Rapid Need Assessment Report (RNA)
Monsoon Rains
Thatta, Sujawal and Hyderabad
24th – 27th August 2020

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The province of Sindh is situated in a subtropical region; it is hot in the summer and cold in winter. Temperatures frequently rise above 46 °C (115 °F) between May and August. Sindh lies between the two monsoons — the southwest monsoon from the Indian Ocean and the northeast or retreating monsoon, deflected towards it by the Himalayan mountains — and escapes the influence of both. The average rainfall in Sindh is 8–9 in (20–23 cm) per year. The region’s scarcity of rainfall is compensated by the inundation of the Indus twice a year, caused by the spring and summer melting of Himalayan snow and by rainfall in the monsoon season. These natural patterns have recently changed somewhat with the construction of dams and barrages on the Indus River.

Parts of southeastern Sindh receive rainfall of up to 36 in (91 cm) and some districts or cities have received very heavy rainfall on occasions. Sindh is divided into three climatic regions: Siro (the upper region, centred on Jacobabad), Wicholo (the middle region, centred on Hyderabad), and Lar (the lower region, centred on Karachi). Mostly the middle and lower region received rains, and coastal districts (Badin, Sujawal, Thatta and Karachi) also affected by occasional cyclones.

Over the last 10 years, Sindh is vulnerable to almost all adverse climate change impacts including erratic pattern of rainfall that causes more intense monsoons, longer drier seasons resulting in drought and heat wave spells.

As per Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), this year in August heavy rainfall spells happened that are 70% above normal rainfall during monsoons season in Sindh. Several districts have been moderate to severely affected. The districts affected are Dadu, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Hyderabad, Thatta, Sujawal, Badin, Tharparkar and Karachi division.

Current spell of heavy monsoon rains started on August 21, 2020 in some districts and continued till the date of assessment on August 27, 2020 in few districts. The torrential rains created havoc over a large span of geographies and impacted large number of population in all three districts. The major hurdle was access to the affected areas due to rainwater gushing over the link roads to the rural communities and stagnant water in most of the areas in and around the settlements. The district government officials have initiated early rescue and relief in most of the areas. They supported HANDS teams and other CSOs for the assistance to the communities. They provided many updated information about the affected areas and current situation. It is large scale calamity. As it is realized by the Provincial Government of Sindh and it has declared 20 districts in Sindh as “Calamity Affected Areas”, in 4 division including Karachi, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Shaheed Benazirabad.

The magnitude of devastation and expected duration of sufferings may not be fathomed through such RNA or met by rapid response only. Considering, the people’s lives and livelihoods had been affected for the long-term and given the disaster vulnerability of those population, lasting impact of such floods, lack of resilience and inadequate funding for the huge number of affected population, detailed assessment for longer term projects are essential.
1.2. **Objectives**

The objectives of the Rapid Need Assessment were to:

- Assess the current situation of flooding after heavy rains.
- Determine the extent and magnitude of damages that occurred due to heavy rains.
- Identify the immediate community needs and priorities for humanitarian assistance to develop the recommendations and immediate actions to minimize the crisis.

1.3. **Methodology**

To provide a rapid overview of the situation and identifying the priority needs, HANDS carried out a Rapid Needs Assessment. This assessment primarily targeted the most affected areas in three affected districts of Sindh including Thatta, Sujawal and Hyderabad. HANDS teams visited the district administration offices and with their coordination collected information, conducted few KIIIs, and then visited affected areas to observe and collect the information from the communities and verification of the situation, wherever it was possible. The whole information finally compiled and analyzed.

1.4. **Limitations**

There are some of the shortcomings and limitations of such rapid assessments during emergencies. Due to time constraint and difficulty in access to all areas, selection of respondents and ensuring inclusion, communication to majority of most affected and vulnerable population is compromised. Therefore, the assessment may not be able to produce comprehensive information. Information from various sources and from different assessments may not be comparable.

1.5. **Summary of Findings**

HANDS conducted rapid assessment in three districts. The summary of affected population and geographical span is given in table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total UCs</th>
<th>Affected UCs</th>
<th>Affected Population (estimated)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>979,817</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17 (42%)</td>
<td>284,807 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>781,967</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13 (40%)</td>
<td>271,893 (36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>2,199,463</td>
<td>4 Talukas</td>
<td>2 Talukas</td>
<td>977,403 (44%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>3961247</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data and information is analyzed to depict the sectoral situation, current living conditions of the population affected and magnitude of damages and losses. Summary of sectoral damages is given in table below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no.</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Thatta</th>
<th>Sujawal</th>
<th>Hyderabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shelter/housing</td>
<td>39% houses are damaged</td>
<td>56% houses are damaged</td>
<td>9% houses are damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Food security/Nutrition</td>
<td>20% families have lost their food stocks are looking for support</td>
<td>23% families have lost their food stocks are looking for support</td>
<td>11% families have lost their food stocks are looking for support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>40% HHs based on agriculture which is disrupted, 8% faced partial damages to their shops;</td>
<td>53% HHs based on agriculture which is disrupted, 1% faced partial damages to their shops;</td>
<td>48% faced earning challenges as daily wager, partial damages to their shops and small businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>3% water sources are disrupted or partially damaged; Improved sanitation is 100% disrupted (normally only 7% population was using pit latrines), other using open field which is difficult now</td>
<td>17% water sources are disrupted or partially damaged; Improved sanitation is 100% disrupted (normally only 8% population was using pit latrines), other using open field which is difficult now</td>
<td>20% water sources are disrupted or partially damaged;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>In 100% agriculture field water is logged, and may take two weeks to recede in most areas</td>
<td>In 100% agriculture field water is logged, and may take 7-10 days to recede in most areas</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>30% families have lost some of their animals</td>
<td>9% families have lost some of their animals. 30% animals are suffering from some disease since affected by rain and flood</td>
<td>1% families have lost some of their animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>In 73% areas diarrhea is reported in large number and from 7% areas fever without other symptoms (suspected malaria) is reported</td>
<td>In 20% areas diarrhea is reported in large number and from 11% areas fever without other symptoms (suspected malaria) is reported</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6. Sectoral Need Priority Ranking

The assessment helped in setting sectoral need priority ranking. The devastation enhanced or created various basic life needs. The proposed intervention plan for humanitarian assistance may be designed to address these needs considering the priority. It may vary among different geographies and communities.

![Need Priority Graph]

- Shelter: 35
- Livelihood: 50
- Food Security: 30
- WASH: 60
- Agriculture: 7
- Livestock: 20
- Health: 30
2. Key Findings District Thatta

According to the Census 2017, the total population of District Thatta is 979817. The district is now administratively subdivided into 4 Talukas which are Thatta, Mirpur Sakro, Keti Bander, and Ghorabari. The most affected taluka is Mirpur Sakro. This district is comprised of 39 Union councils and one Union committee. Out of these, 17 (42%) Union councils are affected by current monsoon rain spell. Rapid Need Assessment was conducted in 17 most affected union councils, located in four Talukas of district Thatta. The estimated population of 17 affected UCs is 284807 (29%). It is estimated that nearly 8501 (20%) families out of 42508 families or households are affected to some extent, due to torrential rain and water flooding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Name of UC</th>
<th>Most Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Bijora</td>
<td>18165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Doomani</td>
<td>14339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Jhimpir</td>
<td>15082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Sonda</td>
<td>18092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Mirpur Sakro</td>
<td>Buhara</td>
<td>21568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Mirpur Sakro</td>
<td>Chobandi</td>
<td>14193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Mirpur Sakro</td>
<td>Ghullamullah</td>
<td>15144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Mirpur Sakro</td>
<td>Karampur</td>
<td>10870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Mirpur Sakro</td>
<td>Palijani</td>
<td>12642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Mirpur Sakro</td>
<td>Sukhpur</td>
<td>20012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Keti Bandar</td>
<td>Beghaan</td>
<td>24517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Keti Bandar</td>
<td>Bet Mahyar</td>
<td>13176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Keti Bandar</td>
<td>Keti Bunder</td>
<td>9993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Ghora Bari</td>
<td>Khann</td>
<td>17,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Ghora Bari</td>
<td>Mahar</td>
<td>29,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Ghora Bari</td>
<td>Mohal</td>
<td>7,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Thatta</td>
<td>Ghora Bari</td>
<td>Girnar</td>
<td>22,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 284807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1. **High points:**

The following are the major findings:

- In 100% areas water is logged mostly 3-4 feet, including fields, surrounding houses, and in 15% areas flood water entered in to houses of other infrastructure and damaged household belongings.
- Rain water may take two to three weeks to recede in nearly 50% areas, if dewatering is not done.
- 20% families displaced from their homes and residing in open space with any safety, only in one village 50% families shifted to nearby safe space in government school building. Remaining 70% residing in their houses (although houses have been partially damaged), among these few families are living without any security or safety arrangements. Nearly 10% households have made some temporary makeshift arrangements at their home and residing in same space.
Shelter / homes of 39% households have been damaged including 9% home fully damaged and 30% partially damaged

There are 1% Persons with severe disabilities. Nearly 3% families have at least one person with disability in affected areas

100% population get the water from hand pumps and use same water for drinking purpose.

3% water sources (hand pumps) are partially disrupted or damaged

Rain water perished crops and livestock in 100 affected areas to some extent

30% household have lost some of their livestock (including large, small animals and poultry)

2.2. Details of Finding

Heavy rains created havoc and disturbed the daily life of rural population. Rainwater stormed into the houses causing moderate to severe damages to shelters, roads, crops, and livestock. Most roads and streets were inundated by rainwater. The 90% of areas were difficult to access due to damages to the road/streets or the presence of 4-5 feet stagnant water. There were partial damages to bridges in 80% of areas. Electricity breakdown is reported in 73% of areas for 12 – 24 hours.

As per the assessment, 152 (9%) houses are completely and 481 (30%) are partially damaged in affected areas. Information regarding living conditions reveals that 20% of the families are residing without any shelter, 13% did some makeshift arrangement at their places, majority (70%) of the families are living in their houses, only 1% of families are living with their host families while 2% shifted to government school building at safer place

Information collected from areas reveals that 100% of the population get water from hand pumps. For drinking purposes, almost all uses hand pump. Total of 3% of sources of drinking water are damaged due to flooding or waterlogging in affected areas. As reported by the communities and later on observed by the team that in most of the areas, the water may take 1-2 weeks to recede if immediate dewatering is not arranged. This may create many hazards for the communities. Information regarding health problems after heavy rains reveals that diarrhea and fever are reported in areas. From 73% of areas, diarrhea was reported in large numbers, while, fever (suspected malaria) were also reported in 7% of areas.

In all UCs, Markets were functional but information regarding nearest market reveals that for most 73% of UCs, the distance to the nearby market is 1 to 3 Km, while 27% of the UCs the distance to the nearby market is 4 to 6 Km. It depicts that there is difficulty in accessibility to the market especially for the women and now considering the infrastructure damages and presence of stagnant water challenges become many fold. According to the respondents, shops or small businesses also suffered losses during heavy rains in affected areas. Almost all people were engaged in different livelihood activities before the current crises, 35% of population’s livelihood depended on Agriculture, 16% daily wage laborers, 20% of the population rear livestock for their livelihood, 5% of the population was doing the job in government and private organizations, 13% are engaged in fishing business and 11% of the population have their shop or have a small business in affected areas of Thatta.

Information related to large and small animals, and poultry were collected. The population of affected UCs has a total of 305 large animals, 189 small animals, and 430 poultry before this disaster. Out of these, 25% (76) of large animals, 15% (28) of small animals, and 26% (111) of Poultry suffered due to diseases. Similarly, 8% (24) of large animals, 6% (11) of small animals and 2% (10) of Poultry were perished due to heavy rains
3. Key Findings District Sujawal

According to Census 2017, Total population of Sujawal district is 781967. Sujawal District is located in the northwest of Indus river which separates it from Thatta District. The district has an area of 7335 km². The district is now administratively subdivided into 5 talukas which are Jati, Kharo Chan, Mirpur Bathoro, Shah Bandaran and Sujawal. It is comprised of 32 Union councils.

Rapid Need Assessment was conducted in 13 (40%) most affected union councils. The estimated population of 13 affected UCs is 271,839 (36%) and it is estimated that nearly 22720 households (56%) out of 40573 households residing in these UCs, are affected to some extent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Name of UC</th>
<th>Most Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>MP Bathoro</td>
<td>Shah M Shah</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>MP Bathoro</td>
<td>Darya Khan Soho</td>
<td>23239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>MP Bathoro</td>
<td>Kandor</td>
<td>13000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>MP Bathoro</td>
<td>Mehar Shah</td>
<td>18657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Jhok</td>
<td>Kamaro</td>
<td>12500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Jhok</td>
<td>Jhok</td>
<td>20255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Jhok</td>
<td>Ali Akber Shah</td>
<td>13500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Daro</td>
<td>Daro</td>
<td>12500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Daro</td>
<td>Bachal Gugo</td>
<td>15158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Daro</td>
<td>Hussain Pur</td>
<td>90000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Daro</td>
<td>Bano</td>
<td>11000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Daro</td>
<td>Likpur</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Sujawal</td>
<td>Bello</td>
<td>12030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Population** | 271,839

3.1. High Points

- In 100% areas water is logged mostly 2-3 feet, including fields, surrounding houses, and in 10 % areas flood water entered in to houses of other infrastructure and damaged household belongings.
- Rain water may take 7-10 days to recede in nearly 50% areas, if dewatering is not done.
- 14 % families displaced from their homes and residing in open space with any safety. Remaining 77 % residing in their houses (although houses have been partially damaged), among these few families are living without any security or safety arrangements. Nearly 8% households have made some temporary makeshift arrangements at their home and residing in same space. Nearly 1% families shifted to reside with host families in safe areas.
- Shelter / homes of 56% households have been damaged including 10% home fully damaged (all are Kacha homes) and 46 % partially damaged (all are Kacha homes).
- There are <1% Persons with severe disabilities. Nearly 2.7% families have at least one person with disability in affected areas.
- 100% population get the water from hand pumps and use same water for drinking purpose.
- 17% water sources (hand pumps) are partially disrupted or damaged
- Rain water perished crops and livestock in 100 affected areas to some extent
• 9% household have lost some of their livestock (including large, small animals and poultry)

3.2. Details of Findings

Heavy rains created havoc and disturbed the daily life of rural population. Rainwater stormed into the houses causes moderate to severe damages to shelters, roads, crops, and livestock. Most roads and streets were inundated by rainwater. The 90% of areas were difficult to access due to damages to the road or the presence of water logging of 3-4 feet. Electricity breakdown is reported in all of UCs for 18-24 hours. Considering the devastating situation, the vulnerable members of the families such as pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 years of age, persons with old age and with disabilities are not specifically secure and safe.

As per the assessment, 99 (10%) houses are completely and 471 (46%) are partially damaged in affected areas. All these are kacha houses. Information regarding living conditions reveals that the 14 % families have no shelter and currently living in open space, 8% families made some makeshift arrangements around their houses, majority (77%) of the families are living in their houses and only 1% of families are living with their host families.

Information collected from areas reveals that for 87% of the population, water sources for general use are hand pumps within their villages, while 13% of the population uses pond water. For drinking purposes, 97% of the population uses hand pump, 3% of the population uses pond water. 17 % of sources of drinking water are disrupted or damaged due to flooding or waterlogging in affected areas. As reported by the communities and later on observed by the team that in nearly 100 % areas the water did not appear clean.

Information related to the health problems revealed that diarrhea, malaria, cough, and cold fever are reported in areas. Diarrhea and malaria were reported in large numbers, in all union councils.

Markets were functional but the distance to the nearby market for most of the communities (54%) is from 4 to 6 Km, while 46% of the UCs the distance to the nearby market is more than 6 Km. Considering the infrastructure damages, poor road and transport access and presence of stagnant water in surrounding of the villages, there are many difficulties and challenges in accessibility to the market especially for the women. According to the respondents, shops or small businesses also suffered losses during heavy rains in affected areas.

Almost all people were engaged in different livelihood activities before the current crises, 52% of population’s livelihood depended on Agriculture, 35% are daily labors, 10% of the population dependent on livestock rearing, 1% of the population was doing the job in government and private organizations and 2% of the population have their shop or have a small business.

Information related to large and small animals, and poultry were collected. The population of affected UCs has a total of 144 large animals, 228 small animals, and 235 Poultry before this disaster. Due to rains and flood, 19% large animals, 27% small animals, and 34% Poultry suffered from some diseases. Similarly, 10% large animals, while 8% small animals and 12% poultry were dead or lost due to heavy rains.
4. Key Findings District Hyderabad

According to Census 2017, Hyderabad district population is 2199463. Hyderabad district is divided administratively in five Towns/ Talukas including Hyderabad City Town, Latifabad Town, Qasimabad Town, Hyderabad Rural Taluka and Tando Jam. It is multiple system of small administrative units, which vary in different towns and rural talukas.

During the recent spell of rain in Hyderabad region, from Aug 21-24, 2020, mostly three urban areas are affected. Many parts of Qasimabad, including Phase-I and II; Sheedi Goth; Citizen Colony; Bhitai Town; Marvi Town; Gulistan-e-Sajjad, Unit-2 Latifabad area; Hali road; American quarters; Sabzi Mandi area; and Shah Makki road remained flooded with rainwater. The most affected town in Hyderabad city is Latifabad.

Rapid Need Assessment was conducted in 3 most affected areas, located in Latifabad Taluka of district Hyderabad. The estimated population of 3 affected areas is 85914 and nearly 7283, which are 51% families out of 12277 families or households are affected to some extent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Most Affected Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Latifabad</td>
<td>Latifabad Ward no 2</td>
<td>27672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Latifabad</td>
<td>Latifabad Ward no 12</td>
<td>28936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>Latifabad</td>
<td>Railawy colony Ward no 6</td>
<td>29333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1. High Points

- In affected areas water is logged mostly 2-3 feet, including main roads and streets during the rain, and in nearly 10% areas flood water entered in to houses, residential, commercial and government buildings. That causes damages to the infrastructure and household belongings.
- Rain water is receded from nearly 100% areas. In many areas government arranged devertering and clear the localities and settlement from logged water.
- All areas are accessible. But there are some damages to infrastructures such as roads, streets, bridges and some houses in Latifabad.
- There was a power outage for long hours in most of the areas. Communication remain disrupted for 3-4 days due to some damages to cables.
- Due to power failures, water supply was disturbed to the communities. As almost all city areas get piped water through government water supply system.
- For majority of the population source of drinking water is Piped water 63%, through Tankers 15%, hand pumps 17% and other sources 5%.
- In many areas due to water flooding and over flow of sewerage systems, there was a contamination of water reservoirs. In those areas, there is need for fresh and improved water supple through tankers and supply of drinking water for many coming days till the water reservoir is safely restored.
- In slum and rural areas total 1531 (8.8%) houses are partially damaged out of the 17283 Houses in the affected areas. Most of these partially damaged (1492) are kacha houses, and rest of 39 are Pakka houses.
In affected localities, 89% families are residing in their home safely. While 11% families are shifted to accommodate with other host families.

4.2. Details of Findings
As Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) has predicted strong monsoon which cause heavy downpour, and may result in flooding/water logging in low lying areas of Hyderabad city. Torrential Rain started on August 21 and over 2 days resulted in havoc in the whole city. Rainwater flooded the roads and streets and stormed into the homes of residents living in many parts of Latifabad town and other areas of Hyderabad city. District Management has responded and played their role very efficiently by getting rid of stagnant water through de-watering machines. Though people of Hyderabad city, mostly have well-constructed houses yet houses are partially damaged due to rainwater and drainage water which was raised to 5 to 6 feet in areas. Albeit the wall of Pukka Killa has collapsed while damaging four houses completely. District Management is ensuring the evacuation affected population residents to safer places.

In recent rain spell, following 14 areas / locations are mostly affected as Wahdat colony, Muslim society, Gulistan-e-Sajjad, Citizen colony, Old Wahdat Colony, Chandia goth, Sweet Homes, Khalid society, Al Mustafa Town, Latifabad No. 2, Railway Colony, Latifabad No. 11, Mehar Ali colony and Fatima Jinnah colony

As per the assessment, 1539 houses are partially damaged in affected areas, among these mostly (97%) are Kaccha houses. Information regarding living conditions reveals that the majority of the families are living in their houses and only 11% of families are living with their host families. Majority 83% used piped water general use, while 9% uses water from hand pumps and 8% get water from tankers. For drinking purpose, 63% of the population uses piped water, 17% of the population uses hand pump and 15% of population use tanker water. Only 5% population used filter to clean the drinking water. A total of 20% of sources of drinking water are damaged or contaminated due to flooding or water logging in affected areas.

Markets are functional, and mostly nearly or within distance of one kilometer. According to the respondents, 236 shops or small businesses suffered partial losses due to rain water flooding in affected areas. Almost all people were engaged in different livelihood activities before the current crises. 31% were daily laborers, 23% doing the job in government and private organizations, 17% have their shop or small enterprise business and 29% are doing self-earning through different means. The daily wagers and peoples running small shops and enterprises facing challenges for their earnings during such emergencies and crises. Such disasters and emergencies create socio-economic challenges and sustenance issues for basic livelihood of poor families.
5. Conclusion and Recommendations

In a rain flood emergency, all assessed districts reported similar basic priority needs. Now it's very crucial to provide prompt relief response to the population of affected areas on priority basis and provide support for the restoration of their livelihood as follows:

Food Package/Cash Assistance
- The information of Rapid Need Assessment suggests that there is an urgent need to provide food ration/cash assistance to the displaced population to families until they return to their homes and restore their livelihood.

Household items (NFIs)
- Assessment results reveal that there is an immediate need for household items (NFI) support such as bedding or floor mats, kitchen kits (sets), hygiene items (kits), jerry cans or large water storage pot with lid covers, and adequate stoves for displaced families.

Shelters
- In assessed districts, there is an immediate support needed for shelter repair and renovation as a large number of shelters have been damaged completely and partially.
- An immediate need for emergency shelter kit distribution for completely damaged shelters remains a priority need and a significant number of households are living without shelter, as most of them don’t have another immediate alternate to live.

Infrastructure
- Heavy downpour in Thatta, Sujawal, and Hyderabad has caused flooding, due to which rainwater has accumulated on roads and in streets at all low-lying areas resulting in damages to roads, and streets so there is an immediate need for restoration of those roads and streets as normal life may revive.

WASH
- In Affected districts, the stagnant water level is about 4-6 ft. and it will take about weeks to recede water so dewatering is identified as one of the major needs as families and children are still stuck at their homes, many roads and streets are submerged in water limiting the mobility and access of the people to the markets and other necessities.
- There is an urgent need for ensuring supplies of safe drinking water such as (if possible) restoration of water lines and sewerage lines, otherwise supplies of safe water through tankers, and water treatment measures (chlorine) or supplies. As health risks are associated with the use of contaminated and untreated water for drinking purpose.

Livelihood.
- Based on findings, the majority of the affected population is daily wage labor so their source of livelihood is limited now. Cash-based programming for vulnerable families is needed to fulfill their immediate needs.
- Restoring agriculture is key to the swift recovery of the communities in Thatta and Sujawal. Its major need to provide seeds and other inputs for off-season replanting in Thatta and Sujawal districts.
- Assessment results suggest that there is a need to ensure the provision of animal feed, vaccinations, and veterinary services in Thatta and Sujawal.
- Much needed supports is required for shopkeepers and small business owners as they may able recover their losses.

### Health

- Due to stagnant water, there is a significant risk of mosquitoes and other vectors growth. This may spread vector borne diseases on large scale such as malaria, diarrhea, hepatitis. The poor hygienic conditions may also result in spread and outbreak of other highly contagious diseases such as measles and pneumonia, these may affect the vulnerable population such as children, pregnant women and person of old age and with disabilities. Health related activities such as mobile camps through trained health care providers including curative and preventive activities should be initiated to minimize the risks of morbidities and mortalities.
6. Picture Gallery

Post Rain Situation in Hyderabad City at various locations

Damaged Shelter After Heavy Rains at Thatta

Damaged Shelter After Heavy Rains at Thatta

Damaged Shelter After Heavy Rains at Thatta

Damaged Shelter After Heavy Rains at Thatta
Situation of Village Thatta After Heavy Rains

Damaged Shelter After Heavy Rains at Sujawal

Stagnant Water in a village After Heavy rains at Sujawal

Situation of a village at Thatta After Heavy Rains

Rural Household After Heavy Rains at Sujawal

Stagnant Water in a village After Heavy rains at Sujawal

Situation of a village Sujawal After Heavy Rains

New Settlement for after heavy rains at Sujawal