



# Rapid Need Assessment Report

UC Mahar, Taluka Gorha Bari, District Thatta

22<sup>nd</sup> August 2019



## **Fast Rural Development Program (FRDP)**

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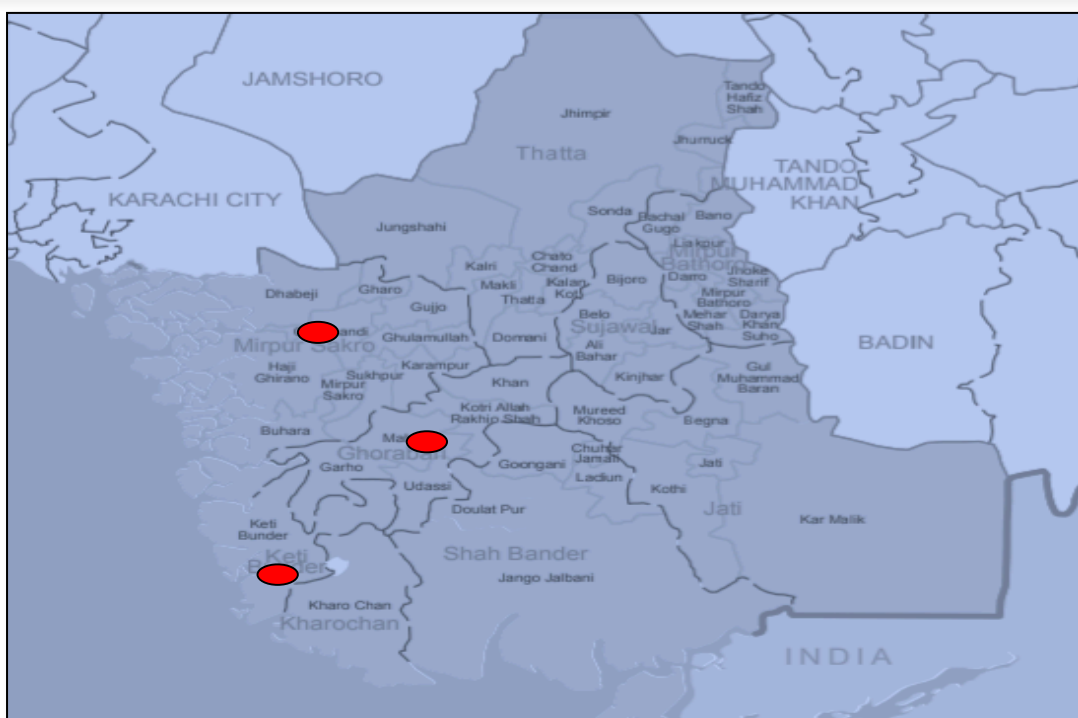
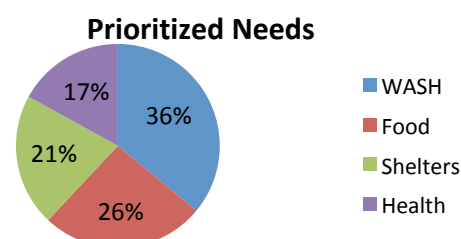
## Executive Summary:

In response to Thatta flood August 2019 caused by high rain Fast Rural Development Program collected multi-sector need assessment in Thatta District. The most affected areas in District Thatta are Taluka Mirpur Sakro, Gorha Bari and Ketu Bandar. Mostly villages are surrounded by water, which really affects the life of people.

The accessibility is challenging for affected people to reach out to basic necessities to fulfill their needs. FRDP has conducted rapid need assessment to collect the information of current situation and vulnerabilities of affected people and their most dire needs. Thatta is an agro-based district that has agriculture as majority livelihood source of community, which is affected by these recent, flood caused by rainfalls. This need assessment report comprising the information of villages (Paryal Jatt, Molvi Alaam Jatt, Molvi Suleman

Jatt, Syed Jaffar Shah, Jarar Mallah, Aziz Brohi, Bakhtiar, Mari/ Gulo Shaikh) of Taluka Gorha Bari affected because of recent precipitation and to share the immediate required needs to be responded.

The seven villages in UC Mahar are in utter required response situation having the population of 5,026 people, 718 families comprised of 24% men, 27% boys, 26% women and 23% girls. The most preferred and immediate needs identified during the assessment prioritized are drinking water, food and Health.



Map of Thatta District (Talukas and UCs)<sup>1</sup>: most affected Areas

<sup>1</sup> <file:///D:/Need%20Assessment%20Aug%202019/Thatta%20Map.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Thatta-Sindh.pdf>

## Rationale

Thatta is rich in history and one of the oldest regions of Indus civilization. This district is bounded by Badin, Tando Mohammad Khan on the east; district Jamshoro on the north, district Hyderabad on the northeast, district Karachi on the northwest and the Arabian Sea and Rann of Kach on the south. The main source of livelihood is agriculture and fisheries. Other than these two main sources, non-farm; livestock is owned and managed by people. Majority of the male population is associated with agriculture (in 59% of rural mouzas) followed by labor (in 20% of rural mouzas).<sup>2</sup>

Population	Talukas	UCs	Urban Population	Rural Population
979817	4	30	13%	87%

In Sindh, the rain emergency was declared in Thatta, Sujawal and Badin.<sup>3</sup> The Met Office already declared that a well-marked monsoon low pressure has formed over North Bay of Bengal and adjoining areas, likely to move westwards and reach Indian Gujrat region around the morning of August 09,2019. Under the influence of this system, widespread rains or wind-hunderstorms with a few moderate to heavy falls may occur in Thar, Mirpurkhas, Thatta, Badin, Hyderabad, Shaheed Benazirabad and Karachi districts during 9-11 August 2019.<sup>4</sup> The heavy rains during last week in Thatta have affected the three Talukas Mirpur Sakro, Gorha Bari and Ketu Bandar.

FRDP team visited the Villages Paryal Jatt, Molvi Alaam Jatt, Molvi Suleman Jatt, Syed Jaffar Shah, Jarar Mallah, Aziz Brohi, Bakhtiar , Mari/ Gulo Shaikh in Taluka Gorha Bari and collected information as given below details with estimated loss of affected areas.

## Impacts of Flood caused by Rainfall

### WASH:

Stagnant water is becoming cause of viral disease among people, no source of dewatering provided in affected areas. People using the same water for their daily house chores, so far available hand pumps were not functional. The community is using the same stagnant water for drinking and cooking; there is no alternative source for bringing water from another place as rainfalls also affect all nearby places. During the flood mostly latrines destroyed and people are practicing open defecation (OD), which can create any major outbreak. The immediate response required saving the lives of local community.



<sup>2</sup><https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Thatta-Sindh.pdf>

<sup>3</sup><https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/sindh-cm-declares-rain-emergency>

<sup>4</sup><https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2019/08/06/expected-heavy-falls-may-generate-urban-flooding-in-karachi-on-aug-10-11-met/>

### Food Security:

As the main source of livelihood of people agriculture and fishing and due the current rains their cultivated lands also affected and surrounded by floodwater. The stocked food has been destroyed by recent flood and preserved ration is not available as per their needs. During assessment it has been analyzed that people lost their food stock while they have they very limited access to food and limited recourses to purchase food from market.

As mentioned formerly the main livelihood source of community is agriculture which is damaged during the recent rain fall, approximately 80% of the crops (cotton, okra, rice) are destroyed because of precipitation.

### Infrastructure:

The majority people were living in muddy house, wooden houses called jhonpri (hut) in affected areas and due to flood most of houses have been destroyed. PDMA provided tents for affected people as temporary settlement. During assessment the mostly affected people shared that they have lost their belongings.



### Health:

The affected people face difficulty to access HFs due to such situation where mobility is challenging. The limited care services, limited accessibility to HFs and limited outreach activities by health services can be cause of viral diseases. Malaria, skin disease and diarrhea are rapidly spreading diseases in flood situations which need respond through mobile services.



## **Recommendations:**

Based on the assessment in Taluka Ghora Bari, recommendations for humanitarian assistance include:

- Water: Provision of safe drinking water to the affected community
- Sanitation: To support households, build latrines in order to adequate coverage of people to use latrines and avoid OD. The immediate response required against inadequate access to water and sanitation.
- Hygiene: Train hygiene promoters in communities for promoting good hygiene practices and using hygiene kits. Provision of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits to women and girls
- Food security: Needs of food at least for a month to affected families.
- Shelters: Until they recover their destroyed muddy houses & huts, they need shelters, NFIs and household items
- Health: Assisting affected community through medical mobile vans till the situation become normal and people can have access to HFs and clinics.