

### Highlights



**33,178**

People affected, 11,060 Men,  
13,700 Women, 4,209 children



**290**

Families displaced



**130**

Camps-Families are at  
roadsides settlement



**25**

Schools under water, 20  
Government and 5 by Sindh  
Education foundation



**80%**

of ready crop was damaged



**01**

Police station under water

### Situation in Kacha area

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at Protection Bund.** The IDPs were found settled in open areas along the protection bund. The following Union Councils (UCs) were visited and were found to be significantly affected by flooding, Ripri, Sadar Ji Bhatyoon, Hadal Shah, Rahoja/Mohal. A majority of the families, along with their remaining livestock, were settled on the protected bunds. Most of the villages were submerged underwater, and despite some water discharge, the water level was observed to be rising. This situation is alarming, especially if the area experiences additional rainfall or further upstream flooding. No refugee are settled in the Kacha area nor any of them affected and displaced.

### Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

#### Observations

- The communities living on the protection bunds primarily rely on unskilled daily wage labor and farming for their livelihoods.
- The recent monsoon rains and floods have destroyed cotton fields and sugar cane crops, both of which were at the maturity stage. Cotton picking, a major source of income for both men and women, has been significantly disrupted.
- Some IDPs work as sharecroppers, and the flooding has not only ruined their crops but also increased their debt due to the purchase of crop inputs on credit at high-interest rates.
- The IDPs have lost their stored seeds for the upcoming Rabi season, and the persisting water is expected to disrupt Rabi crop cultivation, exacerbating food shortages.
- The nearest markets are only partially functional.

#### Recommendations

- Immediate provision of diversified food assistance to meet the needs of affected families.
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance should be provided to address the immediate needs of the IDPs.
- Food vouchers, based on the monthly food basket, should be issued to the affected families.
- Cash-for-work programs should be developed to assist in the reconstruction of infrastructure, including tracks, water channels, dewatering, and land rehabilitation for Rabi crop cultivation.
- Agricultural inputs should be provided through agricultural voucher fairs, where markets are functional, to support local markets and assist flood-affected farmers.

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

#### Observations

- IDPs are practicing open defecation due to the unavailability of latrines.
- Safe drinking water is unavailable.
- Women face difficulties in maintaining personal and menstrual hygiene.
- Water stagnation has been observed, increasing the risk of water-borne illnesses among the IDPs.

#### Recommendations

- Immediate provision of pit latrines at camp / road side settlement
- Provision of safe drinking water.
- Construction of hand pumps with high-rise platforms and proper drainage.
- Installation of climate-resilient hand pumps and latrines at the community level.
- Distribution of hygiene and dignity kits at campsites and in affected villages.
- Distribution of Aqua Tabs for water filtration.

### Health and Nutrition

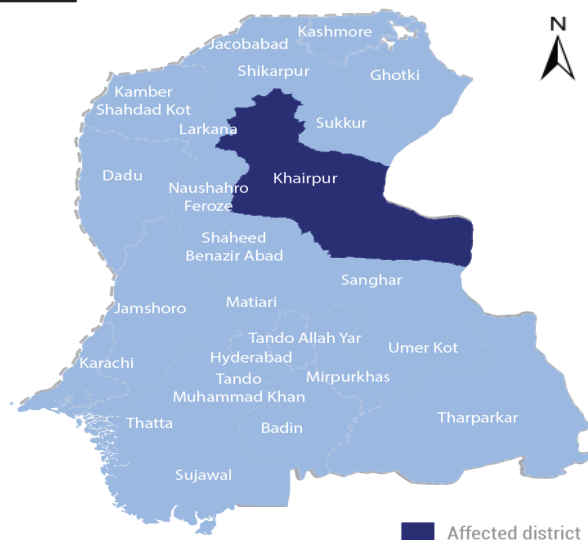
#### Observations

- No medical camps were set up to address health issues.
- Children under the age of five were not screened, neither any supplements were provided to those with severe acute malnutrition.
- Vaccine camps were not available for routine immunizations and COVID-19 vaccines.
- Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were not screened for malnutrition.
- Nutritional supplements were not provided to moderately acute malnourished children

#### Recommendations

- Establish Medical Mobile Camps with essential medicines.
- Provide Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) to prevent malaria.
- Continue routine vaccination for children under five and PLWs.
- Conduct health education sessions by Lady Health Workers (LHWs) on safe drinking water, personal hygiene, hand washing, breastfeeding, and girls' education.

### Sindh Map



- Ensure the availability of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) at campsites for treating malnourished children.
- Provide Special Nutrition Foods (SNF) to acutely malnourished PLWs.
- Distribute multiple micronutrient supplements to children and PLWs at campsites and in affected areas.
- Implement blanket feeding programs in the affected communities

### Protection

#### Observations

Inter-communal disputes between the Jangrani and Nareejo tribes have made them reluctant to move to informal settlements. As some families, including women and children, partially settled roadside, concerns for their safety grew. There's no evidence of GBV referral cases from the area. Snake bites pose a significant risk to children, and limited access to health facilities puts pregnant women at risk, with one mother reporting only one ANC visit in seven months. Additionally, there is no provision of dignity kits or IEC materials on GBV and MHPSS in the local language.

#### Recommendation

- Immediate provision of Dignity kits and other protection related IEC materials in the area
- Provision of MHPSS session for communities
- Ensuring availability of Anti-snake venom (ASV) at near by health facilities

### Meeting with the District officials/DDMA

The meeting with DDMA officials and Mr. Arslan Ahmed Phulpoto, Assistant Commissioner of Khairpur District, provided valuable insights into the current monsoon situation, planning efforts, and identified challenges. During the meeting discussion was on

- The ongoing monsoon has had significant impacts on the Kacha area, with severe flooding and displacement reported.
- The DDMA has been engaged in managing the crisis, including de-watering efforts and providing emergency relief.
- There is a notable discrepancy between the figures of affected and displaced people in Kacha area as reported by the district and the figures reflected in the PDMA Sindh reports and Sitrep (Situation Report).
- The lack of accurate data submission from the district to PDMA is hindering the ability of stakeholders to provide timely and adequate assistance.

By addressing these area, the coordination between the district, provincial authorities and Humanitarian partners can be improved, leading to more effective disaster response and better support for the affected populations of the district including Kacha area.

### Observatory mission was compromised of UN agencies, representative of PHF and NHN

UNOCHA, IOM, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP, PHF/Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief Pakistan, NHN/BSWA