



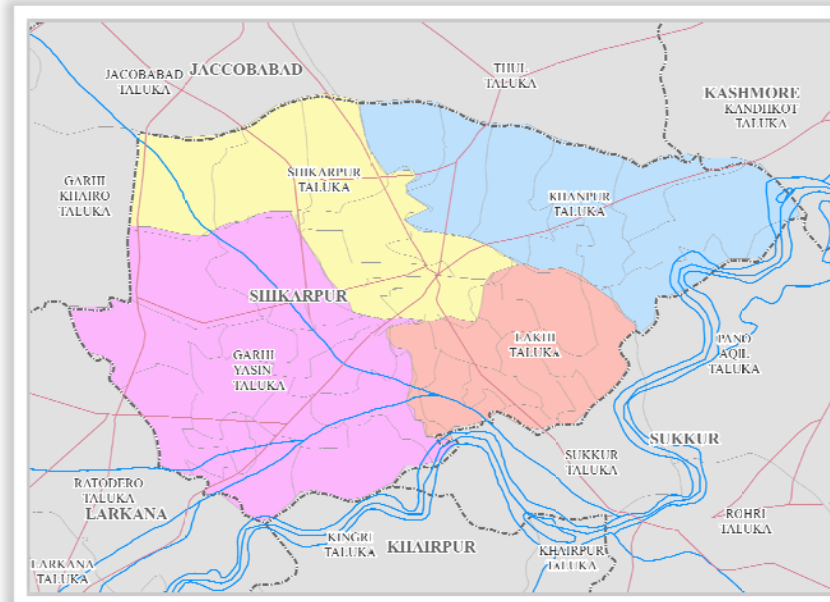
	Total	Affected
TOTAL POPULATION (ESTIMATED 2010)	1,163,329	790,000 (PDMA) 515115 (DCO)
TOTAL AREA (Sq km)	2563.42	1135.4(PDMA) 1725 (DCO) – 65%
NUMER OF TALUKAS	4	4
UNION COUNCILS	50	32
DEHS	241	125
HOUSE HOLD SIZE	166190	07

**Situation update:**

- Shikarpur experienced its worst disaster ever recorded with 2010 floods. 1,599 villages were flooded leaving at least 64,556 families homeless.
- 32 UCs (out of 50 UCs) experienced massive loss of agriculture, livestock, livelihood, infrastructure, and loss of lives. UCs such as Taib, Garhi Dakho, Pir Bux Shujra, Miyan Sahib, Sultankot, J Agan and Jahan got inundated. Flood water has receded from most of the UCs except large parts of some UCs like Zerkhel, Taib, Jagan, Jahan Wah, and Sultankot which remain under 2-3 feet of stagnant water. Agriculture activities are not possible in those UCs.
- More than 80,000 people lived in camp cities and in the government buildings. 2201 IDP people are currently living in 7 IDP camps as more than 95 percent of IDPs have returned.
- Agriculture sector suffered with 110,189ha of crop land affected. Soil pH has altered requiring extensive rehabilitation particularly in inundated areas. Silt deposits cover vast areas of previous farming land. Irrigation channels have not yet been sufficiently repaired slowing the recovery of affected communities.
- Stretches of the National Highway were swept away, which initially impacted on the timely delivery of aid.
- Most roads of the area were also affected and access to some of the remote areas continues to be a challenge.
- Many Rural Health centers and Basic Health Units were totally damaged. Hygiene preventable illnesses, with ARIs continue to top the DEWS reporting from the area. Sufficient health care coverage is a challenge.
- Most of the link roads of the districts are still damaged. Schools were either directly damaged by floods or by IDPs that stayed in them. Many rural health centers and basic health units were totally damaged.
- In a recent UC ranking exercise, a number of the UCs were ranked as critical.
- There is expectation of Monsoon rains and with high moisture content of soil, likelihood of future floods is high. Need for emergency plans and response preparedness.

**Key Humanitarian Challenges:**




- Floods increased salinity in the agricultural land making it difficult to recover for several seasons; particularly areas which were (are) highly inundated.
- Heavy damage was inflicted on public assets including roads, schools and health facilities which remain unrepaired; recovery prospects is slow due to limited resources from both government and aid agencies in the district.
- Politicization of aid supplies was reported.
- Limited funding to cover reported gaps for most clusters.










WHO IS DOING WHAT WHERE

Taluka	Affected Population	Affected Area (sq km)	# of Affected UCs	# of Camps	Population in Camps	# of Returnees	# of Damaged Houses	# of Damaged BHUs	# of Damaged Schools
Lakhi	87243	114	08	2	1940	95% returned	64,556 for all district. Taluka level breakdown not available	13422	?
Garhi Ya Sin	70954	1135	06	2	91	95% returned		10916	?
Khanpur	87243	486	11	1	55	95% returned		31082	?
Shikarpur	154877	348	07	2	125	95% returned		23829	?

Taluka/Tehsil	Shelter	WASH	Food	Health	Nutrition	CCCM	Agriculture	Protection	Education	CR
Lakhi	IOM, OXFAM, SPO, M.Aid, ASW, CARE, DCO, GOAL, SCUUK	M.Aid, CARE, GOAL/HANDS, OXFAM	SC, WV,	SC, M.Aid, IMC,			IRC, SRSO, FAO, HHRD			
Garhi Ya Sin	IOM, SPO, M.Aid, ASW, CARE, DCO, GOAL, SCUUK	M.Aid, CARE, GOAL/HANDS, OXFAM, Solidarities	SC, WV,	IRC, SC, M.Aid	SC		IRC, SRSO, FAO, HHRD			Oxfam
Khanpur	IOM, OXFAM, SPO, M.Aid, ASW, CARE, DCO, GOAL, SCUUK	M.Aid, CARE, GOAL/HANDS, OXFAM	SC,	M.Aid	SC		IRC, SRSO, FAO, HHRD			Oxfam
Shikarpur	IOM, OXFAM, SPO, M.Aid, ASW, CARE, DCO, GOAL, SCUUK	CARE, M. Aid, Oxfam, SC	CARE	CDRS, M. Aid	SC		IRC, SRSO, FAO, HHRD		SC	Mercy C., Oxfam, Dist Gov, Park Army

	NEEDS	COVERAGE	GAPS
 AGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>112,857 HHs (290,000 people) are in need of agricultural assistance.</li> <li>Farmers need: seeds for wheat and oil (for Rabi). Need for support in cultivating land and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities. Dewaterization is needed in inundated areas. Cash for fuel expenses for land leveling and ploughing, and tubewells for irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47898 HHs were (or will be) assisted in agriculture representing 42 percent of the needs. government provided fertilizers to some farmers</li> <li>Crop inputs (seeds for sunflower and wheat) 7141 households (42,846 persons). Livestock input/fodder production 21704 households (130,224 persons). FAO is the major actor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>64959 HHs remain (or will remain) unassisted given the current funding levels. This represents 58 percent of the need. Irrigation system rehabilitation is highly needed.</li> <li>Distribution of seeds for wheat was reportedly late (out of season).</li> <li>05 Kg per farmer for fertilizer is not enough: to be increased/farm.</li> </ul>
 CCCM	<p>Though 58 IDP camps were reported in August 2010 (PDMA), 12 camps hosting 500 hhs were reported in Dec10. In February 2011, 2211 IDPs are living in 7 camps in all four Talukas of the district according to district sources. Roughly more than 95 percent of IDPs returned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SRSO continues provision of food in the camps.</li> <li>UNHCR is leading camp management in collaboration with various actors that are providing basic services in the camps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPs may probably leave the camps in two months (CCCM).</li> <li>40 households Omani from Jahanwah UCs will not be returning as 2 feet water stagnant in their village.</li> <li>Need to improve access to basic services in villages of return as camps seem relatively better served.</li> </ul>
 CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High need for non-farm livelihood support activities such rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, cash for work, and increased access to basic services and livelihood options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CoRe is currently doing assessments in order to identify priorities.</li> <li>In some UCs repair going on by Pak Army and Sindh Government.</li> <li>Mercy Corps have established CoRe projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High need to repair of Schools, Roads, Rural Health Centers, Basic Health Units.</li> <li>A number of schools were non-functioning prior to the floods.</li> <li>Humanitarian Aid delivered at Health centers needs monitoring.</li> </ul>

 EDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repairs are needed for completely and partially damaged schools in the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Though details are not available, various organizations including Save The Children and UNICEF are doing rehabilitation of schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duplication of projects for the same schools were reported.</li> <li>Education working group were established to streamline gaps.</li> </ul>
 SHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>64,556 houses destroyed: at least 64, 556 families with no shelter.</li> <li>Emergency shelter is needed in UC Jahan Wah, UC Jagan, UC Zerkhel and others UCs which still inundated with flood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shelter cluster reports 68 percent of shelter needs was covered taking pipeline into consideration.</li> <li>Some of the supplies include 6,271, 38,112 tarpaulins and 25,327 other shelter supplies. Kitchen sets coverage: 47%, tool kits: 33%.</li> <li>Major shelter activities include distribution of emergency shelter &amp; NFI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47 percent of shelter needs remain uncovered including the current reported pipeline.</li> <li>. Shortage of funding is the major constraint.</li> </ul>
 FOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food needed in the most affected UCs (indicated in humanitarian update section of the report)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District sources indicate 30,000 hhs receive food aid assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relief food distribution being scaled down</li> <li>Distribution of food is reportedly politicized where many people who had food token could not receive their food ration.</li> </ul>
 HEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health facilities highly affected and many remain not operational after floods.</li> <li>Respiratory infections, skin diseases, polio, and malaria are among the reported diseases.</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 health facilities were (are being) rehabilitated by WHO, IRC and government health department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current health services highly below pre-flood levels.</li> <li>Poor access to pre/post natal health services in most affected UCs.</li> <li>Repair of existing health facilities, Improve services, improve vaccination coverage and strengthen reproductive health mechanisms</li> <li>Cadre training is needed.</li> </ul>
 NUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition &gt; 23% for GAM and &gt; 6% for SAM for N-Sindh.</li> <li>Need scale up nutrition interventions an improve nutrition surveillance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrition activities are being up-scaled in N. Sindh including establishment of SFP/STC/OTPs. District specific data not available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to establish more SFP/STC</li> <li>Need for Gap Analysis and information from nutrition cluster on this.</li> <li>District specific data not available for malnutrition and hence care to be exercised when interpreting the malnutrition data to specific areas.</li> <li>.</li> </ul>
 WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>790,000 people in need of WASH assistance.</li> <li>Most water sources got damaged or contaminated.</li> <li>Access to safe potable water is still a challenge for many of the population</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>296,281(38%) received assistance in improved access to drinking water</li> <li>302,426 (38%) received assistance in access to sanitation facilities.</li> <li>680541 people (86%) received support in hygiene promotion.</li> <li>723,276 people (92%) received NFIs.</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>493,719 (62%) are in need of improved access to potable water.</li> <li>487,574 people (62%) are in need for improved access to sanitation.</li> <li>109,459 (14%) need support in hygiene promotion.</li> <li>66,724 people need NFIs (8% of total need).</li> <li>Sanitation facilities below prescribed standard and targeting problems.</li> </ul>
 PRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those who lost ID cards due to floods are getting difficulties in accessing to WATAN cards.</li> <li>Need for child protection and SBV interventions.</li> <li>Need to strengthen WATAN card working group</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total WATAN cars:70,000 cards (each per families)</li> <li>Total WATAN cards activated: 30,743 (according to Jan11).</li> <li>Mass communication cluster has developed messages regarding rights and information needs for WATAN card processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,000 complaints regarding WATAN cards were registered. Mainly technical problems from NADRA side.</li> <li>W. cards to be activated: 1,547 (Jan11). Total WATAN cards to be verified: 962 (Jan11). WATAN card working group within protection cluster to be strengthened.</li> <li>.</li> </ul>