

**PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL PEACE & HUMAN RIGHTS  
ORGANIZATION (PIPHRO)**



**Flash Appeal  
Badin Monsoon Flood-2011**

**PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL PEACE &  
HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION (PIPHRO)**

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The heaviest rains in almost all parts of Sindh from August 5, 2011 onwards, causing devastating floods throughout the province. The floods not only affected the returnees of 2010 floods but put the life of remaining people in high risk. This series of extensive and devastating floods, due to record



rainfall levels since have cumulatively stretched coping strategies and available resources to the brink of exhaustion.

At the height of the floods, the National Disaster Management Authority Pakistan & Provincial Disaster Management Authority Sindh reported that 3,833,367 people (547,624 families) have been victimized, with 139 deaths in 20 Districts of Sindh Province. So far Government

authorities established only 1484 relief camps in 13 Districts where 131,410 people relocated. Majority of the remaining affected people relocated either in safer areas without any assistance and support, no any data is available with government officials for remaining 7 Districts. In all the affected Districts no any support intervention has been started yet either by Government or any other organization, the humanitarian needs eagerly waited due to damaged houses, crops and livelihoods.

All the Districts have borne the brunt of the recent floods, with majority of the affected population located in the eight districts of Badin, Mirpure Khas, Matiari, Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah), Tando Allah Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan Sanghar & Thatta. Here the floods damaged over 690,233 houses, and severely affected livelihoods and agricultural production resulting in heightened food insecurity.

With the extensive damage severely testing the capacities of Government Authorities they officially requested United Nations relief assistance in support of the Government's efforts. Based on needs assessments at field level and meetings with government officials at District level the PIPHRO Humanitarian team prioritized critical needs for food security, shelter and non-food items, health and nutrition, water-sanitation-hygiene, and education to meet the humanitarian needs in the flood and affected districts.



This Appeal seeks the intervention of national and international humanitarian organization to

support the 3,833,367 flood affected people by addressing their immediate needs.

As the rains are continue in many parts of the mentioned Districts the scope of damages and the no of affected people are increasing day by day. The Appeal will be revised within the next 15 days to reflect needs as the situation evolves, and as the results of in-depth assessments become available.

## 2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

### 2.1 CONTEXT & RESPONSE DATE



Sindh Province has been experiencing heavy rainfall since early August 2011 onwards. This rainfall intensified from August 2011, significantly increasing the level and extent of flooding. This increased precipitation is largely due to monsoon phenomenon, with Department of Meteorology records indicating the highest rainfall levels in the

history of Sindh where the entire province is under rain according to PDMA total 20 Districts are affected among them eight are severally affected including Badin, Mirpure Khas, Matiari, Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah), Tando Allah Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan Sanghar & Thatta.

At the peak of the floods, with local resources under serious stress, the Government of Pakistan officially requested the United Nations to provide relief assistance to the flood-affected population in support the Government's efforts on 6 September 2011.

No any response has been reported yet by any



organization except provision of cooked food in some areas by the government authorities

## 2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Pakistan International Peace & Human Rights Organization (PIPHRO), one of the leading Humanitarian Organization of Sindh mobilized their staff for in-depth assessment of the 5 Talukas of District Badin to direct the prioritization process and target assistance to the most vulnerable areas. The rapid assessment indicated that immediate humanitarian support is required for:

- ➔ Food and NFIs relief, as food stocks and crops were destroyed and market supplies are on the verge of being exhausted.
- ➔ WASH interventions as the floods contaminated water supplies and damaged or destroyed infrastructure such as roads and culvert and sanitation facilities.

## 2.3 SECTOR BREAKDOWN

### ⇒ Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods

This disaster is overwhelming the affected communities' ability to withstand shocks, particularly at a time when returnees started moving into sustained livelihoods activities including planting their own crops. Displacement and the physical destruction of houses, agricultural land, livestock, livelihood assets, market places and other infrastructure are having a dramatic impact on households' ability to generate food and income thus negatively affecting their food security. All the affected people are in need of food assistance to prevent short-term hunger and support early recovery over the next six months.

In the worst-affected eight districts, cotton, paddy and sugarcane lands have been severely inundated by extensive flooding. Initial estimates indicate over 1774949 acres of crop land have been damaged that is more than 90% of total cultivated land.

Because one of the most productive cotton & paddy areas of the area has been affected there is no chance of their recovery, prices of food items and other commodities are already increase and food security of families may be compromised till the next harvest. Other crops including vegetables and perennial crops have been damaged or destroyed in flood affected districts. Since the heavy rains started, prices of food items increased by 80%.



Livestock losses are also reported to be significant, particularly in eight mentioned Districts.

#### ⇒ **Health and Nutrition**

During this constant rainfall some people are suffering from water born diseases and rest other are in threat of more epidemics if immediate initiatives are not taken to drain out the stagnant water and to shift the people to the safer areas.. In many camps team didn't find any medical assistance. Patient of different diseases are complaining for medical assistance.

The immediate health need is provide health and nutritional services to the affected population including those staying in camps and safer areas. This can be achieved through establishment of medical camps in relief camps and mobile medical clinics. Ambulances may also be needed to assist in the emergency referral services to those in need. Medical supplies including medicines, maternity and hygiene kits and high energy biscuits can assist in reducing morbidity and preventable mortality. Potential outbreaks of diseases in the flood-affected areas should be addressed immediately through strengthening of early warning disease surveillance system, and implementing food, water and vector-borne prevention activities. Mobilization of the affected community can assist in the dissemination of health information on health diseases and hygiene and sanitation through health campaigns.

#### ⇒ **WASH**

Approximately 100,000 Families require external assistance for access to safe water for drinking and cooking. Furthermore, majority of the drinking water sources are contaminated, thus putting about 500,000 families, including women and children, at risk of water-borne disease. In WASH Sector initially emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion facilities should be provided in the temporary evacuation centers. Emergency latrines are also needed because in emergency relief camps either there are no latrines or they are not enough for migrated people

#### ⇒ **Shelter and NFIs**

Initial assessment figures indicate that over 250,000 families may need both shelter assistance and NFI relief. The more than 170,000 families in camps and host families can be expected to need both types of support in the coming weeks and months, with many of the additional 70,000 additional families that have not left their homes potentially in need of the same. Basic items such as clothing, anti-mosquito equipment, light sources and cooking equipment are urgently needed by the displaced, including those still with host families, as such items were lost or rendered unusable by the floods. Rapid mitigation of the risks to family health and basic welfare such losses entail is essential.

#### ⇒ **Education**

An estimated 100,000 students are currently unable to continue with their education. Schools have been closed and many, despite being flooded, are currently occupied by displaced residents of the affected areas. About 1,000 schools have been either affected or occupied by the displaced people. In addition, students have lost their education materials including uniforms, text books and learning materials. These losses along with disruption to daily livelihood activities and the difficulties living in the displaced environment have stressed children and teachers.

### Most likely scenario: All the affected Districts remain food-insecure

Core Elements	Effects on Humanitarian Needs & Operations
Increased food insecurity due to damaged crops and loss of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compromised food quality and quantity</li> <li>Increased malnutrition increasing risk of exacerbated morbidity and mortality</li> <li>Increased dependence on food relief</li> <li>Prices for basic foods and commodities rose up to 100% or more</li> <li>Reduced coping strategies for vulnerable and poorest segment of the population</li> </ul>
Damaged infrastructure prevents relief from reaching isolated flood-affected populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption to on-going health prevention and education campaigns, including immunizations</li> <li>Floods obstruct on-going humanitarian and development activities</li> <li>Prolonged disruption of critical services (power, water and sanitation, health and education)</li> </ul>
A number of the affected population remain in displacement centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools used as displacement centres delayed in resuming classes</li> <li>Exacerbated health concerns in displacement centres</li> <li>Increased protection concerns and threat of sexual and gender-based violence</li> </ul>
Water sources contaminated by the flood waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of access to clean drinking water</li> <li>Impact on hygiene</li> <li>Increase in disease as a result of decreased water quality or water contamination</li> </ul>

### Description of Immediate Needs

In view of the situation, assistance in terms of food, shelter, safe drinking water, hygiene kits, and life saving Drugs with medical services are required. The Description of Immediate needs is as follow:

Assistance to # of Households in Each District	DISTRICTS								Total
	Badin	Mirpur Khas	Matiari	Shaheed Benazirabad	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Sanghar	Thatta	
Safe Drinking Water	40000	20000	20000	10000	20000	10000	10000	10000	140000
Water Purification Tabs	40000	20000	20000	10000	20000	10000	10000	10000	140000
Food	10000	10000	5000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	55000
Tents/temporary shelters	10000	10000	5000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	55000
Hygiene Kits	10000	10000	5000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	55000
Mosquito Nets	10000	10000	5000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	55000
Kitchen Utensils	10000	10000	5000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	55000
Plastic Mats	10000	10000	5000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	55000

The immediate Relief assistance will help the flood affected people/IDPs to cope with the situation and overcome their difficulties. This help will support and strengthen them to carry on with their lives till they return back to their homes.

**PIPHRO Appeals to all humanitarian organization to come forward and help the marginalized communities.**