
Women of reproductive age 14-49 years	Messages and information for prevention of diarrhoea, pneumonia, importance of antenatal and postnatal care, vaccination and immunisation, danger signs during pregnancies, safe delivery, importance of optimal birth spacing etc.	113,669
Pregnant women	Received Tetanus shots and complete information about antenatal care	21,700
Children of age 0-2 years	Received immunisation	36,167
Children of age 2-5 years	Receive de-worming tablets	46,501
Children between 0-5 years of age	Received polio drops	72,335
Community Resource Persons	Trained regarding their roles and responsibilities, conducted awareness and sensitisation session with target population and facilitated the tetanus vaccination of pregnant women, immunisation of children and dispense de-worming tables for children	1,218
Religious leaders	Got leaflets with information about mother and child health	-
School Children	Receive the leaflets about health and hygiene	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>290,372</b>

outreach services to the communities included identification of Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) and Community Mid-Wives, capacity building of LHVs, extending antenatal and postnatal services, and immunisation services.

#### BRITISH PAKISTAN FOUNDATION - RSPN - SEHAT

On 21 January, the British Pakistan Foundation (BPF) entered into a Rs 5.97 million health care project with RSPN, which in turn signed an implementing agreement with SRSO. Sehat - Health Care Interventions in Flood Affected Areas in Sindh project was implemented in the districts of Qambar-Shahdadkot, Shikarpur and Dadu. Following the floods, there was no system of health services for the affected population, as the basic health facilities in the target union councils were completely damaged. This situation resulted in the threat of an outbreak of the diarrhoea, malaria and other water born diseases in the affected population. Assessments showed that there were approximately 9,500 pregnant women present in the target union councils, prior to the start of the project, most of who were unable to access the health services for antenatal, natal and post natal care. Along with this, approximately 47,490 children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women, without access to food were at severe risk from acute malnutrition.

The main objectives of Sehat were to enable 279,355 flood affected population to take preventive measures against waterborne diseases and ensure mother and child health care, and reduce mortality by extending health care services to flood affected population, particularly for women and children.

The project benefited a population of 279,355 individuals affected by flood. Direct beneficiaries of the project included:

Under this project, Social Mobilisation Teams (SMTs) were set-up consisting of one man and woman social mobiliser. In each of the project districts, two SMTs were formed. Following this two CRPs were identified in each village covering approximately a population of 500 together in the flood affected areas. A total of 386 men and 384 women CRPs were identified to cover the target population of 279,355. The CRPs were assigned the responsibility to; identify men and women of reproductive age from the affected population for sensitisation sessions; identify pregnant women for antenatal checkups; extend support to the social mobilisers and medical teams in organising health; identify cases of diarrhoea and other ailments and refer them to the camps for treatment and; extend support to vaccinator and trained health care provider for vaccination of children and pregnant women and other health care services.

**Beneficiaries of the Sehat Project**

Table 22

Beneficiaries	Number
Community Resource Persons as facilitators	560M/ 560W
Women of reproductive age participating in health sessions	41,903
Men of reproductive age participating in health sessions	41,903
Pregnant women give TT Vaccination and preventive care sessions	9,498
Children under the age of five years immunized	47,490
Adolescents imparted health and preventive care sessions	100,568

The material used to disseminate messages amongst the target population on preventive measures, i.e Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material was designed by RSPN and printed in local languages. Counseling cards and hand outs were developed for sharing with the community. SMTs and CRPs were trained by RSPN on: health issues caused by the flood; how to conduct interactive sessions with the community by using the IEC materials; delivery of key messages on identification of danger signs of diarrhoea; preventive measures of diarrhoea, guiding the community on how to make Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) and its use; the importance of antenatal and postnatal checkups, and referrals to trained health care providers for services. Once the staff had been trained, they conducted community health education sessions. Separate sessions were conducted with men and women using the IEC material to make these sessions interactive. Each community group attended two sessions and the CRPs reinforced the messages throughout the project duration period.

Other activities under the project included fostering linkages with PPHI for health camps or visits in areas which were difficult to reach and had poor service delivery. A woman health care staff member of the BHU accompanied the SMTs and provided outreach services through health camps. The CRPs identified patients suffering from illnesses, pregnant women, children under two years who needed vaccinations and referred them to the SMT and BHU members. During the health camps, counselling on birth spacing and contraceptive services were also offered. Target communities were also encouraged to seek health care in their nearby facility for continuation. Aside from the health camps vaccination camps were also organised in coordination with the Department of Health. CRPs identified those in need and collected them in one area where the children were vaccinated and pregnant women given tetanus shots.

In order to ensure the sustainability of the project, Women Health Networks (WHN) consisting of women CRPs were formed at the union council level to build local level capacity of implementation, monitoring of activities and lobbying for services with the public and private sector at the union council level. These networks can now continue their lobbying for effective service delivery beyond the life of the project. A total of 20 union council level networks will be established in this regard. Measures will be taken to build its capacity during the project life.

#### Progress and Achievements of the Sehat Project

Table 23

Activity	Target	Achievements	%age
Community Dialogues Conducted	1120	1120	100
Identification of CRPs	1120	1120	100
Formation & Orientation of Village Health Committees	282	282	100
Formation & Orientation of union council Level Network	14	8	57
Registration of Mothers and their Spouses	42001	39439	94
Registration of Pregnant women	9519	9200	97
Registration of and Children under 2 years	64208	39713	62
Training of CRPs	1120	1116	100
Group Meeting with Mothers & their Spouses	42011	31367	75
Immunisation Services to Pregnant Women	20164	478	2
Immunisation Services to and Children	24709	1241	5

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07

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## PROTECTION AND EDUCATION

### UNICEF-SRSO CHILD PROTECTION PROJECT

UNICEF the head of the child protection sub-cluster funded a Rs 41.8 million child protection project in IDP camps in Sukkur, Shikarpur and Kashmore. SRSO implemented the project, the aim of which was to protect children and women from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation during the 6 months of relief interventions. Under the project, which began on 1 September 2010, the four major areas of intervention were: strengthening existing child protection mechanisms; ensuring all children are in adequate care arrangements; enabling communities to identify child and women concerns and take appropriate measures; and providing safe, free and confidential psychosocial support.

Three categories of Child Friendly Spaces were established through the project. 40 Static Child Friendly Spaces each of which was equipped with two Child Facilitators, one male and one female, covering 40 camps and spontaneous settlements. Four Mobile Child Friendly Vans were equipped with two Child Facilitators, one male and one female, covering 16 camps and 60 mobile teams were set-up to cover a total of 240 camps and spontaneous settlements. The objective of these Child Friendly Spaces was to provide recreational activities for the children, provide them with basic literacy skills, document cases of issues with child protection and gender concerns, monitor the child protection situation in a location, create awareness amongst IDPs on key child protection and gender security issues. They also provided children and women with shoes, torches, torch batteries, lanterns, buckets, empty bags, cooking pots, shawls, clothes, sweaters, blankets and recreational kits.

Along with the Child Friendly Spaces 24 Child Protection Monitors (CPM), 12 male and 12 female, were hired under the project. Their main task was to visit camps and spontaneous settlements, and register orphaned, separated, unaccompanied, abandoned children and child and women headed households, people with disabilities, and single and unaccompanied women. Once these individuals had been registered, the CPMs would try and reunite separated families, in cases where this is not accomplished they would try and arrange foster family or community based care. The CPMs would also conduct a needs assessment of these children and families and develop an action plan to provide them with humanitarian assistance and services. The CPMs would also create awareness through Focus Group Discussion and Radio programmes about child protection and gender issues. And in some critical cases, the CPMs would refer cases for specialised social and legal services to the Social Welfare Department, Rescue 15 or the child protection cluster.

**UNICEF-SRSO Child Protection Project Achievements**

Table 24

District	Static Child Friendly Spaces			Mobile Child Friendly Spaces		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Sukkur	1,002	1,120	2,180	5,236	4,622	16,200
Shikarpur	1,162	1,140	2,180	5,168	4,588	16,200
Kashmore	1,328	1,148	2,180	5,369	4,599	16,200
Total	3,492	3,408	6,540	15,800	15,800	48,600



Children participating in an activity arranged under the UNICEF-SRSO Child Protection Project

#### UNICEF FLOOD EMERGENCY EDUCATION RESPONSE

UNICEF gave SRSO Rs 1.7 million on 12 October to establish and run 100 Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) for children in IDP camps in Sukkur, Ghotki and Jacobabad. At the TLCs, children had the opportunity to learn in a protected environment. Caregivers not only taught the basic primary-school subjects through semi-structured learning but also encouraged artistic expression and recreation, which helped 5,009 children deal with the stress they were under.

Each site was supplied with a 'School-in-a-Box' kit that provided essential teaching and learning materials for children in an emergency setting. The primary objective behind the kits was to help re-establish learning as the first step towards the restoration of normal schooling following such an emergency. It was important to get children into school as soon as possible, as it established a sense of normalcy in their lives. Each 'School-in-a-Box' kit was equipped with small emergency school bags containing books, pencils, sharpeners, erasers and a chalkboard.

#### HELPAge INTERNATIONAL DISASTER EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

An INGO that specialises in the care of older people, HelpAge International, funded a Rs 1.34 million project to respond to the immediate needs of flood affected older people in Shikarpur and Jacobabad districts. Under the project, SRSO distributed relief items to the most vulnerable flood affected older people, and old people headed households, in Jacobabad and Shikarpur districts.

SRSO staff in collaboration with HelpAge assessed and registered 1,540 old people in Jacobabad and 595 people in Shikarpur, spread over 4 union councils and 14 villages in Jacobabad, and 5 union councils and 22 villages in Shikarpur. The following items were distributed amongst the older people:

The mobility aids included walking sticks, wheel chairs, toilet seats, hearing aids and crutches. The project also set up 6 eye camps in the two districts, which treated a total of 928 patients for various eye related issues.

**HelpAge International Project Beneficiaries**

Table 25

Item	Jacobabad	Shikarpur	Total
Older People Kits	1,205	595	1,800
Nutrition Kits	1,405	595	2,000
Mosquito Nets	600	400	1,000
Mobility Aids	1,405	595	2,000
Reading glasses	650	350	1,000
Drinking water container (2 per beneficiary)	2,810	1,190	4,000
Water purification tablets (5 per beneficiary)	7,025	2,975	10,000
Disbursement of un-conditional cash grants (Rs 10,000 per beneficiary)	75	25	100
Disbursement of conditional cash grants (Rs 15,000 per beneficiary)	375	125	400



A beneficiary of the SRSO's initiative with HelpAge



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08



## MULTI SECTOR INITIATIVES

### DFID-RSPN KOMAK FLOOD RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROJECT

On 22 September 2010, SRSO entered into a Rs 148 million agreement with the Department for International Development (DFID) through RSPN. SRSO was one of four implementing partners in this project, with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), the Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP) and the Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). The purpose of this project was to provide emergency shelter, health care and safe WASH services, and support the early recovery needs of a total of 61,344 households or 429,408 beneficiaries in eight districts of Sindh: Shikarpur, Kashmore, Larkana, Qambar-Shahdadkot, Jacobabad, Khairpur, Sukkur and Ghotki. The project was divided into two phases: emergency relief, which included tackling the immediate needs of flood affected populations in the areas of hygiene, clean water and emergency shelters, was spread over the initial two-month of the project; and early recovery, which focused on early recovery services in the areas of sanitation, clean water and livestock care, was spread over the last four months of the project. The emergency relief phase was undertaken with both IDPs as well as those beneficiaries who had either not been displaced or had returned home, while the early recovery phase was undertaken only with those beneficiaries who had either not been displaced or had returned home.

**Number of Beneficiaries of the DFID-RSPN Komak Project**

Table 26

Activity	Unit	# of Units	# of beneficiary HH	# of beneficiaries
Clean water kits	1 kit/hh	5600	5600	39,200
Repair/construction of hand pumps	1 hp/10 hh	600	5600	39200
Distribution of hygiene kits	1 kit/hh	5600	5600	39,200
Hygiene awareness sessions	30 pax/session	187	5600	39,200
Repair/Construction of latrines	1 latrine/hh	5600	5600	39,200
Medicated Mosquito Nets	1 net/hh	5600	5600	39,200
Emergency shelter kits	1 kit/hh	12000	12000	84000
Animal feed supplement	4 bags /hh	62976	15744	110208
<b>Total</b>			<b>61,344</b>	<b>429,408</b>

End of project findings by RSPN and DFID indicated the following:

- Beneficiaries were very content with the assessment, selection and distribution process as well as the items received. Although the quality and usefulness of the shelter kits faced criticism from some beneficiaries. SRSO was sensitive to the issues of exclusion. A balanced approach was adopted during assessment to ensure that no bias or discrimination with regards to caste, creed or gender was being done. During distribution, it was advised that there should be separate lines for older men, women and children so as to remain culturally sensitive;
- Some proposed beneficiaries returned home, after the assessment and their registration could not be carried out and they were therefore not provided with Komak relief items. However, such vulnerable households were facilitated by SRSO through other donors for relief items and registered for contingency relief items at the distribution points;



Handpumps were an essential feature of the multisector assistance by SRSO

- The project contributed to the strengthening of SRSO's relationships with the district administration, line agencies and other local stakeholders, for the overall benefit of the communities and for poverty reduction efforts;
- The distribution process was undertaken in a very methodical manner, to insure that every beneficiary was aware about the details of the project, activists were involved whose role was to inform people at least a day before the distribution. Also, activists were asked to select distribution point, ones that they felt would be most convenient, and safe for beneficiaries;
- Depending on the geographical, demographic spread of returnees in a village or settlement, one sanitation scheme consisted of 25 semi-permanent masonry pit latrines at a cost of Rs 10,000 per household per toilet. SRSO hired the services of contractors to construct semi-permanent masonry pit latrines. However, the supervision and monitoring of the project remained the responsibility of SRSO's engineers. Payment was made to the contractor after satisfactory completion of each scheme;
- SRSO's past links to communities proved to be extremely beneficial for the project and there was intense community involvement from beneficiaries with regards to construction/repair of hand pumps and pit latrines. With limited skilled manpower in communities, stringent budgets and a narrow time frame for completion of the project, deliverance of results (especially with quality) was efficient and well-timed.

#### USAID OFDA - RSPN BAHAAAL

On 28 October 2010, SRSO entered into a Rs 228.35 million agreement with USAID's Office for Disaster Assistance (OFDA) through RSPN. SRSO was one of RSPN's implementing partners along with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), the Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP), the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO), the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), the Sindh Graduate Association (SGA) and the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP).

This project provided support to 20,411 households, totalling 134,604 individual beneficiaries, through emergency relief and early recovery interventions including agriculture inputs, animal feed supplements, shelter and WASH services. These interventions aided the flood affected population of Sindh in meeting both their immediate needs as well as staging an early recovery. The specifics of the interventions are:

- **Agriculture Inputs:** The project provided assistance to flood affected farmers to recover agriculture-based livelihoods to ensure food security. This was achieved through the provision of agricultural-inputs. A total of 5,804 households, representing a population of 38,188 individuals benefited through this support activity. The agriculture and food security package included: DAP, urea, wheat seed, and cash grant for land preparation;
- **Animal Feed Supplement for Livestock:** The project also provided animal feed supplement (two bags of 75 kgs) to sustain one animal per family. A total of 5,804 families or 38,188 individuals benefited from this activity;
- **Emergency Shelter:** The purpose of this activity was to give flood affected families immediate access to shelter by providing shelter kits to IDPs. A total of 3,000 households, representing a population of 19,740 individuals, benefited through this support activity. These shelter kits adhered to SPHERE standards and FOG guidelines and included a canvas (tarpaulin) sheet, bamboo poles and rope;
- **Transitional Shelter:** This shelter was included as a revision with the purpose of providing the flood victims with a relatively more permanent solution to their housing problem. The transitional shelter consisted of one-room with a covered area of 280 sq ft. Its floor was made of compacted earth and wheat straw, the room has one window and two ventilators. A total of 3,000 households or 19,740 individuals benefited

from this intervention. The materials required for these shelters include mud work, mud plaster, door, window, ventilators, plastic sheet, girder, bamboos and sercanda. Beneficiaries constructed the shelters themselves with technical guidance given by SRSO engineers;

- WASH and Health Services: Under this support activity, flood affectees were provided with immediate access to potable water, and a sanitary and healthy environment. A total of 5,803 households representing a population of 38,188 individuals were targeted. This support activity was achieved through the provision of hygiene kits, installation/rehabilitation of hand pumps, jerry cans and water purification tablets. Along with the provision of these, items a large cadre of local activists was trained on ways to improve the health and hygiene conditions in the flood affected areas.

#### UNICEF INTEGRATED MULTI-SECTORAL PROJECT

On 14 February 2011, UNICEF signed a six-month agreement with SRSO. Under the agreement UNICEF would provide SRSO with Rs 269.89 million, out of which Rs 81.14 million was in-cash and the rest in-kind, to implement a community-based integrated multi-sectoral programme in the areas of WASH, health, nutrition, child protection and education in five districts of northern Sindh.

The main aims of the project were to ensure:

- Health - Excess mortality amongst girls, boys and women in humanitarian crisis is prevented. This was achieved by providing de-worming tablets and tetanus vaccinations to all children up to 5 years of age, and pregnant and lactating women. Key health messages were also provided to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases;
- Nutrition - The nutrition status of girls, boys and women is protected from the effects of humanitarian crisis. This was achieved by providing treatment to 11,328 moderately and severely malnourished children 6 to 59 months, and 4,647 pregnant and lactating mothers;
- WASH - Girls, boys and women have protected and reliable access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. This was achieved by providing and restoring the critical WASH services in worst affected villages of the selected districts;

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project Beneficiaries**

Table 27

District	# of Beneficiaries
Khairpur	5,000
Kashmore	15,000
Jacobabad	15,000
Shahdadkot	10,000
Shikarpur	5,000
Total	50,000

- Education - Girls' and boys' access safe and secure education, and critical information for their own well being. This was achieved by ensuring the provision of temporary educational opportunities to children between 5 to 9 in temporary learning centres and temporary school structures;
- Child and adolescent protection - Girls' and boys' rights to protection from violence, abuse and exploitation are sustained and promoted. This was achieved by identifying the most vulnerable children and providing them with services in children-friendly spaces, in order to reduce their psychosocial stress level.

This project built upon the already on-going cooperation between UNICEF and SRSO on WASH, child protection, health and nutrition. This integrated intervention expanded the coverage of the ongoing collaboration to an additional 50,000 families in 5 districts.

WASH, health and education services were provided in all 5 districts, while nutritional services were provided in the most affected union councils of Kashmore, Shikarpur and Jacobabad. CFSs were established in Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur and services were provided in Khairpur and Shahdadkot in existing IRC CFSs.

The comprehensive basic service package provided to the 50,000 most affected households through the project included:

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project Beneficiaries Target Groups**

Table 28

Activity	Target Group
Polio drops	100% children under 5 during the polio campaign
De-worming tablets	Children between 2-5 years during Mother Child Week
Tetanus shots	Women ages 15-49 years
Sanitation Facilities	Child Friendly Spaces & Temporary Learning Centers
Improved WASH facilities	50,000 most affected households
Hygiene kits	50,000 most affected households
Screening for assessment of acute malnutrition	11,328 children 6-59 months and 4,647 pregnant and lactating mothers.
Learning and recreation support	Children between 5-9 years of age through TLCs
Psychosocial and referral support	Children covered through CFSs
Technical training for WASH services to empower community to maintain and repair all hardware activities	1,000 community members
Training in CMAM and IYCF protocols for management of acute malnutrition	100 health care providers/managers/project staff
Training of CFS facilitators /coordinators/monitors	80 facilitators, 1 coordinator and 16 monitors
Life-skills training focusing on protection from violence and recuperation from the trauma of the flood	10,000 children
Training for sport and recreational facilitators	20 facilitators
Training for community based sport and recreational facilitators	430 facilitators

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project Updates and Achievements**

Table 29

UNICEF INTEGRATED MULTI-SECTORAL PROJECT					
Proposed Activity	Unit	Targets	Achieved	Remaining	%Age
Rapid assessment to collect key data for each intervention area	Villages assessed	0	777	-777	NA
Awareness raising campaigns to promote key messages	# of campaigns	30	4	26	13%
	# people participated	0	840	-840	NA

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project Health Indicators and Achievements**

Table 30

Program results : Excess mortality among girls, boys and women in humanitarian crisis is prevented

Proposed Activity	UNIT	Targets	Achieved	Remaining	%age
Register children 0-2 years and facilitate area vaccinator to hold regular vaccination sessions	# children registered	24500	19497	5003	80%
	# of vaccination sessions organized	21000	9737	11263	46%
Coordinate with Polio teams during every polio campaign to provide vaccine to children 0-5 years of age	# children provided polio vaccine	72335	52060	20275	72%
Coordinate with vaccinators to provide Tetanus shots to 21,700 women	# of women provided Tetanus shots	21700	10775	10925	50%
Distribution of Clean Delivery Kits	# of kits distributed	3172	1325	1847	42%
Provide de-worming tablets to children between 2-5 years in non LHW covered areas and immunize children 0-2 years during Mother Child Week	# of Children provided De-worming tablets	46501	27804	18697	60%
	# of children immunized	36167	18964	17203	52%
Organise awareness sessions for prevention of diseases, antenatal care, post-natal care for women of reproductive age 14-49 years.	# of sessions for prevention of diarrhoea	32682	14890	17792	46%
	# of sessions for prevention of pneumonia	54750	29996	24754	55%
	# of women who attended sessions on antenatal & postnatal care	67200	14572	52628	22%
Training of community resource persons on their roles and responsibilities in non-LHW covered areas	# of community resource persons trained	1114	1257	-143	113%
Organise Awareness-raising activities for Religious leaders to enhance community mobilization for the announcements of vaccination and immunization.	# of awareness raising sessions	0	60	-60	NA

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project Nutrition Indicators and Achievements**

Table 31

Program results : The nutrition status of girls, boys and women is protected from the effects of humanitarian crisis

Proposed Activity	UNIT	Targets	Achieved	Remaining	%age
Map nearest health facilities for CMAM interventions.	# of health facilities mapped	33	29	4	88%
Establish outpatient sites, breast feeding corners and Supplementary Feeding Program in the target health facilities	# outpatient established	32	3	29	9%
	# SFPs established	32	0	32	0%
Provide training to 33 health care providers and 66 SRSO project staff on CMAM and IYCF protocols	# of staff trained	99	45	54	45%
Screen 87,136 children and 46,472 PLWs and refer malnourished children and PLWs for appropriate care	# children screened	89186	16739	72447	19%
	# PLWs screened	47566	5422	42144	11%
Facilitate enrolment children and women in SFP and provide supplementary and therapeutic foods to the identified clients	# Children enrolled in SFP	8919	0	8919	0%
	# Children enrolled in outpatient facilities	2675	121	2554	5%
	# PLWs enrolled in SFP	4756	0	4756	0%
Organize community mobilization sessions on identification and care of malnourishment	# Community Sessions	1000	0	1000	0%

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project Child and Adolescent Protection Achievements**

Table 32

Program results : Ensure Girls' and boys' rights to protection from violence, abuse and exploitation are sustained and promoted

Proposed Activity	UNIT	Targets	Achieved	Remaining	%age
'Welcome Back to School' Campaign for enrolling and retaining girls and boys in schools	# of children enrolled	21500	19071	2429	89%
Support 70 TLCs in Jacobabad	# extended support	70	70	0	100%
Set up 360 new TLCs	# of TLCs established	360	430	-70	119%
Distribution schools supplies, inclusive of 21,500 Student Hygiene Kits, 360 School in Boxes and 430 Recreation Kits	# of TLCs received supplies	430	430	0	100%
	# of children beneficiaries	21500	19145	2355	89%
Train teachers use of school supplies	# of teachers trained	430	430	0	100%



Beneficiaries receiving WASH training under the UNICEF Integrated Multi-sectoral Project

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project WASH Indicators and Achievements**

Table 33

Program results : Girls, boys and women have protected and reliable access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

Proposed Activity	Unit	Targets	Achieved	Remaining	%age
Training of women activists on hygiene promotions and sanitation	# of women trained	100	40	60	40%
Hygiene promotion sessions by local Hygiene promoters.	# of session	100	0	100	0%
Distribution of 50,000 Hygiene kits	# of kits distributed	50000	21640	28360	43%
Hygiene kit briefing sessions held	# of session	1000	530	470	53%
Installation of 4,500 hand pumps	# of hand pumps installed	4500	459	4041	10%
Installation of 4,500 pit latrines	# of pit latrines installed	4500	3310	1190	74%
Formation of WASH committees	# of committees formed	200	66	134	33%
Train member of WASH committees in maintenance and repair of hand pumps and latrines	# of members trained	1000	0	1000	0%
Provision of WASH facilities in 40 new and 20 existing static centers established with IRC in Khairpur and Shahdadkot.	# of new WASH services provided	40	0	40	0%
	# of existing WASH services repaired	20	0	20	0%

**UNICEF Multi-sectoral Project Education Indicators and Achievements**

Table 34

Program results : Girls, boys and women have protected and reliable access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

Proposed Activity	Unit	Targets	Achieved	Remaining	%age
Formation and installation of 40 new mobile CFS	# of new CFSs established	40	40	0	100%
	# of children enrolled	50000	7447	42553	15%
Provision of WASH facilities in 40 new and 20 existing static centres	# of new CFSs provided with WASH facilities	40	40	0	100%
Organize life-skills training for 50,000 children	# of children received training	50000	0	50000	0%
Training of 80 new CFS facilitators, 1 new district coordinator and 16 new monitors.	# of CFS facilitators trained	80	0	80	0%
	# of district coordinator trained	1	0	1	0%
	# of monitors trained	16	0	16	0%
Formation of new CPCs and strengthening of already existing CPCs	# of new CPCs formed	40	40	0	100%
	# of existing CPCs strengthened	40	40	0	100%
Disseminate messages related to child protection to community members	# of people who received CP messages	10000	7000	3000	70%
Distribution of supplies to children, which includes clothes, slippers, torch, and necessary kitchen utensils	# of children who received supplies	25000	0	25000	0%

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## CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONSTRAINTS

The sheer scale of the disaster proved to be the biggest constraint in providing assistance to the flood affected people of Sindh. It was impossible to reach all the affected people as funding for relief and rehabilitation fell short of the amount required. Even though there was a shortfall in funds, hundreds of humanitarian organisations were providing assistance to the affected communities. A general lack of coordination between these organisations, in spite of regular meeting held by the UN Clusters, resulted in the duplication of assistance.

Security, specifically in the northern most districts of Sindh, Kashmore, Jacobabad and Ghotki, was a major constraint in providing relief. SRSO staff members were threatened, supplies were looted and beneficiaries were intimidated by unruly members of society.

The feudal system which is prevalent in northern Sindh, proved to be a constraint specifically in agriculture livelihoods recovery projects. Under the system tenants and sharecroppers are under the direct control of large landlords, who intimidate small farmers. Nepotism was also a constraint, with influential members of the society trying to pressurise SRSO into providing relief to specific villages and people who they favoured.

Another major constraint was providing relief to the most deserving beneficiary, for this assessment had to be conducted, but unfortunately due to time constraints and the scale of the disaster proper assessments could not be conducted and sometimes there would be a duplication of assistance, with one family getting assistance through multiple projects. This also stems from a lack of a proper information management system, which is essential when dealing with a disaster of this scale.

### PROPOSED AREAS OF INTERVENTION

With flood predicted for the year 2011, it is safe to assume that floods will become more regular and more extreme. In such a scenario, SRSO will need to expand its scope of work from just humanitarian assistance to areas such as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) which will help the people of Sindh as well as SRSO prevent natural disasters from escalating into humanitarian crises. DRR is a systematic approach for identifying, assessing and reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them. These should be SRSO's main areas of intervention in the coming years; they should train their staff in DRR protocols and integrate DRR into their regular line of work.

SRSO should also train its staff in humanitarian assistance procedures and create a dedicated humanitarian assistance section. SRSO should also hire and assign separate staff for each project and create a data management section which will deal with issues of duplication and ensure that the targets of multiple projects do not overlap.

Future responses to disaster must include full involvement of Community Organisations (COs) and Village Organisations (VOs). This will not only improve efficiency in delivery but also improve targeting. Furthermore, issues of transparency will also be addressed.



Beneficiaries receiving emergency relief in Larkana





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