



Exclusive Issue 2010



# SRSO Newsletter

## Catastrophe, Massive than Tsunami

*Words from Editor*

The monsoon induced flooding in Pakistan constitutes an evolving crisis on an unprecedented scale. The impact of the flood has varied: The flash floods in the mountainous north (KPK) were intense and highly destructive. Whereas, in flatter areas of Punjab and northern Sindh, riverine flooding has been a very destructive phenomenon, although with a slower onset, affecting densely populated and cultivated areas. In lower Sindh, the ongoing riverine delta flooding may have longer lasting effects due to soil saturation of these low lying areas.

The recent floods have left people vulnerable to hunger, destroying food stocks, standing crops in the flood affected areas, affected a number of livestock and a number of houses were completely destroyed or made unable to be lived-in.

The people severely affected were predominantly small farmers and unskilled labourers. They are among the most vulnerable in and almost all live below or just above the poverty line. More than 60 percent lost immediate access to their primary livelihood and are faced with a drop in their already low income. The significant increase in food prices in flood affected areas has worsened the situation.

Longer term food assistance requirements for recovery and rehabilitation programs focusing the people living in highly food insecure area. In addition to the early recovery programs, additional areas of relief response also require focus. The focus of the relief response continues to be in providing food and non-food assistance; emergency shelter; basic health services; and the addition of food security interventions for early recovery until the resettlement of displaced people. The significant increase in the size and scope of emergency flood response is required to meet the growing needs of the affected population, as well as undertaking additional assessments and mobilizing new partners.

SRSO Plans to address the needs of Women and Girls during rehabilitation process in cash-for-work program, reviving agriculture and livelihoods in targeted areas, Livestock and training in livestock care and breeding, Developing small businesses through cash grants/micro credit, Kitchen Gardening, awareness raising on Health and Hygiene issues, Medical facilitation to the Pregnant Women through Health Insurance Service, Skill development and enhancement in various vocational trades, Training of TBAs, address the critical needs of people with disabilities and Women peace & security.

The recent floods in Pakistan have been described by the UN as the worst disaster in human history, eclipsing the 2004 tsunami that killed 220,000 across Asia, the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan and the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

The water, which breached Thori embankment on August 7 reached Dadu district after devastating Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Shahdadkot inundating hundreds of villages and small towns including Jacobabad city, Thull and others. The people started moving to safer places towards Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur and hilly tracks of *Kacho* area. The population migrated to hilly tracks have been cut from land road access and have become more vulnerable to food, shelter, water, and health.

Priorly, SRSO with support of WFP tried to reach them with food at their Organized and Spontaneous IDPs Camps, besides that open channel of dropping food among stuck people through helicopters was also arranged. However, the scale of support required was too large than the distributing and droppings being made. The overall economical loss incurred due to this disaster has still not been estimated and reported. This area has been considered very much rich in fisheries and rice crop, sugar cane and other cash crops. In spite of working with IDPs at their locations in Food, Wash, Health & Hygiene, Education, Child Protection, Enterprise Development, Micro Health Insurance and Coordination which are reported briefly in this issue. The planning for more funded Projects and Program needs to be done for the recovery and rehabilitation of the flood affected people. The wheels of time hurl us towards a new journey, leaving behind a landscape littered with changes that has possibly impacted humanity forever. Some were positive, some were negative but the one constant has been the spirit of giving and for this we want to thank all SRSO donors, volunteers, families and friends.

*Syeda Nazia Shah*





# SRSO Relief Operation in the aftermath of devastating Floods

## Organizational Response

SRSO presence over a period of more than seven years and deep-rooted connections with the people of the area compelled it to rise to the occasion. SRSO mobilized its resources (logistics, financial & human resources etc.) and initiated large-scale relief operation in five affected districts Kandhkot-Kashmore, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Khairpur and Ghotki of upper Sindh.

The initial response of SRSO staff was spontaneous. Everyone from different projects run by SRSO joined together to work as a team. It was apparent from the start that only a well organized and coordinated response would be able to address a gigantic task like the one required, it was for the reason the entire SRSO development operations in the area were converted into a relief operation.



## SRSO Commitment

The Board of Directors, Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan (Chairman SRSO), Mr. Fazallullah Qureshi and Mr. Nazar Memon provided strategic leadership. The organizational structure was restructured and a full-fledged Flood Relief Cell was established in Sukkur supported by Head Office for leadership, donor liaison, funds mobilization, monitoring, reporting, learning and financial administration. The cell was led by the CEO to ensure that the effort received the attention it deserves in view of the great humanitarian challenge.

This Relief Cell was provided with support in monitoring and evaluation, audit and warehouse facilities to ensure that the relief operation is smooth, well documented and organized. A gender focal person was nominated to visit different part of the districts to ensure that gender



needs were adequately addressed. Field camps were established at each district where staff based permanently on a 24 hours duty. The Head Office team led by the Chief Executive Officer frequently visited affected areas to assess the damages incurred as a result of floods.

## Flexible Funding from SRSO Operational Funds and Resource Mobilization for Holistic Response

SRSO operational areas were saved from natural disasters that is why SRSO never planned specific funds for relief sort of work. However when devastating floods entered into Sindh, the CEO adopted proactive approach and called a special meeting for disaster preparedness. Initially Rs. 30 million from Khairpur UC based Poverty Reduction Programme, funded by SRSO core funding, was converted for emergency response. In result of the SRSO commitment in emergency response in a systematic way, SRSO built up a credibility resulting huge funding from different national/international donors and individuals both in cash and kind. Following is the detail of Resource Mobilization during very short time period of three months only:



### SRSO Efforts to reunify missing child with her family

Child protection is the new area in which SRSO has never been intervened. After floods the dire need to look into this field was observed. Keeping this in view, management hired experience manager for child protection to face the challenges and established Child Friendly spaces at relief camps. Soon after, a missing girl child was found on November 03, 2010 at SRSO-UNICEF Child Friendly Space (CFS) in Selani camp near by pass Sukkur. The girl was about 12-14 years of age and belonging to shikarpur district. SRSO with coordination of its team members, cluster partner organizations, unicef, mass media and local community members took efforts and reunified that girl with her family. Moreover, it was found that there were some social and family issues with this girl which SRSO resolved by counseling with her family members.





**Table 1: Resource Mobilization (as of sept: 2010)**

S.	Source of funds/donor	Amount in Cash (Rs.)	Amount committed in Kind Value (Rs.)	Total Value (Rs.)	Activities
1	Sindh Rural Support Org (SRSO) own resources	30,000,000		30,000,000	Food, water, sanitation & livestock fodder, logistic, staff cost, etc.
2	World Food Program (2432.142 MT food commodities including wheat flour, oil, and High Energy biscuits valuing around Rs.110 million) and cash support	5,200,000	94,848,000	99,200,000	42,000 families support each family pack is: 50kg wheat flour, 4.5 kg oil, 2.25kg of HEB in five districts.
3	WFP (Kashmore/ Kandhkot food support for 32,000 families- package include 80 kg flour, 4.5 oil, 4.5 HEB, and 1.5 KG RUF.	17,170,000	308,000,000	325,170,000	The second phase of food items will soon start moving to Kashmore for distribution.
4	WFP (Larkana food support for 10,000 families - package include 80 kg flour, 4.5 oil, 4.5 HEB, and 1.5 KG RUF.	4,391,000	72,400,000	76,791,000	The food is moving to Larkana and is being distributed in Larkana city.
5	PPAF and Engro Foundation	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	One month dry ration for 2000 families Food, clean water, sanitation, shelter & livestock medicine and fodder for livestock
6	Engro Foundation Cooked Food	-	418,100	418,100	Supply of Cooked Food
7	Relief department Government of Sindh	67,500,000	-	67,500,000	Supply of Cooked Food to 50,000 individuals two times a day
8	Government of Sindh	37,580,000	-	37,580,000	Water filter plants 40
9	UNICEF- WASH (cash and Material)	38,224,800	156,000,000	194,224,000	WASH sector activities
10	UNICEF Wash	1,685,000	-	1,685,000	Wash support in khairpur and Sukkur
11	Jahangir Siddiqui Foundation	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	Water, food, medicines and support in medical camps
12	USAID (RSPN)	39,688,000	-	39,688,000	Dry Food and Kitchen sets for 7500 families
13	USAID (RSPN) KOMAK Project	148,008,725	-	148,008,725	Shelter, WASH and livestock support.
14	Individuals (different)	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	NFI, Food, shelters, medicine, etc.
15	UNICEF-TRDP Child Protection	41,821,710	12,210,647	54,332,358	To support the children, social security and providing help to recover from psycho trauma
16	UNICEF -education	1,700,000	-	1,700,000	Temporary learning sites.
17	BAHAL- OFDA	113,000,000	-	113,000,000	Relief and early recovery project including agri support and Rs.2000/HH cash for work.
18	Goal Ireland	11,200,000	44,800,000	56,000,000	To provide shelter, hygiene kits and NFIs
19	SITCO Handicrafts development	505,000		505,000	Handicraft support
20	Help age International	576,250	2,000,000	2,576,250	Support material of health and hygiene material and warm clothes
21	Software Industries Karachi	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	Essential kitchen sets for 700 families
22	Dr. Khan Bullo, Adeel, Anita Sultan and others.	200,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	Received cash and in kind
	<b>Total</b>	<b>589,899,685</b>	<b>702,876,747</b>	<b>1,292,776,432</b>	The value of in kind relief material received other than above will be calculated and included soon.





# Thrust of the Relief Operation

The thrust of the relief programme was to provide shelters, food, medical aid, to overcome trauma and to rehabilitate lives. Living with the communities, sharing their problems and providing outreach to national and international organizations.

The SRSO field units were converted into emergency response cells at Kandhkot, Shahdadt, Shikarpur, Larkana, Ghotki, Sukkur and Jacobabad. Donors with little knowledge of the area who wanted to reach communities invariably came to these offices for seeking information and linkages with communities. SRSO staff remained connected to communities twenty four hours, living in conditions similar to theirs. SRSO thus provided outreach to a vast number of national and international organizations to help the communities. These field unit offices also became the invaluable source of information for programme planning for SRSO.

Instead of establishing SRSO camps with thin resources, management decided to focus Govt: declared registered camps first to strengthen them with available resources. Besides, help desks for spontaneous settlements were also established to guide affectees towards registered camps and link with other organizations where they can find assistance.

A community driven approach was adopted by SRSO for relief especially in UC based Districts. The Community especially community activists were involved in assessment, need identification and providing assistance to the real affectees. The respect for cultural values, simplicity of systems and procedures were always focused.

## Strengthening Ties

### Partners in Relief

Work becomes easier when there is someone sharing the load. SRSO is fortunate to find itself in a company of multitudes of national and international partners, all harnessing their collective strengths and energies to help flood affectees. SRSO partners took on many responsibilities and forms. From funding to providing technical assistance, resource mobilization, advocacy and sharing finances, expertise, and knowledge. All of these efforts, big and small were made with just one focus the communities- and that is what made them all worthwhile and valuable. Though there may be some that have missed to mention in the list of SRSO partners, it is hoped that the differences they made in the relief efforts will acknowledge their participation.

## Achievements in the Relief Phase

As a result of holistic approach to relief that SRSO adopted, it is able to claim following achievements with the support of its partners:

### WFP Food for Flood Affectees

The World Food Programme under its "Food for Flood Affectees Programme" provided dry Ration to the affected families of flood affected area as a quick relief and food security in first phase. Under this programme the Ration was supplied through FLAs with SRSO and SRSO-NRSP in the SRSO operational area comprising wheat flour 40-80 Kg, cooking oil 4.5 Kg, High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) 2.25 kg, Sugar 4 kg, tea 0.3 kg, pulses 8 kg and spices 1 kg and RUSF 1.5 kg per household. Flood affectees of the eight districts in the camps registered with the District Government were provided this relief package. The distribution was made according to the approved plan from World Food Program (WFP).

### Power of Social Mobilization

In most affected districts like Jacobabad, Kashmore-Kandhkot, Shikarpur and Ghotki, where other organizations were facing problem in working for flood affectees due to security issues and tribal conflicts, SRSO made it possible with its tool of social mobilization to help marooned people in very organized and transparent way





## Summary of WFP District wise Distribution:

Districts	Target HH Aug 2010 to Oct: 2010	Total distribution so far	Package / Family	
Kashmore/Kandhkot	79,284	91,361	Wheat Flour	80 kg
Khairpur	13,855	13,855	Oil	4.5 kg
Shikarpur	23,188	28,412	Sugar	4 kg
Sukkur	3,879	4,720	Black Tea	0.3 kg
Ghotki	2,800	2,800	Pulses	8 kg
Ghotki (NRSP+SRSO)	18,000	19,349	Salt	1 kg
Jacobabad	26,624	77,471	HEB	2.25 kg
Larkana	18,000	35,497	RUSF	1.5 kg
Qambar/Shahdadkot	16,483	12,311	-	-
Qambar/Shahdadkot (NRSP+SRSO)	60,000	53,934	-	-
<b>G. Total</b>	<b>262,113</b>	<b>339,710</b>	-	-

### World Food Program, Plumpy Doze

Khairpur	44	2,631
Larkana	37	3,611
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6,242</b>

## Engro- Ration and NFI (distribution by SRSO)

Engro Foundation had provided, under this project, dry ration to two thousand families (Wheat Flour 40kg, Rice 20kg, Cooking Oil 5kg, Dall 5kg, Sugar 5kg, Tea and miscellaneous items). The project of also contained non food items (NFI), such as, shelter, safe drinking water & sanitation and hygiene kits for the same households. Fodder for livestock was also catered in this project for 10,000 animals.



### Cooked Food Distribution Status

Camps Served	H.H Served	Individuals Served
12	4,181	21,206

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District	Camps	Dry ration beneficiary HHs	Shelter kits	Mosquito nets	Pit latrines	Hand pumps
Ghotki	5	2,000	1,452	1,452	50	30
<b>Beneficiaries population</b>		<b>14,000</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>4,557</b>

## Engro Support for Livestock

The component of the Engro flood relief project included fodder and vaccination for the 10,000 animals of the 2,000 families settled in Tehsil Ghotki relief camps.



Provisions	Wheat straw	Blended feed	Pellets	Treatment
Achievement	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000





# UNICEF-SRSO WASH Project

SRSO with the support of UNICEF implemented the WASH project for flood affectees in the relief camps of Kashmore, Khairpur and Sukkur districts in Phase I. In addition to this UNICEF continued support in Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Sukkur and Qamber-Shehdadkot in Phase II. Under this project SRSO was asked for raising awareness among IDPs regarding personal hygiene, hand washing and use of bath soap. The SRSO also provided Jerry cans and hygiene kits containing (tooth powder, cotton, sanitary pad, soap and detergent soap) provisions of water through tankers, emergency latrines bath soaps and cubicles, water purification tablets material in these districts.

Description	Phase-I				Phase-II							G.Total
	Khairpur	Sukkur	Kashmore	Total	Khairpur	Sukkur	Kashmore	Shehdadkot	Jacobabad	Shikarpur	Total	
Total No. of Water liter Tankered	-	390,000	290,000	680,000	175,000	1,780,000	1,215,000	1,375,000	950,000	965,000	6,460,000	1,740,000
Emergency Latrines (No.)	198	178	100	476	709	490	431	514	680	459	3,238	3,579
Hygiene Kits (No.)	600	600	600	1,800	9,666	9,809	14,564	5,466	6,842	5,496	51,843	63,643
Hygiene sessions delivered (No of sessions)	-	93	-	3	213	177	243	123	122	110	988	991
Jerry Cans (No.)	600	600	600	1,800	4,800	5,843	6,188	4,241	5,849	4,007	30,928	32,728
Plastic Buckets (No.)	-	-	-	-	3,637	6,314	9,991	3,898	5,682	3,481	33,003	33,003
No. of Bathing Cubicles	-	-	-	-	272	219	164	158	187	121	1,121	1,121
Water purification tablets (No.)	-	-	-	-	207,450	403,020	375,567	207,470	216,675	85,410	1,495,592	1,495,592
PUR Sachet (No.)	-	-	-	-	110,550	-	39,816	-	44,995	31,785	227,146	227,146
Defecation Trenches	-	-	-	-	147	30	27	131	135	-	470	470
Hand Pumps installed	77	30	70	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177
Water Bladders	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

## Cooked Food Distribution Funded by Relief Commissioner - Govt. of Sindh

Cooked food was provided under the MoU signed between the SRSO and Relief Commissioner Sindh and the food facility was continued for 27 days. The Government of Sindh provided/committed funds amounting to Rs. 45.3 Million for this project. Under this agreement SRSO has provided cooked food to more than 1,351,372 flood affectees of Kashmore-Kandhkot, Jacobabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur districts in the IDPs camps established by each district government. For Sukkur the distribution was executed by NIRM staff with the support of SRSO.



District	Camps	Individuals Served
Shikarpur	23	231,015
Sukkur	74	599,242
Kashmore	9	131,929
Khairpur	56	265,602
Jacobabad	12	123,584
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,351,372</b>

The SRSO, on behalf of the District Government Khairpur, distributed Dry Ration and NFIs to the flood affected. The package consisted: (Sugar 1kg Tea 100gm, Dall 1 kg, Salt 1 kg, Channa 1 kg, Rice 2 kg, Bath Soap 02, Detergent soap 02)

## SRSO-PPHI Health facilitation:

SRSO with support of PPHI, have provided mobile medical facility to the flood affectees in order to offer free medical services to the sick, injured and snake bitten and preventive vaccination for different viral, bacterial and other diseases.





## District wise Summary of Mobile Camps Facility

Indicator	OPD	%	Indicator	OPD	%
<b>Total OPD</b>	<b>238,821</b>				
Snake Bite	36	0.015	Eye infection	10,204	4.27
Dog Bite	156	0.02	Diarrhea	36,994	15.5
Female Vaccination	3,173	1.33	Gastro	10,974	4.6
Child Vaccination	8,203	3.43	Normal Deliveries	42	0.018
Malaria	17,167	7.19	Minor Surgeries	1,184	0.5
ARI	26,545	11.12	Miscellaneous	43,935	18.4
Skin infection	48,996	20.52	No. of Deaths	10	0.004

## SRSO-USAID. Food and Non-food Items

The programme was designed to provide emergency relief items to 7,500 households in the below mentioned districts of Sindh which have been the worst flood affected districts. The relief items were packaged into food and non food items that sustained immediate needs of household comprising 6-7 members.

The food items included Flour 30 kg, Oil 3 liters, Spices 1 kg, Pulses 3 kg, Rice 4 kg, Sugar 4 kg, Mineral water 6 liters, Salt, Energy Biscuits and dates 1 kg.

The non food items package included kitchen items (plates, cooking pots, Tawa) bath soaps, detergent soaps, cotton wool, bucket, tooth brushes, dentonic powder, comb, pot and mug.



## District wise Distribution

District	Target HH	Distribution	Distribution %
Kashmore	3,000	3,000	100
Khairpur	500	500	100
Shikarpur	2,000	2,000	100
Sukkur	1,500	1,500	100
Larkana	500	500	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>100</b>

## SRSO Cooked Food Support (Funded by GOAL Ireland)

SRSO provided cooked food to those who were in remote camps and where government and other relief agencies or philanthropists did not accessed.

## Distribution Summary (District wise)

District	Camps	HHs	Individuals
Shikarpur	23	712	5,265
Sukkur	7	456	3,578
Kashmore	22	2,224	18,595
N'Feroze	21	1,978	8,614
Jacobabad	12	6,353	38,119
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>74,171</b>

## SRSO Livestock Relief Project (Funded by GOAL Ireland).

SRSO provided support to the livestock in the flood affected zone by using its veterinary doctors fully equipped with medicines and necessary instruments. In addition to this, SRSO had also purchased fodder of more than Rs. One million and distributed it in Sukkur, Shikarpur and Khairpur Districts.





Districts	De-worming	Vaccinations	Treatment	Total Served
Ghotki	68	7,014	116	7,198
Shikarpur	6,784	22,671	731	30,186
Sukkur	3,660	17,985	2,363	24,008
Khairpur	1,194	8,009	231	9,434
N. Feroz	6,930	11,849	1,030	19,809
Kashmore	1,135	2,214	-	3,349
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,738</b>	<b>69,727</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>93,936</b>

### SRSO Livestock Fodder Support (Funded by Goal Ireland)

Fodder for livestock in Sukkur was being distributed considering the worst condition of the livestock and lesser access of the IDPs to the fodder in order to save the lives of the animals. SRSO provided the same as it was felt that other relief providers were not paying due consideration on it.

District	#of animals served	Fodder in Kg
Sukkur	4,564	31,333
Shikarpur	3,078	21,546
Khairpur	9,054	63,378
Ghotki	713	4,992
Kashmore	6,613	48,462
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,022</b>	<b>169,711</b>

### Clean the Camps Campaign by SRSO

SRSO started "clean the camp campaign" through its senior female staff in Sukkur district where 546 IDPs were counselled about hygiene and were provided material including Finis, spray pumps, nail cutters and combs followed by hygiene sessions to make the camp environment conducive and free of diseases. This campaign was aimed to be extended in other districts as well with the support of N-IRM colleagues. The activity was aimed to enable and develop the linkages of the IDP with the government departments such as health and civic services.



District	Camps	Sessions	Beneficiary population	families	IDPs Volunteers
SUKKUR	15	53	3,849	529	79

### Malaria Prevention Project

SRSO & GFATM has worked on malaria prevention since last one year in District Khairpur and after the flood joined hands once again and provided 1,750 nets to the flood affected people. Priority was given to families with children below 10 years of age and pregnant women. Further provisions are being considered to save the affected community from Malaria. SRSO has been in close coordination with the donor and we are expecting that the said donor will be extending the project and specific attention will be paid to the Malaria situation after the floods.

District	# of Net distributed	Beneficiaries
Khairpur	1750	7,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>7,680</b>

### Health Facility under Sehat Salamat Package of UCBPRP

SRSO's insurance division has been working to facilitate the flood affectees with health insurance cover which was provided under Sehat Salamat Scheme of Government of Sindh. We are also providing guidance and support in issuance of duplicate identification documents, confirmation of the memberships, facilitation at the panel hospitals. The overall insured families are 56,000 in district Shikarpur and Kashmore-Kandhkot and 20,000 families covered under SRSO regular programme and till September 03, 2010 the CO, VO members treated were as follows.

No. of camps visited by SRSO team	Sehat Salamat cards available with CO VO members	Insurance receipts missed by members	Receipts provided in duplicate	No of patients admitted in panel hospitals
94	540	414	338	596

SRSO has been providing, on need basis, medical support from its pool account to the flood affectees. So far 25 patients of the sever disease including general surgery have been treated.





## Water Filter Plants Project- (Govt: of Sindh)

SRSO with the support of GoS has agreed to install 40 filter plants having capacity to filter 10,000 liters per day which will provide sufficient drinking water to the flood affected families of Khairpur, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Qamber Shehdadkot districts.

These plants are portable and can be shifted to any place where ever needed. Total cost of the project is Rs. 30 million.

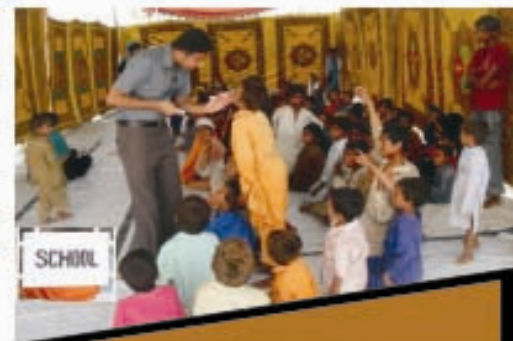


## UNICEF Education Project:

SRSO in partnership with UNICEF worked on "School in a box" project. The objective of the project was to help in re-establishing learning as the first step towards the restoration of normal schooling following an emergency.

District	Target TLRs	No: of TLRs	No. of Community Teachers trained	No of Children registered
Sukkur	31	31	31	3,515
Jacobabad	44	35	35	522
Ghotki	25	20	20	972
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5,009</b>

• Global Child Network facilitated Training for Community Teachers



## DFID-KOMAK Early Recovery Project.

SRSO with the support of DFID (through RSPN), implemented the Early Recovery Project. The estimated cost of the project was Rs.148 million. The project aimed to provide, relief activities, the emergency shelter, hygiene and clean drinking water in twelve districts of Sindh benefiting 55,744 households whereas SRSO implemented project activities in eight Districts namely Kashmore, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Qamber Shehdadkot, Khairpur, Sukkur and Ghotki.

(All interventions separately counted) in SRSO operational area.

S.#	Activity	Unit notes	Unit	Target	Total
1	Procurement of Clean Water Kit	(1jerry can+1bucket+200WP T)	Kit	5,600	5,600
2	Distribution of Clean Water Kit	(1 kit per HH)	Kit	5,600	3,661
3	Procurement of Handpumps materials		Handpump	560	560
4	Repair/construction of Handpumps	1 HP/10 HHs	Handpump	560	-
5	Procurement of Hygiene Kits	12 Anti bacterial soap, 5 CIlthes Washing soap, 5 Toth bursh+paste, 2 Comb, 5 Sanitary pads)	Kit	5,600	5,600
6	Distribution of Hygiene Kits	(1 kit per HH)	Kit	5,600	4,036
7	Organise Hygiene awarness sessions	30 pax/session	Sessions	187	112
8	Procurment of Pit Latrines	(1 laterine per HH)	Latrines	5,600	1,500
9	Repair/construction of Latrines	(1 laterine per HH)	Sessions	5,600	-
10	Procurement of Medicated Mosquito nets	(1 net per HH)	Nets	5,600	5,600
11	Distribution of Medicated Mosquito nets	(1 net per HH)	Nets	5,600	2,993
12	Procurement of Emergency Shelter Kits	(1Canvas tarpaulin (12 ft X 18 ft), 4bamboo poles, 30m rope)	Kit	12,000	12,000
13	Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits	(1 kit per HH)	Kit	12,000	5,320
14	Procurment of Animal Feed Supplement	(4 bags per HH)	Feed supplements	62,976	62,000
15	Distribution of Animal Feed Supplement	(4 bags per HH)	Feed supplements	62,976	25,782

## SRSO GOAL Ireland-Emergency Response:

SRSO signed an other agreement with GOAL Ireland and the MoU aimed to provide support in the shape of shelter, safe drinking Water and sanitation and hygiene kits for the flood affectees in the Kashmore-Kandhkot, Shikarpur, and Larkana districts. As of September 06, 2010 following items were distributed. (Combined)

Shelter & NFI support by GOAL Ireland						
District	Temporary shelter kits	NFIs (kitchen sets)	Hygiene kits	Lalrine	Brooms	Pit Latrines
Kashmore	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Larkana	700	-	-	-	-	-
Qamber	1,970	3,210	3,210	2,550	2,550	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>50</b>





## Sharing Eid Joys with Flood Affectees

SRSO has distributed the stitched clothes among the flood affected families were stitched by the community members trained during the SRSO core programme vocational training setup at Khairpur and Ranipur centers. IRM also contributed in cloths and Ali Jamil and SRSO staff showed their generosity to support the flood affected by providing cloths on the occasion of Eid.



### Cloths for IDP Women \Children By Ali Jamil and SRSO

District	Ladies\Gents suits	Children Suits	Towel Kits	Ladies\Gents Shoes	Children shoes	Total
Shikarpur	2,000	1,000	300	0	0	3,300
Khairpur	1,723	886	300	0	0	2,909
Sukkur	1500	500	300	0	0	2,300
K.kote	200	300	0	20	21	541
Jacobabad	160	390	0	16	30	596
Larkana	116	88	80	0	25	309
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>3164</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9,955</b>

## Pakistan Software Industry

SRSO with the support of the Pakistan software industry has distributed the Utensils sets to 1,007 dresses 1,733 and shoes 1,152 to flood affected families in District Khairpur. Pakistan Software Industry has also provided two pedestal fans in relief camps at Khairpur district. SRSO really appreciates the efforts and commitments of the PSI for their support extended towards the relief activities in this miserable situation.

Mr. Ali Jamil "The WATAN" Organization continued his support for flood affectees by donating Rs. 8.00 million and so far we have received following relief stuff from the watan organization (NFI Material received for distribution flood affectees 300 families).

Item Description	Buckets & mugs	Detergent soaps	Toilet soap	Towels & C. Roll	Cooking pots, Tea pots, Flour Mixing pot, wooden spoon	Plates	Steel glasses	Clothes (1000 male 500 female)
Quantity	1,000 HH	1,908	1,737	1,000HH	300 HH	1,200	1,200	1,500

## SRSO OMV Relief Partnership

OMV Pakistan feeling it as its corporate social responsibility has joined hands with SRSO to help out the flood affected people in Khairpur and Sukkur and initially has allocated Rs. 11 Million for the relief work. Under this partnership OMV will provide food for two thousand families that covers around 14,000 people currently positioned in relief camps in Sukkur district. Considering the need of shelter OMV Pakistan will also provide 60 tents (shelter) for 500 people. Furthermore, the organization has established an employee contributed fund for flood affectees which has reached to Rs. 700,000 and will be spent on special feeding requirements of the children of the affected families. Against the above activities following distribution took place.

District	Camp/ Location	HH	Population
Sukkur	12	2,000	6,028

SRSO has distributed following items in district Khairpur to support the disabled affectees.

### Details of Wheel Chair and White Stick distribution in Disables Sindh Disability Forum in Khairpur District

Disable persons	Locations	Camp Name	Male	Female
11	2	11	2	9

## Our Development Partners & Supporters

SRSO is grateful for the incredible support and financial assistance offered by partners and donors from national and international development community and relief organization. Those who came forward and supported us in facing odds are:





## SRSO Chairman Shoaib Sultan Khan visited SRSO Relief Operation

Before proceeding to Sukkur, I was fortunate to find Dr. Kaisar Bengali, Adviser Planning to Government of Sindh (GoS) in town who very kindly met me in his office, joined by Secretary Planning Department Ms Naheed Shah Durrani and Project Coordinator Dr. Shirin.

It was a very useful meeting for me, as Dr. Bengali spelled out GoS determination to have a strategy of total Village Reconstruction and Rehabilitation (TVRR) of all the flood affected villages with over 200 hh in Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) in the districts of Shikarpur, Kashmore-Kandhkot and Jacobabad. Initially 43 villages have been



identified as the focus of this approach. A spin off of this approach is the expectation that smaller settlements surrounding the big village, may also be persuaded to shift in the village, of course, if land to rehabilitate is found. Currently most of such households are at the mercy of powerful Waderas who had accommodated them on their lands.

The components of the TVRR include housing, water, sanitation and physical planning of the village. Dr. Bengali also mentioned the drinking water filtration plant for 5,000 villages. SRSO has already installed 26 such plants.

There was also concern about recovery of community investment fund (CIF) and what would be the modalities of writing off CIF in flood affected areas. I clarified as CIF was a grant money to be used as revolving fund by the CO/Village Organization (VO)/Local Support Organisation (LSO), there was no need for write off. What needs to be done was to give a clear message to VOs with CIF that CIF belonged to the entire village and it is upto them how to use the money. Unless they recover and replenish it, the loss would be of the entire village. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all the CO members comprising the VO to devise ways and means to keep the CIF in tact. A clear message should go to VOs that non recovery would result in no additional CIF in the village. Later I was happy to learn at Sukkur that out of Rs. 71 million given as CIF, 69 million had come back.

I had a very useful meeting with Dr. Shirin in her Project Office along with Ghias. I was impressed by the functional look of the office, as earlier I had noticed how Dr. Bengali is enforcing cleanliness in the Tughlaq House.

I also got a chance to visit the newly set up office to undertake BISP sponsored poverty scorecard survey in Karachi comprising 1.8 million households. Survey had begun in Lyari area comprising 104,000 households. Eight teams comprising 15 persons each. The survey has been organized on the basis of each team member surveying 250 households per day. Payments are linked with output plus Rs. 100 per day for food. There is a comprehensive checking and monitoring mechanism at different levels. In addition BISP has detailed its own monitors to carry on continuous checking and monitoring of the forms. There were concerns expressed by some Directors when RSPN and RSPs bid for the assignment. Karachi, as an urban centre, was one of the main concerns. I was relieved to see the arrangements made for the survey and the confidence of the staff in doing it to the entire satisfaction of BISP.

Floods inundated vast areas of the nine districts in which SRSO is operating, especially in the three districts covered by UCBPRP. From August 7 onwards SRSO was mobilised by the CEO Sono Khangharani to respond to this monumental humanitarian catastrophe.

In monetary terms, SRSO mobilised nearly Rs. 1.3 billion (including Rs. 590 million in cash) for its relief operations from August 7 onwards.

The response of SRSO was praised by everyone especially by GoS. The number of donors linking up with SRSO and using it as their conduit for delivery of relief to the unfortunate victims of the horrendous floods, speaks volumes of the quality of leadership of Sono inspiring all his staff by personal example who worked day and night to mitigate the sufferings of the flood victims. Personally, for me it was a great sense of relief and a moment of great pride for Sono and his dedicated and committed staff.

It was not without a sense of nervousness and apprehension that I set out for the field visit. I was planning to hold a dialogue in one of the villages selected by GoS for TVRR package. The journey from Sukkur to Sheralabad in Union Council Haibat of Taluka and district Kandhkot took a little over two hours. The devastation by the flood stared you in the face. It seemed an uprooted countryside with relief camps still visible but more heartbreaking was standing water, which we came across off and on. At Ghouspur, I was shocked to hear how dacoits came in boats when the inhabitants had fled from onslaught of the approaching wave of water and decamped with the valuable personal effects of the flood victims including computers, air conditioners, televisions etc.

As we turned on the link road to Sheralabad from the main road, with water on both sides of the road as we drove, I was expecting to be thronged by crowds of people agitated and demanding, expressing anger and annoyance pleading for help from government. As we entered the village and drove through it, I saw people going about their business paying little heed to our van. Finally we reached our place of meeting and then to my unbelieving eyes over 100 women were sitting, like in the past, waiting for us to come and attend the VO meeting. This was the miracle of social mobilization. Their discipline, patience and determination were incredible. A person who had lost everything, had to leave the village helter skelter when a wave of 15 feet high water engulfed their whole village, where four households lost their loved ones. The Social Organiser Mehtab Channa had instilled all the ingredients of a VO in the members. I could not but had only intense praise in my heart for Ghulam Rasool and his team.

The Chairperson of the VO Sheralabad Ms Shamshad started the proceedings as if everything was normal. Giving us a presentation with the help of charts, as she used to do in normal times, except that out of 382 households, 122 had still not returned. She described what the 182 households who had organized themselves in 10 COs and a VO had implemented under UCBPRP including Rs. 1.2 million CIF, Rs. 128,000 IGG, 36 lowest housing worth Rs. 2.1 million and a drinking water scheme worth Rs. 262,000. Everything was lost but they assured us about CIF. They are already seized of the matter, how to keep it going. What was not lost were skills 37 persons had acquired in management, book keeping, CIF need identification and its monitoring and TBA training.

Shamshad also described the role of VO during and after floods in distribution of cooked food twice daily, 2 mounds of ration, tent distribution, children's facilitation space, health and hygienic sessions, distribution of hygienic kits and animal ration





facilitated through SRSO/N-IRM provided by GoS, District Government, Army, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and SRSO's own resources.

The VO future planning, according to Shamshad, includes construction of houses, hand pumps and latrines, sanitation system, repair and reconstruction of streets, financial support for businesses and vocational training.

Having concluded the VO's normal business, Mehtab invited the members, if they had anything to add.

Naziran described how rains and sudden water inundated the village. The cost of transport jumped from Rs. 10 to 100, a tractor to Rs. 3000-4000 and large scale death of animals. She and her family rushed to the Bund and sat there till SRSO and Army came to help.

Hajjani described how paying Rs. 3000 to a tractor trolley, she and her children escaped to Guddu Barrage and lost 18 years old son.

Bashiran, her husband and eight children spent two days on the roof. Made a local raft to get to dry ground. Everything was afloat. Got treated at the hospital through Sehat Salammat Card.

Warai lost two children due to snake bite and cholera.

One woman spoke of her husband having been given wrong injection by a quake, still suffering despite treatment at a Rahimyar Khan hospital. As an insured person under micro health insurance, she was assured of proper treatment in a well equipped hospital. The Adamjee Insurance Doctor who was accompanying us took the details of the person to arrange appropriate treatment.

The local Wadera, who is also the Chairman of the Union Council urged action on i) reinforcement of Bund, without which the village will permeably be in danger of flooding; ii) distribution of Wattan Card, as according to him only 5% of his people have received the card as yet; iii) restoration of electricity lines and iv) reconstruction of roads.

The VO members reiterated their future village plan, already presented and enthusiastically welcomed GoS TVRR package. However they were unanimous in demanding that the construction of houses should be left to owners strictly according to the plan mutually approved by SRSO and the VO.

Having concluded the dialogue on TVRR plan, we proceeded to see the UNICEF supported latrines which littered many of the villages we saw on the way, distinctly visible in the UN blue colour. The Children's Facilitation space was a beautiful tent in which over 100 boys and girls were sitting. When I asked a boy what did he like most, he shyly replied the tent. On my suggestion Sono agreed to provide energy biscuits to the children midway during their five hours in the tent. This was received with howls of joy although when asked earlier, they had suggested pakoras but energy biscuits won the day.

On our drive back, we were stopped by a crowd of villagers belonging to the minority community living in Sheralabad. Sono thought they might have some grievances. When we got down, all that they wanted was to offer us tea. Sono politely explained to them that tea or food was not in the SRSO terms of partnership with the village, that is the reason SRSO staff is strictly forbidden to accept food or drinks. I took a sigh of relief it was most satisfactory conclusion of a most productive dialogue.

I wish our planners and governments would realize what a tremendous asset is an organized village the presence of a framework of institutions of the people at the grassroots.

From Sheralabad we proceeded to see the Thorbi Bund breach which caused the widespread disaster in Union Council Haibat. On the way we saw people carrying tents distributed by SRSO under the DFID funded Komak project given through RSPN. The breach was a gaping nearly two hundred yards hole in the 20' by 30' high bund. On the opposite side, we saw the Thorbi Bungalows built in the British days for touring officers who were responsible for upkeep of the Bund. I wonder when was the bungalow last occupied by any of the Irrigation Department touring officers.

On way back, we saw one of the newly installed filtration plants providing bacteria free clean drinking water to a village with population of 300 men, women and children. It is an impressive state of the art equipment installed at a total cost of Rs. 450,000. There was a well trained operator who seemed to be taking good care of the plants. The only area of concern seemed to be the recurrent cost of the plant which the plant we saw, was costing Rs. 22,000 per month. Including Rs. 500 per day as cost of fuel for running the generator. SRSO should have extensive dialogues with the communities where plants are to be installed or are going to be installed to find a practical and feasible solution otherwise history is replete with abandoned drinking water and filtration plant projects implemented by Public Health Engineering Department and others on the assumption that communities will take over the recurrent cost of the schemes. Unless a feasible and doable system for defraying recurrent cost is worked out in consultation with the VO, the future of the filtration plant would be in jeopardy.

The visit to village Joggi (UC Chak, Taluka Lakhi, District Shikarpur) was indeed a silver lining in this otherwise doom and gloom scenario. A year ago when I had visited the village for first dialogue introducing UCBPRP, of the 48 households, according to poverty scorecard, none of the households were above the poverty line. In fact they were all beggars. With IGG support to 4 households of Rs.30,000, CIF beneficiaries numbering 40 getting 348,000, low cost housing for 23 at a cost of Rs. 1.38 million and full coverage with micro health insurance, there was no begging. Each household was engaged in one or other kind of enterprise. The women being in the forefront and providing their menfolk with their example to adopt a respectable way of living instead of disgracing themselves by stretching their palm for alms before everyone. I could see a sea change in the way the women were dressed but more so with the smiles on their faces and the determination in their eyes for a better future for their children. The VO is actively taking steps to get their boys and girls educated.

