

### Highlights

#### Situation

As per PDMA report; On August 4, 2024, a breach about 50 to 55 feet occurred in Rohri Canal at RD 824 near village Alam Khan Dero Taluka Tando Adam district Sanghar, resultantly, various villages including Alam Dero, Mithan Dero, Jurio Dero, Kareem Dino Chana and Allah Dino Chana were affected. The District Administration immediately rushed at the breach site and gear-up the concerned irrigation officers to take prompt action in order to plug off the Breach. No refugee were settled in the area nor any of them affected and displaced

#### Situation in the relief camp

- The school is now a relief camp for IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) from various minority tribes, including Kori, Machhi, Mallah, Baheel, and Kolhi.
- Despite the hardships, some IDPs have started small-scale economic activities. These include making straw mats and setting up a small shop, which provide essential goods and services within the camp.
- Recent monsoon rains have severely affected the IDPs' economic situation by destroying 80% of their cotton crops, which were their primary source of income. This loss has further strained their already difficult conditions.
- The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is engaged in de-watering efforts, which are expected to take 6-8 weeks. However, there is concern that additional rain could worsen the situation and complicate recovery efforts.
- There is a lack of adequate shelter provided by the government for the roadside or spontaneous settlements. Some families have returned to their villages following de-watering, but this solution may be temporary or unsustainable if further rain occurs.

#### Response

- IDPs shared, following services/ facilities provided by the district administration/ DDMA Sanghar.
- Cooked meals are being provided twice daily to IDPs both in the relief camp and in spontaneous settlements. This addresses immediate food security concerns and helps reduce malnutrition risks.
- A mobile medical unit with essential supplies and staff is available. This includes services for Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and screening for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). This is crucial for maintaining health and preventing disease outbreaks. The presence of medical personnel ensures ongoing health care and immediate treatment for illnesses or injuries.
- Mosquito nets have been distributed to pregnant women. This helps protect vulnerable groups from mosquito-borne diseases, which is especially important in the aftermath of heavy rains.
- Vaccinations for livestock have been provided, which is essential for maintaining the health of animals and supporting agricultural livelihoods during rainy season.
- Three hand pumps have been installed in the relief camp to ensure access to clean drinking water. This helps reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and improves overall sanitation.

#### Gaps/Needs

- Consider implementing Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to give Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) more flexibility in meeting their diverse needs. This approach complements current food distribution efforts and empowers individuals to make choices that best suit their situation, potentially stimulating local economic activities.
- Ensure regular visits by health teams to relief camps and surrounding areas for early detection and response to Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (VPDs) and other health issues. Coordination with local health authorities and NGOs is essential to enhance these efforts. Mobile medical camps should offer regular check-ups and antenatal care (ANC) consultations, including vaccinations for pregnant women, to ensure the health of mothers and their unborn children.
- Increase mosquito net distribution and conduct regular fumigation campaigns to prevent malaria and dengue fever outbreaks. Community education on mosquito-borne disease prevention is also crucial. Provide supplementary food for children and pregnant women, including Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for malnutrition.
- Improve sanitation by installing pit latrines and distributing hygiene and dignity kits, which include essential items like soap and sanitary pads. Lastly, establish a Temporary Learning Center (TLC) and Child Friendly Space (CFS) within the relief camp to provide educational opportunities and recreational activities for children, supporting their development and mental well-being.
- 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 nearby health facilities.

#### Meeting with district officials/DDMA

Meetings with government officials were conducted to collect information about the current monsoon situation in the district, planning and challenges and gaps identified by DDMA. They shared, humanitarian partners support would be required, in terms of Food, WASH facility, Fodder of the livestock, Minor repair and renovation of partially damaged schools and Health facility, Minor repair and renovation of partially damaged schools and Health facility, Cash grants, Seed and fertilizer for rabbi crop, Winterization kits

### Losses and damages



9,524

People Displaced, 2186 Men, 2471 Women, 4867 children



1,197

Houseshold affected



14,870

Acres crops area affected



356

Houses damaged

### People in Relief Camps



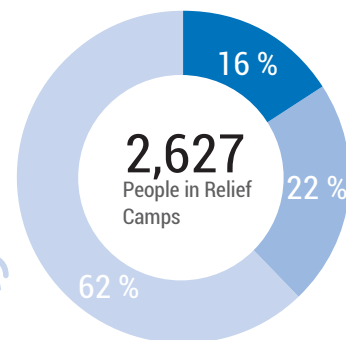
2,627

People in relief camps

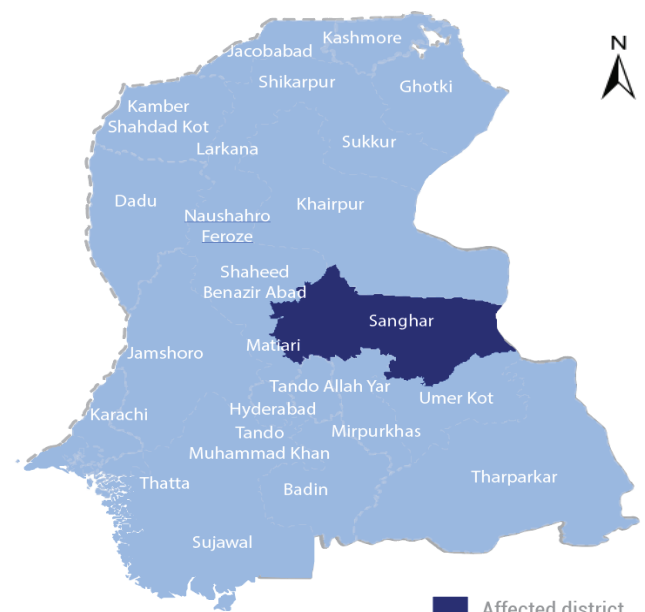
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Relief camp

429 Male



### Sindh Map



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

UNOCHA, IOM, FAO, WHO, PHF/ Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief Pakistan, NHN/AMRDF