



## ASSESSMENT REPORT

### Forward

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The survey was conducted by the team of WEB-Balochistan for the devastated Districts of Baluchistan “Sibi, Lasbella, Bolan, Nasir Abad, Jaffar Abad, Jhal Magsi, Zhob, Killa Saifullah and Musakhel” through its team members as we are having ongoing projects in these Districts as well well trained team of volunteers who are active and contributed for volunteer basis in order to gain the statistical approach on the devastation and to keep the planning for the areas. In these districts and its different territories; we have conducted the Focused Group Discussions, KIIs and Self Assessment to get the data of affected population. The all affected Union councils were assessed at our best levels to have the understanding about all the devastation that took place from the recent rain and flood due to destroyed of water dam.

### Introduction

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Pakistan is facing a difficult situation where a large number of people in all provinces are facing post flood crises and heavy rains are continuing in most areas including Balochistan. The Balochistan government has fewer resources as compared to the other provinces. The capacity of the people of Balochistan to cope with such a calamity is the low as compared to other provinces, keeping in view that it is the most deprived province of Pakistan. It is evident that owe to the scale of disaster a major humanitarian response is required. To assist the people to return to a normal live. The most recent and ongoing torrential monsoon rains are resulting in flash floods in Balochistan leaving behind large scale destruction. This assessment is an effort to provide timely information on the needs of the population affected by the floods and recommend appropriate humanitarian interventions. Balochistan is an arid zone having long terrain of dry mountains all round. The province is underdeveloped by all standards. It is Pakistan's largest province with 43% lans mass of the entire country, as well as it is the poorest and least populated.

The recent flash and heavy rain caused severe floods in the province of Balochistan and damaged local infrastructure, crops, causing displacement of local communities. The initial reports of these districts show that about 30-50 villages in each District have destroyed homes completely and partially, many UCs of these Districts have been declared severely affected. The initial limited reports show that around 10,000 people in each District have been severely affected. However the number may reach to 20,000 once the remaining assessment data is received which will be later on shared with the officials and district administration. The affected populations have taken shelter either in spontaneous camps or in public schools /buildings. Currently there is a dire need of tents, food items, non-food items, safe drinking water, temporary latrines and key hygiene items e.g. soap etc., to protect and safeguard the affected population from water and sanitation related diseases. The water and sanitation facilities are completely destroyed and the floods



indirectly lead to an increase in water borne diseases through the expansion in the number and range of vector habitats. Stagnant water and heavy rainfall has enhanced the potential for exposure of the disaster affected populations to water borne diseases such as Acute Watery Disease (AWD), typhoid fever, hepatitis A and E. There is potential threats of disease outbreaks due to different vectors e.g., flies, mosquitoes, mice, etc other parasitic diseases as the flood waters leave dead animal carcasses and debris around the living human population posing. Water resources are contaminated by the destroyed sanitation facilities and latrines. The affected population was forced to defecate in the open spaces and thus multiplying the negative impact on the human health. Women and girls are highly vulnerable to gender based violence, rape and other forms of sexual harassment due to open defecation or use of unlit, distant, non-lockable latrines in unfenced areas and poorly built /located bath houses.

## Objective of the assessment of Flood affected areas

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Recovery, Shelter, Food Assistance and Medical Services was the main focus of WEB-Balochistan rapid assessment along with water and sanitation, infrastructures, protection and other facilities such as schools and hospitals. The main objectives of the assessment were to;

- To find the exact number of completely and partially damaged houses in the flood affected areas
- • What was shelter condition of affected population after flood and where people were staying?
- To collect information on immediate needs of the affected population in water and sanitation
- To assess the damages to infrastructure i.e. health facilities, schools, roads, bridges, culverts, water supply schemes and retention walls.

## Geographical scope of the assessment

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The assessment has been carried out in “Sibi, Lasbella, Bolan, Nasir Abad, Jaffar Abad, Jhal Magsi, Zhob, Killa Saifullah and Musakhel”.

## Methodology

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Two teams in each District were formed, comprising of two enumerators in each team along with one vehicle for each team. Considering the nature of emergency and the need to respond immediately on the basis of the assessment, village level clusters were formed. A community level survey form was designed and used. Conducted the FGDs, KIIs and Physical visits.

## Selection of areas to be assessed

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The villages were identified in consultation with the district administration and almost all the affected areas were surveyed except some areas where access was not possible due to severe flood and rain.



## Interviews and group discussions

The assessment teams conducted structured interviews with the village clusters. In over 70% cases, representation of at least 40% of the households was ensured. In other cases, where families had migrated to other villages for seeking shelter, representation of households was 20-30%. There were some cases where representation was below 20%, because the affected villages were not accessible. The focused groups comprised villagers belonging to all walks of life. Presence of teachers, government servants and students was specifically ensured.

## General Findings of the Assessment

### A) Housing

The damages in housing sector are summarized in the following table:

#### District

Districts	No. of affected Tehsils	No. of UC's	Completely damaged houses	Partially damaged houses	100% of damaged houses
Sibi	2	20	150 to 250	12000	90
Musakhel	3	15	200 to 300	1000	80
Lasbella,	4	40	400 to 600	3000	800
Bolan,	4	40	200 to 300	1000	50
Nasir Abad,	3	25	200 to 300	1000	50
Jaffar Abad	3	25	200 to 300	1000	50
Jhal Magsi	3	25	200 to 300	1000	50
Zhob	3	25	200 to 300	1000	50
Killa Saifullah	3	25	200 to 300	1000	50

### SEVERLY AFFECTED VILLAGES



In the survey it was found that these are most of Districts are severely damaged by the heavy rain fall and flood.

The large majority of families, 70%, did not migrate to other villages and are in their place of origin. The assessment included assessing preferences for shelter solutions.

When communities were asked regarding their preferable shelter solution, some indicated tents as a preferable solution keeping in view that a tent can be arranged within a short span of time

## Water and sanitation

Considering the Sphere standards of 20 liter/person/day, all affected villages do not have access to sufficient water supply. Field teams observed that communities are using contaminated water which can result in epidemic of diarrhea and other communicable diseases. As found by the **WEB-BALUCHISTAN** team most of the areas in these Districts did not have the Water and Sanitation facilities which is the biggest threat to their lives.

## Infrastructure

The overview of destruction of infrastructure is given below:

District	Road km	Bridges	Water supply schemes	Small dams	Health facilities		Schools	
					Fully destroyed	Partially destroyed	Fully destroyed	Partially destroyed
District Musakhel	150	10	100	03	3	5	2	10

## Field Observations



The field teams observed that all affected communities had lost all their food stock. No water and sanitation facilities were found. As it was heavy rain fall and floods in the region which caused destruction in their homes, infrastructure, and the crops even in large areas it was reported an unofficially that 3 casualties have been taken place moreover caused in injuries to the residents. Access to the different areas were mostly blocked by the road damages which caused the hurdles in the assessment, in fact just because of the heavy rain and flood most of the places turned out as ponds.

## Water Availability

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Drinking Water Sources includes: Drinking Water Supply Schemes, hand pumps, ponds, tube wells, wells and water is outsourced also. Water availability per person (in liters) ranges from 05- 20 liters. The average water availability is 08.76 liters.

## Sanitation and Hygiene Conditions

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The WEB-Balochistan team found that in these Districts, the residents did not have access to clean and hygiene water in the total percentage 2.86% of the total population accessed to Latrines; 6.4% of the total population reached to have Water tubules only; and 0.59% of the total population had only access to Hand wash soap.

## Constraints Faced during Assessment

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- Accessibility to the some affected areas was not possible.
- Problems in coordination due to disruption in services of mobile phone communication and electricity which made data collection more difficult.
- Frustration and non-cooperative attitude by the communities which was natural.
- District Musakhel is very dense populated therefore; significant time was not consumed during travelling.
- Continued heavy rainfall and flood during the assessment period.

## Limitations of the Assessment

The assessment was designed keeping in view of the disaster and to capture the needs of the affected population. It is very simple and self-explanatory but there was an occasional misunderstanding by the communities. There is an also a general conception and tendency of the communities to follow what community elders have to say instead of giving an unbiased opinion so this may have led to collection of incorrect information at times. In some cases when questions such as total number of houses or distance in kilometers of road damage were asked, the community members had diverse replies. Unavailability of reliable data with the concerned authorities ruled out the option of cross verifications. In view of the above, in some cases such information may not be an exact figure but will be an acceptable estimate.



The report discusses damages like number of houses totally damaged and those houses which have been partially damaged. It is, however, beyond the scope of this study to assess other damages like furniture, electronics or food stocks so a true picture of the damages cannot be presented.

## Recommendations

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WEB-Balochistan proposes following measures to be taken on immediate basis:

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1. As almost 70% of the surveyed population prefers shelters over tents as temporary solution, and shelter material are immediately provided as well as 2,000 tents. (In Each District)
2. Provision of food items and safe drinking water is a high priority. Due to food non availability of food stocks, inaccessibility to markets, damages to water supply and contamination of wells, the recommendation is to repair urgently the 24 assessed water supply schemes and decontaminate wells.
3. Provision of sanitation is required. The recommendation is to ensure access to emergency latrines for the 500 assessed families. (In Each District)
4. There is a need for hygiene promotion activities in the affected areas as the hygiene practices are poor and have deteriorated after the flood. The targets are the 10,000 assessed families. (In Each District)
6. It is recommended to give special attention to vulnerable groups and female headed households. (In Each District)
7. There is the urgent need to repair infrastructures including BHU or mobile health services, medical camps, schools, Health, bridges and road, and retaining walls. (In Each District)
8. Based on field observations, food interventions are required since affected population has lost food stocks and provision of livelihood interventions. (In Each District)

## Needs

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- Urgent need food items
- Urgent need of tents/shelters
- Urgent need of primary medicines
- Urgent need of NFIs including
  - Water storage items (water cooler, jerry can)
  - Tents
  - Mosquito Nets
  - Installation of emergency latrines
  - Clothes (women and children)
  - Kitchen utensils and stove/gas cylinders)
  - Hygiene items (NFIs)
  - Solar items (Lights etc.)
- Limited access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene;



- Limited access to health services due to damaged health facilities, long distances, human resource, transport availability;
- Increased risk of water and vector borne diseases □ Frequent outbreaks of communicable Means.
- There is a need to urgently provide medicine kits, water purification tablets (aqua tabs) and support to community mobilization to improve hygiene practices.
- Damage to public infrastructure affects a far greater proportion of the population than those whose homes or businesses are directly inundated by the flood and have significant impacts on regional economies.
- Immediate emergency relief interventions are required.





Pictures









