

Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Report

Monsoon Flood 2017

Objective: To understand the scale of the disaster, whether there is a need for the local Caritas to respond, and, to determine where to conduct initial field assessments.

This form is designed to organise and communicate a summary of information that is available within 1-2 days of the disaster.

Sources/Methods to collect information: Media reports; government, UN or NGO data collected in meetings, through telephone calls, through the media etc; demographic data from before the disaster; if a rapid field visit is possible, these secondary sources can be complemented with observation, interviews with affected

1. Assessing Caritas information

Diocesan Caritas (write office name):
Caritas Pakistan Karachi, Rawalpindi, Multan,
Faisalabad and Lahore

Date of assessment: September 1-3, 2017

Name and position of the author and contact information: (emails, cell, office phone, skype, etc.)
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2. Context

2.1 What has happened? Describe the nature of the disaster and how people are affected. Identify urgent needs.

This year monsoon has affected urban areas and more pressure on authorities to respond instead of traditional rural flooding. Outbreak of Dengue in Pesahwar city is also one of main outcome of urban flood. Major cities like Karachi, Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore have been affected. Overall death toll during monsoon 2017 has raised to 177 and 166 injured and 426 houses destroyed all over the country.

Large swathes of Karachi are underwater due to a prolonged period of rainfall that started on Wednesday night 30th August, 2017 and continue through Thursday. Horrifying scenes were witnessed across the city as cars, motorcycles sank underwater and the bodies of dead animals floated through the streets. At least 40 dead; army called in as Karachi administration gives up in biggest metropolitan city of the country.



Meanwhile, a 150-foot breach in Thaddo Dam led to a massive amount of water gushing out and flooding the outskirts of Karachi. The district administration is receiving help in the rescue operation from Pakistan Navy. Usman Khaskheli Goth and Amir Bux Goth, housing 6,000 residents, along with Saadi Town were reportedly flooded as a result of the breach. After a video of the breach surfaced on social media, the government took action and the district administration sought the Pakistan Navy's help in the rescue operations. Evacuation of the residents has started and the operation is under way.

Heavy Rains have created havoc in districts Zhob, Lahore, Gujranwala, Dera Khazi Khan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Gujrat, DI Khan, Muzaffarabad and several other areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Land sliding in Muzaffarabad cut off several roads in the valley whereas storm water entered houses and official buildings. The local administration has warned people residing on the banks of Neelum-Jhelum River

Slums areas/Kachi Basti in Islamabad and Rawalpindi have been affected, Christian are among the most of population affected in these areas. Maximum water level in Lai Nullah had reached up to 19.36 ft at Katarian and 16.86 ft at Gawalmandi. Alert was issued to low lying vulnerable areas along with Lai Nullah.

Reports pouring in from different areas also spoke of widespread urban flooding in Gujrat, Jhelum and other cities located on the monsoon path, as heavy rain continued to lash them.

In the first spell of monsoon 2017 has entered Pakistan in June 30, 2017 with deadly heavy rains in different parts of the country, about 38 people have already died, 57 injured and 60 houses have also been damaged in the first spell.

Heavy rains in beginning of Monsoon 2017 has put authorities under huge pressure as urban settlements of metropolitan cities are most affected of heavy rains due to poor drainage systems, areas of Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi are affected by heavy rains. There are reports of isolated landslides in Hub, Baluchistan and northern part of the country as well.

Epidemics has been breakout in Peshawar city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Emergency has been declared by provincial authority and responding to the needs. There is panic situation as 3,900 patients include three doctors are diagnosed with Dengue and are under treatment at various hospitals in the province.

Urgent Needs:

Caritas Pakistan team has highlighted following immediate needs of the communities;

Needs of the Flood/Rain Affected Areas

Food / Dry Ration
Bedding material (iron bed, mattresses, pillows, bed sheets)
Hygiene kits
Kitchen items
School Books, copies, and other stationary items
Mosquito nets
Mosquito repellent



Needs in Dengue affected areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Mosquito nets
Mosquito repellent
Hygiene Kits
Dengue Awareness Campaign
Anti-Dengue spray in affected and vulnerable areas
Free Medical Camp

List your source(s) (provide links or attachments to reports if possible): Local News paper, National/Provincial Disaster Management Authority

2.2	<p>Approximate number affected: Avg. household size): 6</p> <p>Hundred of thousands of people affected by heavy rains/flood in urban areas, as not much relocated. There have been evacuation from certain low lying areas of Karachi, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Sialkot, Jhang and Muzaffargarh districts but families returned back after receding of water.</p> <p>About 30% of area of Karachi city was affected which is about 4.4 million out of 14 million according to Cenesus report 2017 and if we calculate other affected cities numbers will be much more. But actual numbers will be coming up in detail need assessment by government authority.</p> <p>List your source(s) (provide links if possible):</p>
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2.3	<p>What could change in the next week or two? How could the situation get worse or improve?</p> <p>Due to poor sanitation and solid waste management in urban affected areas there risk of outbreak of epicemics, it has already been experience in Pesahwar where over 3900 cases have been registered.</p> <div data-bbox="212 799 865 1167" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>There is risk that situation may get worse in other rain affected citities like Karachi.</p> <p>This year monsoon was more focused on urban areas and no coverage and space for the rural affected areas because localize flooding in villages in District Sialkot, Jhang and Muzaffargarh. Therefore, no importance was given to these news of flooding in small villages which resulted in no relief activities or compensation form authority.</p> <p>Though the local government and some civil society organizations have already started responding as the government declared it an emergency therefore the effected cases are being treated. If the efforts are carried on, and enhanced, it can be controlled but if the efforts are at lower scale, short timed and focus only the curative elements, the threat will remain there to make the situation worst.</p>
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3. Affected population location/movement	
3.1	<p>Who comprises the affected population (please consider demographic factors such as age, sex, child headed households, specific ethnic groups etc)?</p> <p>In most of the rain affected urban cities mix population in terms of religion, ethnicity, age and gender is living. There have been numbers of Christian families affected in the areas. Therefore, Caritas Pakistan is receiveing lot of request for assistance.</p> <div data-bbox="850 1496 1449 1921" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>List your source(s) (provide links if possible):</p>

3.2	<p>Where are the affected population geographically located? (list villages, communities, regions etc. as appropriate). Is the affected community in a safe area or is it under increased threat ? Are they able to access services? If not, what are the barriers to access?</p> <p>The affected areas the communities situated on the bank of Gujar Nala i.e. Siraj Colony, FC Area, Sadiq Nagar, Shahjhanabad and Godhra Camp. If the Gujar Nala level increased these communities are always on threat. Caritas Pakistan Karachi is targeting the most affected parishes i.e. St. Jude's Parish, St. Luke's Parish, St. Philip's Parish, St. Thomas's Parish,</p> <p>These areas falls in District Central, District East and District Malir. In distrct Malir Caritas Pakistan Karachi also targeting its previously targeted villages of Gadap Town.</p> <p>In Dengue affected areas, the population is located in Payan (highest concentration), Tehkal Bala, Peshtakhara and Sufaid Dheri, Warsak Road and Deh Bahadar and Chowk Shadi Pir. The communities are under threat so far and they don't have access to services so far because of the magnitude of the victims. Efforts are under way but they are not sufficient.</p> <p>In Urban rain/flood affected areas, the population is located in Karachi, Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. In rural rain/flood affected areas, the population is located in District Sialkot, Jhang and Muzaffargarh.</p> <p>List your source(s) (provide links, maps or attachments to reports if possible):</p>
3.3	<p>Where is worst affected? Is there an existing Caritas relationship there?</p> <p>Caritas Pakistan has relationship with all communities affected during the monsoon 017 due to virtue of history of working, Parish Pariests and volunteers. Caritas Pakistan has existence through going project i.e. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) in Karachi, Sialkot, Jhang and Muzaffargh.</p> <p>Caritas Pakistan has close working relationship with district government of Karachi, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Silakot and Muzaffargarh.</p> <p>List your source(s) (provide links if possible):</p>
3.4	<p>Have the affected been displaced and if so where are they staying (host families, informal camps, school building, etc.) Are there specific safety issues in these locations? Are they able to access services in these locations? If not, what are the barriers to access? Are the affected population expected to move again and if so why, when, and where?</p> <p>There have been evacuations from many affected areas but all of them were for temporary basis and affected families came back after rain/flood water receded from the areas. Because there was no arrangements of temporary shelters and cleanliness from the authorities.</p> <p>List your source(s) (provide links if possible):</p>



4. Most Vulnerable

Who are the most vulnerable within the affected population? (women, children, elderly, disabled, particular livelihood group, ethnic group, etc.) Are there specific risks certain groups face, such as discrimination, violence, or deliberate deprivation of services?

Due to cultural barriers, women are the most vulnerable and apart from women, children and disabled are also severely vulnerable. There are no reports of any kind of discrimination so far but generally, minorities are discriminated some time in provision of services.

- Women
- children
- persons with disabilities
- elderly

List your source(s) (provide links or attachments to reports if possible):

5. Resources & coping strategies

What resources do people have to address their needs? Are they resorting to certain coping strategies such as early or forced marriage, child labour, smuggling/trafficking etc.?

Communities have used traditional coping strategy of evacuation to safer places,

Communities have been supported by Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) raising awareness on preparedness and precautionary measures. CBDRM program prepared communities to cope up with predicted flood emergency. Disaster Management Committee (DMCs) led the communities for preparedness measures on early warning system, search & rescue teams, evacuation simulation, preservations of food & important documents and early evacuation of livestock to safer places.

Active roles of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) have been appreciated by government authorities. DMC members and volunteers are assisting civil defense department of Karachi in evacuation from low lying areas.

The outbreak of the epidemic has made people fearful and at household level they are trying to respond to some extent i.e. cleanliness of surroundings etc.

List your source(s) (provide links or attachments to reports if possible):

6. Operational Security and Access

6.1 Describe the overall security situation and how it affects the ability of humanitarian and affected communities to respond.


The security situation in most of the affected areas is normal and no visible threats. Though, there is fragile security in Peshawar but local government also provides security to humanitarian workers.

Crime and safety in Karachi remain a major concern. Current reporting indicates that the security situation in Karachi has improved from years past; however, uncontrolled street crimes remain rampant. According to Citizens Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) number of violent crimes (murder, kidnapping) reported has decreased and improvements in the Sindh police continue. Without a doubt, Karachi is in many ways a more secure, less unpredictable city than it was some years ago.

List your source(s) (provide links if possible):

6.2	<p>Is it possible to access the affected/displaced now and for the next several days?</p> <p>Yes it is possible to access the affected/displaced now and for the next several days. No accessibility issues interms of security in all affected areas. In Dengue affected Peshawar there is risk of lack of accessibility if security situation get worse.</p> <p>List your source(s) (provide links if possible):</p>
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7. Recommendations from the Initial Rapid Assessment:	
7.1	<p>Is there a need to respond?</p> <p>Yes. There is great need to respond as per the recommendations and by WHO, WASH Cluster and District Government the situation will get worse if the response is limited. With the start of monsoon heavy rains Caritas Pakistan organized series of preparedness activities in flood prone areas through Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) project. Emergency Response Team (ERT) has been activated and all diocesan units intimated to communicate early warnings issued by government agencies in easy understandable languages to Parishes, communities and other institutions. Rapid need assessment conducted on August 30 – September 3, 2017 by diocesan staff, volunteers, it was supported by Emergency Response Team (ERT) members and local government officials.</p>  <p>Findings of the assessments are as under:</p> <p>Dry stored food in houses was damaged, to purchase food items are getting expenses compare to per day waige of common people, support in terms of food will help communities to safe income and use it for other purpose which may not be supported by relief agencies and government like cleanness of debris, rooms, replacement or repair of damaged household items. It has emerged as basic needs in all affected areas other than Dengue affected Peshawar.</p> <p>Urban low lying areas in Pakistan present picture of poor quality of solid waste management, drainage systems and lack of awareness of local population about the government systems are major causes of this year monsoon flood. Though there was early warning about the heavy rain in all spells of this year monsoon, but there no systematic way of reducing sufferings of people.</p> <p>Rain water enters in houses with mud and lot of debries and let nothing behind, it washed away households items. So, hoshholds had to rely on the support of the relatives and friends. In most cases flood water receded in hours after rain stopped but in low lying areas it remained for two days as well. But receding of water also receded the pressure on local government authorities and then there was no actions to compensate the damages of the affectees.</p> <p>There high risk of outbreak of malaria and other mosquito related diseases as no clearness operation conducted so far and dirty environment can create another disaster. Secondly, households have already lost their hygienic supply in rain water. Therefore is need to provide them increases supply of hygiene items supply for at least 15 days.</p> <p>Due to stagnant water in open low lying spaces there is unprecedent growth of mostquito no fumigation suprey initiated so far covering all the areas. Hoseholds urgent needs is mosquito nets along with mosquito repellent for large of numbers of families can't afford it.</p> <p>There are reports of skin diseases to children and women, who are dealing directly with the mud and debries brought by rain water. There is dire need to provide adequate health services in initial stage so that women and children can get rid of the skin disease.</p> <p>Outbreak of Dengue in Peshawar has alerted the national media and highlighted the gap of mishandling of urban flooding. So far 3900 cases have been registered and government authorities have started awareness raising campaign in high risk areas.</p> <p>It was observed that affected due not have answer to heavy rain emergency there is dire need to provie them awareness and knowledge on how to prepare and respond to heavry rain emergency and who are major stakeholders and how they car act upon rearly warning system. There is also need to create awareness of communities on epidemics and its prevention.</p>

7.2	<p>Where shall the initial field assessment be conducted?</p> <p>In Karachi, St. Jude’s Parish, St. Luke’s Parish, St. Philip’s Parish, St. Thomas’s Parish, In Peshawar, Tehkal Payan, Tehkal Bala, Pishtakhara, Warsak Road and Deh Bahadar In Muzaffargarh, UC Chak Farazi In Jhang, UC 30 Peer Kot sadhana In Sialkot, Tehsil Pasur, Hanjli Mehtab pur</p>																								
7.3	<p>What actions are you currently taking (planning or procurement, community engagement, communication, collaboration)?</p> <p>CPIR is in coordination with Caritas Pakistan National Secretariat, WASH Cluster and district government and further action will be decided in consultation with respective stakeholders.</p>																								
7.4	<p>Who are the providers of assistance and protection? Specifically what is the Government response? What are others doing? (INGOs, Red Cross, religious organizations, etc.)?</p> <table><tr><th>Agency:</th><th>Sector:</th><th>Who receives assistance:</th></tr><tr><td>NDMA</td><td>Shelter/NFIs, Food</td><td>Affected households</td></tr><tr><td>PDMA of four province</td><td>Shelter/NFIs, Food</td><td>Affected households</td></tr><tr><td>Munciple corporation</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>District Government</td><td>Health</td><td>Affected cases</td></tr><tr><td>Provincial Government</td><td></td><td>Families of deceaseds in KPK</td></tr><tr><td>WASH Cluster</td><td>Coordination</td><td>Civil Society</td></tr><tr><td>WHO</td><td>Health awareness, capacity building</td><td>Community / civil society organizations, LHWs</td></tr></table>	Agency:	Sector:	Who receives assistance:	NDMA	Shelter/NFIs, Food	Affected households	PDMA of four province	Shelter/NFIs, Food	Affected households	Munciple corporation			District Government	Health	Affected cases	Provincial Government		Families of deceaseds in KPK	WASH Cluster	Coordination	Civil Society	WHO	Health awareness, capacity building	Community / civil society organizations, LHWs
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7.5	<p>What are your coordination plans? (within Caritas network and beyond)</p> <p>Caritas Pakistan is in close coordination with District Government, Provincial Disaster Management Athority (PDMA), World Health Organization (WHO), WASH Cluster UNOCHA Other humanitarian organizations will be active in the field.</p> <div><p>Caritas Team meeting with Deputy Director PDMA Sindh</p></div>																								

Other: (e.g. Do your observations support what you are reading/hearing?)

Following are the observations;

- Unfortunately, when flood water recede it also take away pressure from relevant government authorities and same happened in this year Monsoon.
- Provincial Government Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Sindh, District Government and Municipal Corporation Karachi have been widely criticized for poor response to the rain affected areas of Karachi and Dengue affected Peshawar.

ETERO South

KARLOV Friday, September 1, 1997

Sharapova battles on; Zverev, Kyrgios crash out of US Open

pg.24 SPORT

Several children among 23 killed in downpour cripples life in Karachi
The scene after the rain of devastation was left unattended by the police in Karachi. People have gathered from their homes to help the victims. In the background, a bridge is visible. The rain was so heavy that it caused a major disaster in Karachi. Many people were killed and injured. The police were unable to reach the area in time to help the victims. The rain was so heavy that it caused a major disaster in Karachi. Many people were killed and injured. The police were unable to reach the area in time to help the victims.

Several children among 23 killed as downpour cripples life in Karachi

Several areas submerged by rainwater; flights disrupted; PK army, NHA, KPT, Rangers called for rescue

By Staff Report

KARACHI: An hour of rain, a downpour, and a series of heavy rains have caused a major disaster in Karachi. The rain was so heavy that it caused a major disaster in Karachi. Many people were killed and injured. The police were unable to reach the area in time to help the victims. The rain was so heavy that it caused a major disaster in Karachi. Many people were killed and injured. The police were unable to reach the area in time to help the victims.

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Most of the victims died from electrocution. The rain was so heavy that it caused a major disaster in Karachi. Many people were killed and injured. The police were unable to reach the area in time to help the victims. The rain was so heavy that it caused a major disaster in Karachi. Many people were killed and injured. The police were unable to reach the area in time to help the victims.

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Two hundred killed in the rain

Men among them
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The heavy rain is again on Thursday - Karachi - Karachi - Karachi

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