

GPP Humanitarian Assistance
For the flood affected people of
Rajanpur
(August 09, 2008)



**Global Peace Pioneers - NGO ®, House No 351,
St-15, G-10/2, Islamabad
Phone # +92 51 2290086s
www.globalpeace.net.pk
E-mail address: hina_ji'a@yahoo.com**

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I. Background

As predicted, heavy to very heavy rains occurred in various parts of the country on 3rd and 4th August causing damage to life and property. According to the latest reports following damages have been reported by the concerned authorities:

Monsoon rains and deluges wreaked havoc throughout Pakistan, killing more than 100 people overnight and causing widespread destruction. The majority of the casualties were reported from the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and its adjoining tribal areas, located near the Afghan border, where flash flood swept away hundreds of mud houses.

II. N.W.F.P

Many districts of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Khyber Agency have been badly affected. NWFP Relief Commissioner Jamil Amjad said floodwater inundated over 150 villages in these areas. "Thousands of mud houses have been swept away and a loss of millions of rupees has been caused to the crops in Peshawar, Charsadda and Nowshera districts," he said.

Province	Village Affected	Persons Affected	Area Affected (Acres)	Cropped Area Affected (Acres)	Houses Damaged		Persons Injured	Cattle Head Perished	Relief Camps Established	Persons in Relief Camps	Remarks
					Partially	Full					
Provincial Assessment	100	1150,000	-	1,1500	4,107	8,156	14	15,042	-	-	

III. Rajanpur

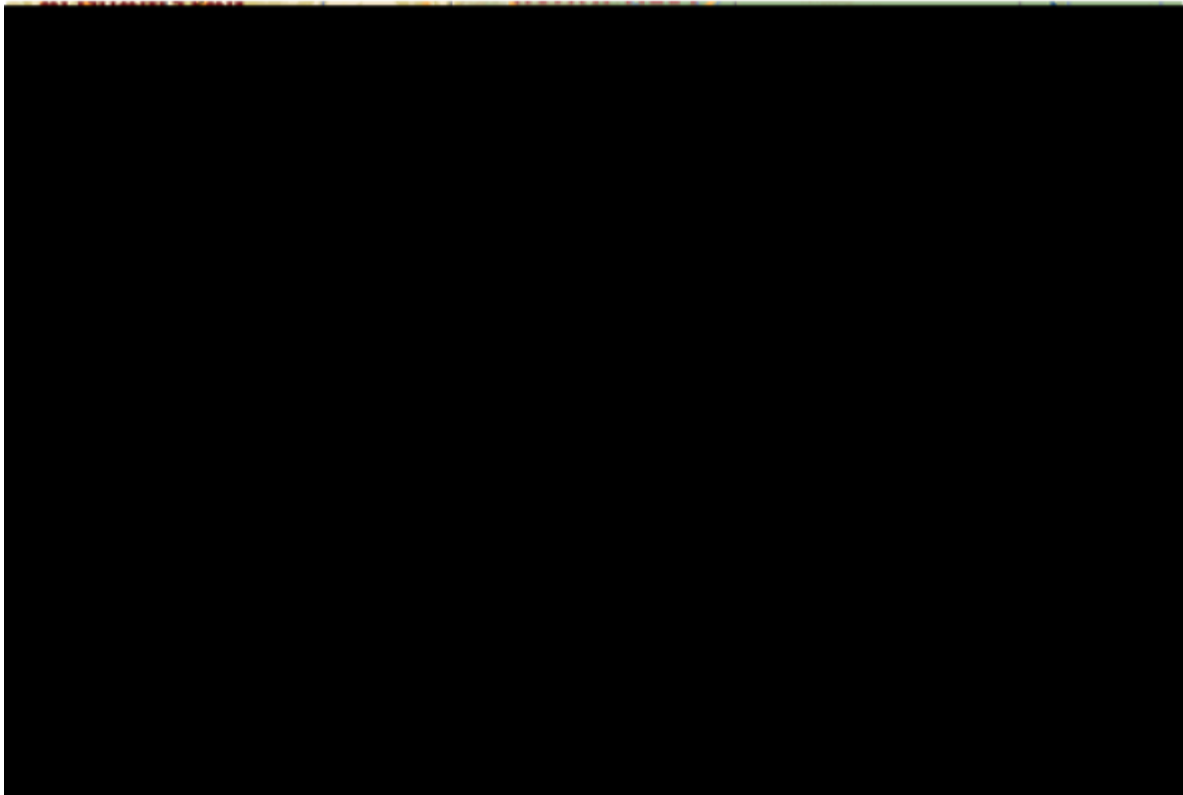
In Punjab Province the worst affected districts were Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan where 12 were killed. According to Punjab Relief Commissioner Muhammad Sajad, over 3,000 homes were swept away in these two districts. He put the number of displaced in Punjab at 82,000

Metrological department predicts the torrential rain for some more days and it is feared the situation may get even worse.

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					Partially	Full					
Provincial Assessment	149	90,652	529,408	60,208	781	3,472	3	3	37	100	

IV. GPP Survey:

GPP disaster management team visited the area on August 08, 2008 to August 11, 2008 to physically assess the conditions and distribute relief goods among the most vulnerable families affected by this flood. The team visited the Tehsil Rajanpur and its union councils and met the Government Officials, Nazim, Councilors and police personals. The data was gathered from the officials as well as local inhabitants. Rajanpur district comprises 03 Districts namely District Rajanpur, Jampur and Rojhan with the total population of above 1,400,000 and altogether 44 Union Councils. The Rajanpur Tehsil is headquarter of the districts and one of the biggest Tehsil. It has approximately 700,000 populations with 16 union councils and said to be one of the most affected areas.



The information gathered and the physical visit indicates that the most of the families that the flood hit are displaced and living a miserable life.

V. Current situation of area:

The official data gather suggest that in District Rajanpur, 76 villages have been affected by the hill torrents / flash floods resulting into 12 deaths, damaging approximately 700 Katcha Houses and affecting 40,000 acres of cultivated land (mostly cotton). The flood has displaced 1,215,000 people in the district and 53,000 in Tehsil Rajanpur.

Destruction:

Roads

Mostly links roads going through the main road connecting to small villages are washed and have broken down the roads from many parts. The source of transportation and communication is widely damaged and disturbed. Following links roads are severely damaged:



Haji Pur Link Road, Dundhi Link Road, Farid Air Base link road, Dalgarh link road, Dajal link road, Gabol link road and etc

Irrigation System:

Tehsil Rajanpur is famous for its agriculture and fertile land. The major loss that the people have born is the loss of agriculture. Most of the families depend on agriculture production and that is:

Cotton, Rice, wheat and cauliflower



For this season many poor people have taken load to plough the crops and earn their means of economy but they have lost all the crops of this season. It is said approximately 40,000 to 150,000 acres of agriculture and is washed away and mostly it was cotton.

The major cause of destruction of agricultural land is the breakdown of the following river:

Mubarik River, Dadal canal, Kichki Canal, Dhundhi River and Pul Sadik and etc

VI. Disease Widespread after Flood:

This flood and the hot summer have made people life miserable and put their lives at risk. During survey following diseases were found:

Diarrhea, Malaria, typhoid and skin diseases

VII. Urgent Needs:

Due to this massive loss and the unavailability of resource, people are facing lots of problems. The team has observed the following urgent needs of humanitarian aid:

Drinking water, shelter, medicine, food and non food items, toilets (Especially for women) and clothes



VIII. Response in the Areas:

Local inhabitants including the governmental as well as local government representatives said the organization working here not sufficient and they do not have much for these people. They urged the international communities to help them at this time of emergency and need.

VI. Effects:

Generally all the inhabitants affected by this flood are experiencing the worst time and live lives miserably. Most affects are faced by women and the children. Women don't have proper shelter so they don't have privacy left so far. They have the culture of privacy and women don't come out from their homes. Now they don't have homes and any structured building left where they can live. Women do all the day to clean the rubbles, move domestic items to safer place and safeguard their children and others from the flood because men mostly go outside to collect relief goods. Women also face the food shortage and it affects their health. Women also reported that they have health problems and there is no clinic nor there any facility available regarding health.

Besides all this, children are the most affected and facing the food, health, education and psychological care. They take food two times which is even not sufficient. Their clothes are washed away and they have only dress which is worn by them. Educational system is off and there is water in the schools. A sense of fear has been developed among the children and they remain quite or



fight to each other.

GPP survey team after discussing with the local government official found the following data that gives good information regarding the area.

X. Area Information:

The Tehsil Rajanpir has the following union council:

Total Union Council:

1. Jahan Pur
2. Fateh Pur
3. Kotli San
4. Kotla Naseer
5. Shikar Pur
6. Sanwala
7. Wang
8. Peer Bukhshi
9. Sikhani Wali
10. Kot Mithan
11. Rajan Pur – East
12. Rajan Pur – West
13. Noor Pur – Maehiwali
14. Fazil Pur
15. Rakh Fazalpur
16. Murg haie

XI. Most Affected Union council

Jahanpur

Jahanpur is one of the biggest union council of Tehsil Rajanpur comprising 13,150 populations with the 16 Mozas and said to be the most affected. GPP held meetings with local government officials and local police to collect the names of families and assess the need of the areas. GPP team also held focus group discussion with the local inhabitants of the area and visited their homes to see the conditions of damages. This village has lost its agriculture and the kacha houses are either destroyed or damaged and they were facing dearth of shelter and food.



Following are the names of Mozas of Jahanpur union council:

- 01.Chak Sha heed
- 02.Chak Haji Jindo
- 03.Chak Shah
- 04.Chak Jalalpur
- 05.Chak Babul
- 06.Moza Jehanpur
- 07.Moza Kot Zuberi
- 08.Chak Baranda
- 09.Chak Gabol
- 10.Chak Barc Gabol
- 11.Ja^girGabol
- 12.Chak Burira
- 13.Chak Hulwani
- 14.Chak Drath
15. Cha kSad ika bad
- 16.Chak Ban^gla

XII. GPP Relief Assistance After the discussion with the local people and governmental officials, GPP shared the findings with its partner organizations

later with the Humanitarian Assistance of our partners, GPP disaster management team decided to distribute the following relief assistance packages among 800 most vulnerable families of village Rajanpur – Union Council, Rajanpur Tehsil Rajanpur. The distribution was held in kind cooperation with the District Food Department in helping to permit for the purchase of flour bags and the local police for security purpose.



XIII. Procedure of Distribution:

GPP disaster management with their wide range of professional disaster response experience developed strategy to conduct survey and distribute relief goods. GPP visited the areas and held meetings with their respective representatives. GPP contacted Nazim and asked about the most vulnerable area where there is great need. Collecting all this information, GPP visited the Basti Jahanpur of Union Council Jahanpur. The area was very far away from the road and from other villages. Most of the houses were not able to reside and stay. Their belongings either washed away was not usable. Most of the families were residing on the upside. There was a health center of government which was constructed well and survived, families also shifted there. When inquired from the local police and inhabitants, a very limited relief goods was distributed among the limited families by the government because no other humanitarian organization reached there. GPP held survey

and identified 800 families. Families were registered in a standard format developed by GPP team. After that families were informed about the time and location of the distribution and they were advised to bring their national identity cards along with them. GPP coordinated local police and took them along with to avoid any security problem.

At the time of distribution, People were lined and a rope was handed to keep space. After that, one staff member called the beneficiary name, checked the ID Cards and got signed or thumb mark on the sheet and gave them the relief package. The distribution procedure was liked by all the inhabitants and the administration because there was no mess and vulnerable people were identified. It was very organized.



Relief Assistance Package:

Flour	10k ^g
Lentil	02k ^g
Cooking Ghee	01k ^g





