



**Sungi Development Foundation**



**Rapid Need Assessment  
Report of Flood Affected  
Districts of Sindh**



**ABSTRACT**

There is immediate need of Cash Grant, Water, Shelter, NFI's and Women Dignity Kits to the flood affected families along with the other support in protection from gender base violence, exclusion and exploitation

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## 1. Executive Summary

Sungi being a national frontline humanitarian response organization has carried out in Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) in five districts of Sindh namely Mityari, Jamshoro, Khairpur, Dadu and Shikarpur in the first week of September 2022. In the RNA the data was collected with a purpose to provide a quick overview of the humanitarian situation by identifying the immediate and evolving basic needs of vulnerable population dwelling in the flood affected areas of Sindh.

The RNA provides a base for developing a response plan for addressing the needs identified on the ground. For primary data collection Key Informer Interviews and Focus Group Discussion were conducted with (both men and women and vulnerable groups). The secondary data was collected from the national and provincial disaster management authorities and other humanitarian agencies, the data thus generated from the primary and secondary sources was triangulated to identify priority needs, availability, and access to basic needs of target population.

This rapid need assessment has been taken place by consulting multiple stakeholders especially district government, social welfare departments, local partner organizations, citizen groups, men, women and other vulnerable groups at the district level. Further, the secondary data available of the government departments, UN-agencies and other organization was also reviewed. Several meetings have been conducted with the officials of district government such as district administration, livestock department, health, education, public health, officers and other key stakeholders working in the targeted districts.

Our analysis concludes that floods have badly affected the communities of these districts and there is dire need to immediately address their needs. It was also found that the disadvantage groups who are victims of multiple layers of discrimination and would be hard to be accessed by through relief interventions must be given priority in the time relief and rehabilitation.

Sungi collected data and analysis reflects that these groups include; **women headed households; minorities; people with special needs;** as most of these groups are already substantially excluded (either neglected or discriminated) from the mainstream development and livelihood opportunities, the current situation multiplied their vulnerabilities.

## 2. Methodology

Sungi Development Foundation (SDF) with long standing relationship with the relevant district government and citizen groups have conducted focus groups discussions and Key Informant Interview across the five districts of Sindh to collect the information and compile this assessment report. Two teams comprising (1 male and 1 female) were organized to conduct the FGDs and KII. The detailed questioner covering multi-sectoral needs was developed and each interview and FGDs are recorded properly for reference and record.

The following table reflects the extent of efforts made in this regard.

Respondents	Dadu		Jamshoro		Shikarpur		Khairpur	Mityari
	KII	FDGs	KII	FDGs	KII	FDGs	KII	FDGs
District Government Officials	10		10		10		10	10
Social Welfare Officers	1		1		1		1	1

Transgender	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
Minority Groups	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
Community FGDs (Mixed Men & Women)		15		15		15		15
Disables (Mix.)		2		2		2		2

### 3. Background on the Emergency/Crises

#### 3.1 Humanitarian emergency/crisis

Pakistan has been enduring severe monsoon weather since June 2022, which saw area weighted rainfall 67 per cent above normal levels in that month alone. As of 27 August, rainfall in the country is equivalent to 2.9 times the national 30-year average. This has caused widespread flooding and landslides, with severe repercussions for human lives, property and infrastructure. To date, 72 districts across Pakistan have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan. These numbers remain dynamic given the ongoing rains, and the number of calamity-declared districts is expected to increase.

Pakistan is among the ten countries most affected by extreme weather events despite its very low carbon footprint, according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021 and Climate Watch. While national efforts are underway to support people affected by the ongoing rains and floods, international solidarity is crucial to adequately address the impacts.

Monsoon spell that started in the second week of July 2022 has caused widespread flooding and has led to extensive human and infrastructure damage across many parts of Pakistan According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)' Monsoon Situation Report on September 5, 2022, 1,545 people have been died and 12,850 are injured in the country. Around 1,921,622 houses were damaged (including 765,162 fully and 1,135,829 partially damaged). In addition to this, around 12,735 KM roads have been washed away, 375 bridges have collapsed, many shops have been destroyed and 935,795 animals have died. Sindh province is affected most adversely by heavy rainfall and resultant flooding in Pakistan. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) September 15, 2022 Sindh reported 678 deaths and 8,412 severe injuries. Further, according to PDMA Sindh, some 997,641 houses have been partially damaged while 683,890 are fully damaged. Moreover, about 8398 KM roads and community infrastructures have been swept away including 165 bridges and 208,569 livestock perished in the province. <sup>1</sup>

The humanitarian situation is likely to deteriorate further as heavy rains continue over areas already inundated by more than two months of storms and flooding. Flash floods and rain-induced landslides are compounded by the inability of existing infrastructure to cope with the extraordinary amount of water. Many rivers, including the Indus River which traverses the length of Pakistan, are at high flood warning level and/or have breached their banks, and major dam reservoirs are rapidly filling or already overflowing, posing further risk to people in the vicinity and downstream.

The government has declared emergency in most parts of the country especially in Sindh and Balochistan provinces as they are worst affected by the current floods. Federal government has already launched emergency support request to the international communities, INGO. NGOs and UN-Agencies for urgently supporting the flood affected people in the country.

<sup>1</sup> [NDMA- Monsoon Sitrep No 026 10 July 2022](#)

The UN-agencies has started its response by extending support in different sectors in the country. The different clusters and working groups activated and engaged national stakeholders for joint and coordinated response.

Key findings of this ENI are as follows:

**Access to Information:** Overall 71% of the population does not have access to information. The situation was more critical in Khairpur district, followed by Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Dadu. People like to receive information about weather/flood, followed by information related to relief assistance, safe spaces/camp establishment, access to main market to resume business activities and information about service providers working in their communities.

**Safety:** Around 38% of the sampled respondents reported that in current situation members of community are not at all feeling safe, 47% report that it not so safe whereas 15% were of the view that community is feeling relatively safe.

**Availability of Basic Services:** Overall very low percentage of the population reported having access to basic services due to flood situation. On average, only 17% population have access to health services, 14% to food and livelihood, 11% to mobile networks while WASH services, education, shelter, information services, legal assistance, hygiene supplies, women, and child protection services and MHPSS were least accessible services to population.

**Priority Needs:** Shelter and food were reported as the top-most priority needs, followed by potable water and sanitation services, Non-food items including Menstrual Hygiene Management items for women, health services and livelihood opportunities.

**Vulnerable Groups:** Pregnant and lactating women are highly vulnerable as reported by 97% of respondents, followed by women and adolescent girls (88%), persons having disabilities (78%), children of age 5 to 17 years (47%), persons with chronic illness (41%), mental health illness (25%) and minority groups with 13% response.

**Shelter:** In district Dadu, top two reported shelter types were tents and improvised shelter made from salvaged construction materials. In district Khairpur, majority of people are living in tents or in damaged houses. In Mirpur Khas damaged houses and tents were mostly reported as available shelter type. In district Sanghar, people were reported living in damaged houses, or they have no shelters but living in a building as collective accommodation. Main concerns related to shelter needs included inhabitable houses, unavailability of shelters, overcrowded shelter, unavailability of repair/construction material and land issues.

**Food and Livelihood:** Overall, 32% of the respondents (highest in Khairpur) reported accessibility of the markets. Similarly, 48% respondents from communities reported that markets are functional. Respondents who reported malfunctioning of the markets were further probed for the reasons of those 52% respondents among them shared that markets are submerged under water, while remaining 48% reported disconnect with main market as the main reason for inaccessibility. In total, 52% respondents reported that markets have sufficient supplies of basic commodities. Beside this, overall, 94% of the respondents shared that food items are not affordable due to flood related price increase. Overall, 90% of the respondents (highest in all districts) reported that the flood affected people face problems in providing sufficient food for their families.

**Immediate Needs:** Overall 72% of the respondents highlighted tent/shelter as their immediate need at this time, 50% stated cash as an immediate need, followed by food, NFIs and others as depicted in graph 13 below.

**Health:** Around 155 HFs are damaged in four districts mentioned above (90 in Mirpur Khas, 50 in Sanghar, 10 in Dadu and 5 in Kharipur). Around 30% to 40% of HFs are without basic medical supplies in these districts. The majority of people visit DHQ hospitals, followed by THQ, BHUs and then Medical Camps. Regarding availability of services at facilities, the community based KIIs revealed that in 63% facilities the required services are lacking while the KIIs with government revealed that in 56% health facilities these are not available. The respondents reported significant increase in patient caseload particularly in Diarrhea, Malaria, Skin infections, Cough and Fever, and other diseases. Overall, 97% of community Key Informants and 67% of government and NGOs respondents reported that availability of health staff and services are inadequate, while only 3% from community key informants and 22% from government key informants shared that these are at basic levels.

**Regarding the availability of pregnancy and childbirth-related services,** overall, only 6% of community and government/NGOs key informants reported that these services are available while around 94% mentioned unavailability of these services. The community key informants reported the below immediate support they needed w.r.t health in their areas to meet their health-related needs. These include adequate supplies of medicines, followed by 24/7 services, transportation, and trained staff.

**WASH:** Overall people don't have access to clean drinking water in their communities. Around 70% people don't have access to basic hygiene supplies, and 55% don't have access to sufficient water. Similarly, 78% of women and girls face difficulties to access latrine facilities while overall 66% of the population do not have access to toilet facilities. 100% of community Key Informants from all 04 districts reported that there is no access of women and girls to any menstrual hygiene supplies in the current disastrous situation.

Overall, 68% respondents reported that people in their community are feeling distressed due to current crises in their area due to lack of access to basic services, loss of property, livelihood sources and assets/valuables and lack of information

**Protection:** Among these the top and mostly reported issues are no access to health services, psychological trauma, stress and anxiety, no access to information due to communication barriers, no access to other essential services, and other issues including violence, harassment, insecurity, isolation from families, economic exploitation, and loss of necessary documents during floods. Likewise, women and girls, children are also a marginalized group and are exposed to protection related issues. These include no access to education, child labour, psychological trauma, violence against children. Child abuse and child/forced marriages were also reported as protection issues. Overall, 19% respondents were of the view that protection concerns increased very significantly in current situation in the area. Safe spaces for women, adolescent girls and children, shelters, access to information, provision of dignity kits or hygiene items and referrals to service providers were identified as priority needs.

**Education:** Around 44% reported unavailability of education facilities in their respective areas. After floods the schools are closed and currently the children are not going to schools. According to Govt. officials and key informants from organizations, on around 35 schools in district Dadu, 127 schools in Kharipur, 54 in Mirpur khas while 98 education facilities in Sanghar are being used as evacuation centers and/or shelters for displaced population due to floods. Only 13% of the respondents (in district Dadu only) reported access of children to education facilities while remaining 87% reported no access of children to education facilities due to floods. Key barriers in accessing education facilities or not sending their

children to schools included damaged school buildings, debris in school, children engagement in income generation activities, far/distant schools, prevalence of protection issues/risk in the way to school and unavailability of WASH services in the school. Overall, 53% respondents reported school building repair/rehabilitation as their most immediate need, 56% mentioned removal of flood water from school premises, followed by establishment of new learning spaces (53%), school kits provision (38%), cash assistance (22%) and provision of mats mentioned by 3% respondents.<sup>2</sup>

### **Rapid Need Assessment carried out in the following below districts and union councils of Sindh**

<b>Sindh Province</b>		
<b><u>District</u></b>	<b><u>Tehsil/ Taluka</u></b>	<b><u>Union Councils</u></b>
<b><u>Khairpur</u></b>	<u>Kingri</u>	<u>Tando Mureed Hayger, Sadar joun Bhatti, Noorpur, Manghan je Wari</u>
<b><u>Shikarpur</u></b>	Lakhi	Bhirkan, Nao wah, Taib, Abdu, Mungrani, Jhan Khan
	Khanpur	Pir Bukush Shujra, Ghari Bushel, Zarkhel, Miansahar, Thanhinro, Areja, Panchwar
<b><u>Mityari</u></b>	Hala	Syed Fateh Muhammad Shah Ajnani, Bhitshah, Kando, Shah Alam ke wasi,
<b><u>Jamshoro</u></b>	Manjhand	Unarpur, Kharnoth, Shahowais,
<b><u>Dadu</u></b>	KHAIRPUR NATHAN SHAH	Khairpur Nathan Shah, Sita Road, Mitho Babar
	MEHAR	Rahdhan, Thairi Muhat, Bothoro, Mehar

### 3.2 Extent of geographical Areas Assessed

The assessed districts are facing massive devastation, miseries and pain. Monsoon rains have affected millions. But thousands of peasants, including women and children, are the worst hit and homeless. Shelter less people have temporarily settled on roadsides in their respective towns ever since rains wreaked a catastrophe for this marginalized section of society. These are in addition to those staying in relief camps in urban centres.

Agricultural fields and villages are fully submerged in these districts. "Destruction of the, vegetables, Rice, sugarcane and major crop of cotton, which is fully destroyed means the land will not be able to grow cotton or any crop for the whole year 2022-2023. Effected communities will be looking for alternate labour to make both ends meet.

The displaced communities are fully dependent on food provided by philanthropists or local organizations. Scenes of flood victims chasing vehicles distributing food are now common.

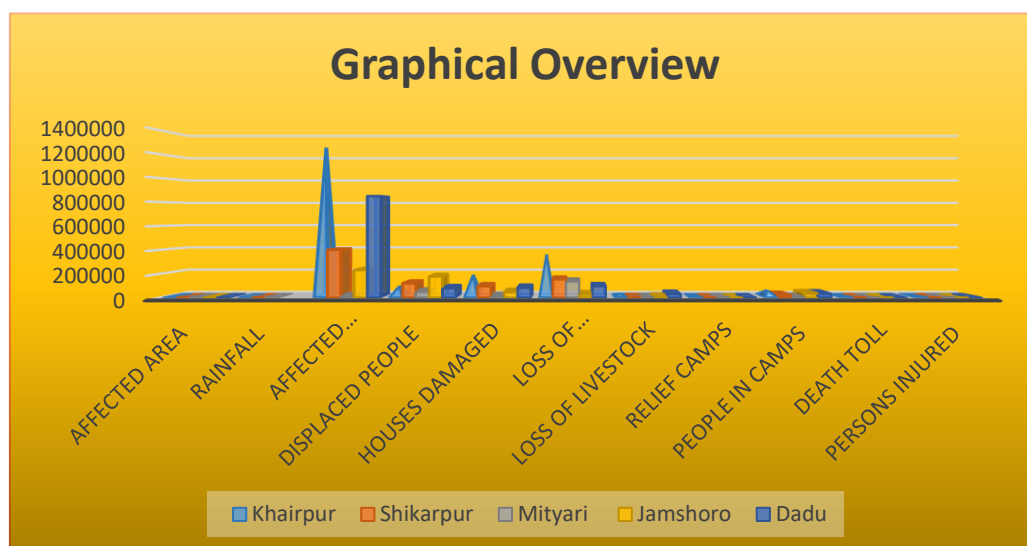
Villages are mostly located on farmlands that are now completely submerged. Their inhabitants wade through rainwater to grab necessary items that have remained safe from the heavy rains and bring back to their makeshift tents.

During assessment it was difficult for teams reach to the areas due to water in the area. It was also found that many people are unable to get access to relief due lack of information and access.

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/early-needs-identification-flood-disaster-sindh-pakistan>

**Below is the situation of the Assessed Districts.**

Districts	Khairpur	Shikarpur	Mityari	Jamshoro	Dadu
Affected area	88-UC	55-UC	30 UC's	28UCs	66UC
Rainfall	1200mm	825mm	470mm		
Affected population	126,5477	400,000	13,587	230,000	849,380
Displaced people	84,339	120,000	51,000	176,900	80,271
Houses damaged	181,952	96,000	11,719	46,730	83,431
Loss of agriculture (acres)	356,582	153,623	137,268	25,527	97,330
Loss of livestock	18,511	2,942	2,877	7,365	30,530
Relief camps	183	46	73	15	154
People in camps	47,300	21,364	5,459	35,000	33,697
Death toll	92	83	6	38	37
Persons injured	60	124	94	26	3



**Damages details of the Tehsils and Union Councils after assessment.**

District	Tehsils	Union Council	Population	Area Affected	HH fully Damaged	HH Partially Damaged	No Injured	No Deaths
Khairpur	Tharimirwa	Thari Mirwah	22144	85%	1055	1000	5	4
		Madan/Tarko	21227	95%	530	1700	2	0
		Hindiyari	22875	95%	438	1424	8	3
		Talibehan	19840	85%	230	1170	3	2



<b>Shikarpur</b>	Lakhi	Bhirkan	26838	95%	860	2315	0	0
		Abdu	22330	90%	734	2137	0	0
		Mungrani	18750	90%	618	1793	1	1
		Jahan Khan	20351	90%	543	2075	1	1
<b>Mityari</b>	Mtiyari-Hala-Bhith shash	Bhalee dino kaka	15000	80%	1800	300	5	5
		UC Hala old	10800	70%	1900	370	3	0
		Shahmeer Rahoo	7800	75%	975	150	7	0
		Shaha Alam ji wasi	10800	60%	1080	250	2	0
<b>Jamshoro</b>	Manjhand-sehwan	shahowais	25000	80%	1200	500	10	15
		Jhangara	36973	70%	2000	3000	10	4
		Unarpur	55,242	90%	3700	5000	20	0
		Wahur	1000	100%	800	150	25	3
		Jafarabad	5400	95%	800	100	40	5
<b>Dadu</b>	KHAIRPUR NATHAN SHAH	Khairpur Nathan Shah						
		Sita Road						
		Mitho Babar						
	MEHAR	MEHAR						
		Bothoro						
		Thairi Muhat						
		Rahdhan						

#### 4. Assessment Findings (Multi-Sectoral)

##### Shelter and Non Food items

The assessment reveals that due to large scale damages in these districts, the communities are under bare sky. Although, the government has provided temporary shelters to the flood affected families, but the need is 10 time more than provided. Similarly, communities don't have basic items who are in either in camps or have alternative livings. A widespread losses of household items, temporary shelters and basic NFIs are needed to support the affected population. Tents, temporary shelters, temporary toilets,

clothing for children and adults, blankets, plastic mats, sleeping bags, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and torchlights, as well as jerry cans and toiletry kits, women dignity kits are the basic requirement.

Most of the families are not able to go back till November. Special measures are taken for children and older people as cold season is also ahead.

### Health

COVID-19 as well as waterborne diseases and other flood-related illnesses are straining the health system, which is also operating at reduced capacity due to the impact of the floods. Urgent needs exist for the delivery of health services, the establishment of medical camps, the supply of medicines and the provision vaccinations. The Government has identified and recommended the following as critically needed: Rapid Antigen Testing (RAT) kits, cholera kits, Dengue kits, anti-snake venom and oral rehydration salts (ORS), as well as surgical gloves, first aid kits, safe delivery kits, mosquito nets, Ultra Low Volume (ULV) foggers, and various medicines.

### Water Sanitation & Health, Hygiene.

Temporary toilets, open defecation is also major cause of loose motion (Diarrhea), need of toiletries, hygiene kits and washing materials. Sprays are needed to mitigate the risk of insect-borne diseases that has heightened due to the prevalence of standing water resulting from the floods. Women Dignity Kits are much needed as women are prone to health hazards to unhygienic practices. Similarly, affected communities are compelled to drink flood water, only minor portion of the people have access to the safe drinking water. Some organization, PDAM and Army are providing water but the need is much higher, there is need of safe drinking water and chlorination tablets.

### Food security and nutrition

To sustain the people living in the flood-affected areas, we need to support families with food, as well as nutrition support for children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant mothers. This support would be for an initial period of six months and would be delivered through provision of standardized food packs to feed a family for two weeks. Nutrition supplements are also needed.

### Livelihood & Livestock Support

The assessment reveals that majority of the livelihood of the affected communities were relay on Livestock and agriculture land. The flood has causes damaged to both agriculture and livestock thus communities more vulnerable to meet the livelihood needs of their families. The immediate need is to engage people for Cash for work activities to revive their livelihood, provide them cash grant that could even survive.

### Protection/ GBV:

Gender base violence specially to women and girls is ranked in high risk. Similarly, the vulnerable groups such as senior citizens, children, minorities, people with disabilities and transgender person are also in high risk in term if getting relief. There is need for awareness and necessary measures to minimize the risk of GBV. A kind of emergency helpline shall be established for protection of women and girls and other excluded groups in emergency situation. Text messages, Radio, IEC material, banners etc.

### Education in Emergencies

The education sector has been severely impacted by the recent flood and rain emergency, in terms of destruction and damages to schools, use of schools as temporary shelter for displaced people, disruption of schooling and the ongoing academic year, and loss of learning materials, as well as psychosocial stress experienced by children, adolescents and teachers

- The following activities are proposed for providing education services for flood-affected children
- Data collection of effected children
- Establishment of TLC/alternate learning modalities in flood-affected
- Teachers training
- Enrollment of children/learners in TLCs
- Provision of emergency education supplies such as school-in-a-box, school tents, recreational kits & material.
- Establishment of Child protection mechanism with in camps.

### Relief machinery and equipment

To facilitate the relief efforts of the Government, generators of different volt amps are needed, as well as dewatering pumps with a range of different horsepower for use in different conditions. Also needed are water bowsers, water rescue vehicles, high-wheel evacuation vehicles, wheel excavators, dumpers, cranes, graders, all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and 50-meter Bailey Bridges.

### Coordination Mechanism

People are unaware about the support mechanism there is dire need to connect people to the all key stakeholders engaged in relief. There is need to establish coordination mechanism that all the response and relief efforts by the stakeholders are coordinated which will maximize the benefits of their efforts

## **5. Response Capacities in Target Areas (Resources & Coordination)**

### **5.1 Assessments, local capacities and activities already undertaken/underway**

During the assessment, it is noted that the government has already started its response through one of the poverty alleviation programs. Under the program, selected beneficiaries are getting cash support from the government to fulfill their essential needs. PDMA, NDAM, Pak-Army teams are engaged in rescue and relief activities. UN teams are also indulging in analyses, establishing relief camps, consultation with government etc. Some religious charity organization is also engage in rescue and relief. However, the efforts are in progress but the scale of need is much higher.

### **5.2 Humanitarian Access and Operational coordination**

Sungi is been responding to the needs of some of the communities at the ground by providing some health hygiene kits, water and tents to the people in need in collaboration with the relevant district governments. In this regard, Sungi is consistently engaging different stakeholders for coordinated efforts to avoid duplication of effort and collective action. Currently, the district governments are center of coordination and Sungi closely coordinating and consistently sharing data with the district government. Major relief efforts that have been taken place by Sungi so far have been conducted with the support of district governments. The presence in different working groups we will support provincial government and UN-WFP for conducting RNA in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Sungi field teams in these districts are active and regularly sharing progress with Humanitarian Response Manager to enable him for timely and appropriate decisions.

## 6. Critical constraints Identified

The flood water everywhere affects the relief operations. There is lack of coordination among stakeholders. The need is higher but the response is very limited and slow. Roads damaged have caused the time and distance to reach the effected population. Political favoritism and snatch of relief items is many areas reported.

## 7. Priority Needs for Assistance

Identified Needs/Problem	Priority Ranking (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> ...)	Remarks/Justification
Shelter (tents) and NFI	1 <sup>st</sup>	Due to damages of houses people are under bare sky. Needed immediate support through provision of tents and NFI's
Health & WASH	2 <sup>nd</sup>	<p>COVID-19 as well as waterborne diseases and other flood-related illnesses are straining the health system, which is also operating at reduced capacity due to the impact of the floods. Urgent needs exist for the delivery of health services, the establishment of medical camps, the supply of medicines and the provision vaccinations. The Government has identified and recommended the following as critically needed: Rapid Antigen Testing (RAT) kits, cholera kits, Dengue kits, anti-snake venom and oral rehydration salts (ORS), as well as surgical gloves, first aid kits, safe delivery kits, mosquito nets, Ultra Low Volume (ULV) foggers, and various medicines.</p> <p>Safe Drinking water, Health &amp; Hygiene Kits Dignity Kits for women Toilets, especially for women</p>
Food Security/ Cash Transfer	3 <sup>rd</sup>	This is the primary need at this point to time to ensure that communities get enough money to fulfill their basic needs. Loss of Agriculture, business and livestock

## 8. Conclusion and Recommendations

As the houses are fully or partially damaged, and widespread losses of household items, temporary shelters and basic NFIs are needed to support the affected population. Tents, temporary shelters, temporary toilets, clothing for children and adults, blankets, plastic mats, sleeping bags, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and torchlights, as well as jerry cans and toiletry kits are the basic requirement.

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Temporary toilets, open defecation is also major cause of loose motion (Dhahiria), need of toiletries, hygiene kits and washing materials. Sprays are needed to mitigate the risk of insect-borne diseases that has heightened due to the prevalence of standing water resulting from the floods.

It is concluded ensuring availability of the food is the top priority of the communities at this point of time. As the floods in these districts has badly affected the communities' habitats and had huge loss to their livelihood sources, damaged of the agriculture land, businesses and livestock.

To sustain the people living in the flood-affected areas, there is need to support some families with food, as well as nutrition support for children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant mothers. This support would be for an initial period of six months and would be delivered through provision of standardized food packs to feed a family for two weeks. Nutrition supplements are also needed.

People are unaware about the support mechanism there is dire need to connect people to the all key stakeholders engaged in relief.

Gender base violence specially to women and girls is ranked in high risk. Similarly, the vulnerable groups such as senior citizens, children, minorities, people with disabilities and transgender person are also in high risk in term if getting relief.

People are unaware about the support mechanism there is dire need to connect people to the all key stakeholders engaged in relief. There is need to establish coordination mechanism that all the response and relief efforts by the stakeholders are coordinated which will maximize the benefits of their efforts

## 9. Pictorial Gallery

